

Journal of
**CALENDAR
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CALENDAR REFORM

January, February, March
1944

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EMERSON BREWER, Editor

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A WELL-NIGH PERFECT CALENDAR

By Elisabeth Achelis

Abridged from an address given before the Ottawa and Montreal Centres of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, January 19, 20, 1944.

ALTHOUGH not a scientist, I feel deeply privileged to talk with you this evening on a subject which is closely linked to science. The accomplishment of astronomy in the measurement of time, the calendar, is one of proud achievement. It deserves full and lasting praise. From the beginning of science, astronomers, first with the naked eye and later with super telescopes, have meticulously measured the movements of the celestial bodies and the planet Earth, better to ascertain the regular coming of the seasons and the accurate length of the year. From the earliest moon, star and Egyptian calendars down to the present Gregorian, the work has been admirably done. The calendar rests on a sound basis. We all realize that it is not as yet perfect. The calendar's beginning should really harmonize with one of the seasonal beginnings, but this is not of immediate importance. The present need is to improve the internal arrangement, better to serve the present and coming generations.

That the Gregorian calendar does not meet present requirements is clearly proved by the astronomers themselves. They have substituted a more dependable and stable time-system of their own to offset the erratic Gregorian. I refer to the Julian Day method which eliminates entirely the weeks, dates, months and years in their time reckoning. Thus January 1 of the new year, 1944, was the 2,431,091st day, and the year will close on the 2,431,457th day. The astronomer realizes, however, that counting by days only would be extremely awkward for daily life, entailing unnecessary hardships and inconveniences. The method of counting by the varying time-units, as day, date, week, month, season and year, is too valuable to discard. But he does demand, and justly so, that there is *planning* and *order* in the arrangement of the calendar, which is woefully lacking now.

The desire for order and stability in the calendar has also been recognized by the industrial world, and due credit should be given it for initiating the modern movement to meet this need. The various International

Congresses of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial and Commercial Organizations urged an improved calendar in their biennial meetings in 1910, 1912 and 1914, and the Swiss Government in 1914 was requested to investigate the entire field in order that some international action be taken. The first World War interfered and it was not until 1923 that the question was placed before the League of Nations for consideration. This resulted in an international conference being held in 1931. After a week's conference on the subject, which also included a fixed Easter date, the League of Nations at Geneva referred the calendar back again to the various governments for further study and consideration.

It was in that self-same year that your retiring President, Dr. H. R. Kingston, devoted considerable space in his annual report to the reform of the calendar. The two plans that survived the 500 submitted to the League were the 13-month plan of 28 days and four weeks to every month, and the 12 months of four identical quarters, each quarter having three months of 31, 30, 30 days respectively, better known as The World Calendar. Dr. Kingston noted that the League report indicated strong opposition to the 13-month plan and general sympathy to the 12-month arrangement. Ever since that year, the *Royal Astronomical Society of Canada* has shown continued interest. It has proudly placed itself in the vanguard of the movement, from which it has never wavered. Such loyal consistency has been most encouraging to all who are working for an improved calendar.

In the Society's attitude toward a 12-month calendar of equal quarters, it followed the conclusion reached by Commission 32 of the *International Astronomical Union* when it deliberated on the subject in 1922. The Union recommended a perpetual 12-month equal-quarter calendar on the 31, 30, 30 basis. Four years later, the *Committee for Maritime Meteorology* likewise favored the 12-month, perpetual, equal-quarter plan. The World Calendar thus rests on good scientific ground, which has been further strengthened by the endorsement given it by the American Association for the Advancement of Science and other American scientific groups.

It is being said that this is not the time to change the calendar, when the world is in mortal combat and turmoil. Why should it not wait until after the cessation of arms and the postwar period? This can best be answered by the following:

Does a person who is ill wait until a future time to be cured? No, he does not. When the Commanding General of our Armed Forces discovered that the old system of counting clocktime by A.M. and P.M. led to confusion, did he wait until a more propitious time to adopt the better 24-hour system? No, he did not. When the Armed Forces discover that certain types of airplanes or instruments are outmoded and no longer the

best with which to wage victorious warfare, do they wait for the end of the war to make improvements? No, they do not. When a business man or manufacturer experiences inefficiency and loss of production and earnings because of poor management or tools, does he wait for a future time to improve conditions? No, he does not.

When errors, loss of product or earnings, and waste of time and material are discovered, the causes are remedied immediately to bring desired results. It is gross folly to do otherwise. *No war is won by delaying improvements, and no success is achieved by clinging unwisely to out-moded patterns and systems.*

And now when ideas and ideals are directed toward greater world cooperation with the purpose of building a better way of life for all peoples, it is obvious that the Gregorian calendar is at variance with these ideas and ideals. For, gentlemen, the calendar has gathered unto itself the barnacles of imperfections for 2,000 years.

You will agree with me that no system, however imperfect, should be discarded until we are convinced that the contemplated change is really an improvement and will stand up under scrutiny and test. The new time-plan should be one that best meets *all* requirements and takes into consideration *all* conditions. It should be global in aspect because of our more closely knitted world and should, for the most part, function universally. The perpetual World Calendar has proved itself capable of meeting these tests.

In its mathematical structure it is *well-nigh perfect*. Its 12 months are arranged into equal quarters of 91 days, each quarter is further subdivided into months of rhythmic 31, 30, 30 days, that total an even 13 weeks. Each quarter, beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday, is a prototype of the completed calendar year that will always begin on Sunday, January 1, and close on Saturday, December 30.

To complete the year, however, the necessary 365th day is placed on an extra Saturday, after Saturday, December 30. It is called the Year-End Day or New Year's Eve and is the new World Holiday, dated December W. This new holiday is as far-reaching in its benefit as was the leap-year day introduced into the Julian reform. And the leap-year day, the old February 29, becomes another World Holiday, placed on another extra Saturday—the Leap-Year Day, June W. Thus the calendar attains stability, retains the familiar 12 months, and maintains the accurate length of the 365-day year with an occasional 366th day.

Within The World Calendar are the one or two new World Holidays which, unique in observance, are bound to exert a unifying influence on all nations. In its physical aspect, the Year-End Day or New Year's Eve World Holiday, coming between a Sabbath and a Sunday, completes and

seals every year as to its exact number of 365 days, 52 weeks, 12 months and 4 seasons. Thus there is present at the turn of every year no left-over of the old; the new begins with a clean slate, at scratch. The calendar ledger closes with the Year-End Day, December W, so that the ledger of the new year really begins with a new leaf.

In its broader aspect the new World Holiday, December W, becomes a great unifying day for all nations, peoples, races, governments and creeds. During its 24-hour-day observance, there will radiate a spirit of greater solidarity, of understanding, of amity and of good will. Whereas Christmas is the great Christian day of peace, good will to man, the new World Holiday may become, as its name implies, *the all-inclusive World Day of universal brotherhood and unity*, without interference with existing feast days. It may well be a step in the fulfillment of the Biblical prophecy of the tree of life that beareth 12 manner of fruits and yieldeth her fruit every month, and the leaves are for the healing of the nations. The World Holidays in their cumulative observances truly symbolize the healing leaves of nations.

Now let us contemplate for a few moments the direct advantages the new World Calendar will have on the war and home activities.

We have found that the exigencies of the war have already changed the clocktime to the 24-hour clock for the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces were quick to perceive the need of eliminating the confusion of the A.M. and P.M. method. In like manner, The World Calendar will permit greater precision, discipline, order and efficiency in the huge task of prosecuting the war, because of the better and more perfect *correlation* of all the various calendar units. We all know with what meticulous care war plans are blueprinted and carried out.

In one year the United States alone produced for the Allied armies 85 thousand planes, 60 thousand artillery weapons, 34 thousand tanks and almost 7 million small arms. These mountains of supplies piled up in North Africa, the Near East, India and Australia. And when the invasion of Europe is opened, the Army Service Forces will have the colossal task of supplying every item the invasion needs from tanks to safety pins. And closely following is the Dominion of Canada which has now become the fourth largest producer of munitions among the United Nations.

The responsibility of arming, feeding, clothing, fueling, transporting and healing the Army, and burying its dead, is the important function of the Army Service Forces. It is this perfect and all-embracing planning, which correlates these various functions, that the Military calls logistics. This service in the United States is under the direct supervision of Lieutenant General Somervell, who has said: "Good logistics alone cannot win a war. Bad logistics alone can lose."

Therefore, what the General has said of logistics applies to the loose and slipshod methods of the Gregorian calendar. It has no plan, the various time-units are in constant disagreement, and it is certainly "bad logistics." Our present calendar is costly and wasteful. It no longer efficiently serves the demands of war or the needs of the civilians at home.

While conditions on the home front are obviously different, they, too, would be greatly aided by an improved time-plan. Consider the difficulty of the manufacturer, the industrialist, the employer and also the wage earner in figuring how many weekdays or how many time-and-a-half or double-time days are in a month. Here the Gregorian calendar plays havoc with the best laid plans. Some months have *four* Saturdays and Sundays, thus less time-and-a-half and double-time wages are paid, whereas in months having *five* Saturdays and Sundays *extra* time-and-a-half or double-time must be paid. When quarter-years vary in their lengths of days such as 90, 91, 92, 92 (this year being a leap year, 91, 91, 92, 92) additional inconvenience is encountered. All this inconsistency sabotages valuable energy, time, labor and money.

I should like to point out certain specific examples of the sabotage that besets almost every type of business. In 1942, Christmas came on a Friday. Newspaper publishers and their circulation-managers were at their wits end. The publisher did not know how many columns of news and advertising to anticipate for the Saturday after Christmas, because he did not know how many stores were going to open on Saturday and how many were going to stay closed. The circulation-manager was equally as frantic, because he did not know how many papers he would be able to sell, since he had no idea whether people would go to business, stay at home and rest, or go away for a three-day week-end. In consequence of all this, one New York newspaper, with a circulation that exceeds one million, discovered not only that their advertising lineage was off 65 per cent, but that they had overprinted 80 thousand papers. These were returned as useless waste. Had the perpetual World Calendar been in existence, with its regular order and agreeing days and dates, past records comparable from year to year would have better indicated the number of columns to print, the number of papers to publish.

With the constant wavering of the Gregorian calendar, October in 1942 had *five* Saturdays; and in the previous year, October had *four* Saturdays. There was thus a 25 per cent adjustment in Saturday's figures alone. In 1943, in the United States, a further adjustment had to be made in that month because the Columbus holiday, October 12, which was celebrated on Mondays the two previous years, was celebrated on a Tuesday. And we all know a Monday holiday means a long week-end for many prospective store buyers.

Here is a more detailed example: the case of a well-known electric utility company that produced 220 million kilowatt hours in January, 1936, as compared with 258 million in January, 1937. This shows an increase of 17 per cent, but we discovered that January, 1936, had an extra Saturday and Sunday on which the day's output is naturally less than on weekdays—30 per cent less on Saturday and 75 per cent less on Sunday. Making allowance for this extra week-end, the rate of increase became 21.5 per cent instead of 17.3 per cent.

For education, the general custom to open schools in the United States is on the Tuesday after Labor Day. With Labor Day fluctuating from September 1 to September 8, the irregularity of the opening dates for schools, year after year, is most inconvenient. Under the New York State laws, I don't know what the laws are in Canada, a school year must include 190 teaching days to participate in the State school funds. The 190 teaching days cause difficulty when, for example, the school year opens on different dates each year. The first half of the year ending on January 25 contains 91 school days, whereas the second half ending on June 21 contains 95 school days. The so-called half-years or semesters, are far from equal and even, their internal arrangements are quite dissimilar. It is readily seen what a nightmare the Gregorian calendar is and how it causes all kinds of difficulties for the faculties and students in arranging schedules and vacations.

Wandering holidays add to the general confusion and uncertainty. Families are all too often separated at the vacation periods because these are observed differently in grammar and high schools, colleges and universities. And farmers who depend upon the help their sons and daughters can give them during vacations are at a loss to calculate this, because they change from year to year. With the perpetual World Calendar the regular schedule of holidays on agreeing days and dates will do much to smooth the way for educational, social, commercial and welfare activities.

The question arises, with the mention of holidays, as to how the one or two new World Holidays will be treated throughout the world. It is natural to suppose that the various nations will place these new holidays in the same category as their other holidays and maintain them on the same economic status. Each country is free to decide this question according to its accepted custom and legal requirement.

That the defects of the present calendar are recognized as serious detriments is clearly seen in the notable endorsements given The World Calendar by the three groups of *Chambers of Commerce in England*—the *London, British and Empire*—and by other Chambers in the United States such as the *New York State*, the *Chicago Association of Commerce*, the *Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Galveston Chambers*. In the labor

world, the *Labor Conference of American States* in Chile, 1936, approved it and in the same year the *International Labor Office* also recognized that "the present calendar is very unsatisfactory from economic, social and religious standpoints and that recent studies, investigations and reports have shown that there is a marked trend in favor of revision." It thus recommended that the League of Nations study the whole question. In the educational field, the United States *National Education Association* and the *World Federation of Education Associations* also favored a world calendar.

Toward the last quarter of the 19th century when travel on Canadian, United States and inter-European railroads was more general, some kind of uniformity in clocktime became increasingly urgent to avoid endless confusion and misunderstanding. I refer to Standard Time.

To a Canadian, Sanford Fleming, has generally been given credit for the idea in 1878 that a series of 24 time belts, each of 15 degrees, should circle our globe. However logical and practical, it did not win favor until in 1883 the railways in Canada and the American Railway Association took the initiative in adopting the new Standard Time. A conference held in Washington a year later brought the rest of the civilized countries into the fold, and it became international in use. The world was now more closely coordinated by the regular 24 time zones that brought order and stability to the clock throughout the world. It was instrumental in making the remarkably efficient and smooth performance of radio easier.

There are others, however, who have contributed toward the principle of Standard Time—notably in the United States, Charles Ferdinand Dowd. In 1872, he published a system that is identical with the Standard Time meridians in use today. Newspapers in the United States, in 1883, carried interesting accounts of the history of Standard Time and laid great emphasis on the work done by Mr. Dowd ever since 1869.

Gentlemen, there is usually more than one person to whom credit is due. In this instance, Canada and America are justly proud to give credit to two of their citizens for having provided mankind with the superior Standard Time system.

And this naturally leads me to give credit to another Canadian (by adoption), Moses B. Cotsworth. He contributed greatly in awakening the interest and showing the need for an improved calendar. His work was most valuable. Although his particular 13-month calendar plan has been discarded, as not being the *best*, every calendar reformer gladly pays tribute to him. He and his associates did the hard spade work which prepared the ground for the superior, more balanced and equalized calendar of 12 months and equal quarters—The World Calendar.

Today with the present war, international communication and trans-

portation by airplanes are expedited and increased everywhere, forming the world into one large organized body. *No place on the globe is more than 60 air hours away.* The uniformity of the calendar, as ordered and stabilized as Standard Time, becomes imperative. A perpetual new calendar, every year the same, and eventually in use throughout the world, is the natural complement to Standard Time.

Is it too much to hope that, in following the example of adopting Standard Time, Canada and the United States will again join in taking the initiative by adopting another time-measure—The World Calendar?

No improvement, however good, has been accepted without some opposition, and changing the Gregorian calendar is no exception. Certainly the scientific group has suffered much persecution and opposition in its many achievements. We need only to recall Ptolemy and Tycho Brahe, Copernicus and Galileo, and of more recent date, Bell and Edison, Pasteur and Madame Curie, who though derided and hindered in their sincere efforts to benefit mankind yet eventually achieved their goal.

Probably the greatest opposition to The World Calendar comes from certain religious orthodox groups. Their objections to The World Calendar arise from the fact that they see in the extra World Holidays an eight-day week, which violates their tradition of "the unbroken continuity of the seven-day week since time immemorial." This alleged concept is not justified by historical fact. For it is known that in the ancient Israel calendars there have been three different calendars employed at different times and that the revisions of the calendar were "in all likelihood, of a thoroughgoing nature."

Between the Biblical creation of the world and the days of Moses are untold years of conjecture and unproved theory. Even after the days of Moses it is generally conceded that the method of timekeeping was changed and altered. Later even, when the Christians changed the ancient Sabbath to Sunday for their day of worship, in commemoration of the first day of the week when the Lord rose from the dead, Christians all over the world at that moment of change experienced an eight-day week—the interval between the Sabbath of old and the Sunday, the new day of observance. We cannot accept such an arbitrary attitude that enslaves man to the past but rather seek open-mindedness and response to normal progress and development.

Here I am reminded of the story of Lot's wife, a sad commentary on all those who, looking backward, stand still. The most notable historical example of opposition to change is, perhaps, that of the fiery zealot, Saul of Tarsus, who, waging incessant war against a new religion, became blinded by his zeal. Notwithstanding this, when light and wisdom came to him, he became its foremost leader. So may we hope for The World

Calendar with its one or two World Holidays, that those who come to oppose will remain to approve.

The *real* fallacy of orthodox objection is that it does not recognize The World Calendar as a *civil calendar*. In revising the calendar it is not the intention to interfere with religious feast days and ritual. The Vatican in 1912 recognized this in a statement, and I quote:

"The Holy See declared that it made no objection but invited the civil powers to enter into an accord on the reform of the civil calendar, after which it would willingly grant its collaboration in so far as the matter affected religious feasts."

Among some of the religious endorsers for The World Calendar are the *Protestant Episcopal Church* and the *Methodist Council of Bishops* in the United States; the *Universal Christian Council for Life and Work* at Geneva, of which the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America is a member. The former Archbishop of Canterbury, in a debate on the calendar before the House of Lords, 1936, declared: "I have found it impossible to resist the plea for reform . . . I think it would be a real misfortune if this matter were allowed to drift." And the Vatican has stated there exists no insurmountable obstacle to calendar reform.

The question of adoption *now* becomes all important. The opportune moment to put any new calendar into operation is at that particular time when the day, date, month and year coincide in both the old and the new calendars. By that simple method the transitional year of confusion (when the Julian year became operative), and the dropping of 10 days (when the Gregorian calendar became effective), will be avoided.

Allow me to refer you to our good friend, H. W. Bearce, chief of the Division of Weights and Measures, National Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce. By transposing Sunday, December 31 of this year 1944, to the extra Saturday, Year-End Day or New Year's Eve, December W, The World Calendar will begin the new year on *Sunday*, January 1, 1945. The next possibility would be Sunday, January 1, 1950.

In the face of all the advantages which I have stated and all the hardships we shall have to endure, I believe the delay has no justification and would prove lamentable. Apathy and indifference have no place in better planning for our modern world.

As the scientists of the old and the new age have ever stood in the foreground of new truths and progress, so may you today uphold their standard by approving and endorsing the perpetual World Calendar.

In the ardent desire and wish to organize and bring the world to saner, healthier and more wholesome conditions, your group can do no better than to sponsor The World Calendar—a plan that is ready at hand, that

has been endorsed by 14 nations and many international and national organizations.

For the *Royal Astronomical Society of Canada* to study and endorse The World Calendar would in all probability lead to similar action by the Royal Astronomical Society of London, of which the Astronomer Royal, Dr. H. Spencer-Jones, has so splendidly given his approval. And in my own country, the *American Astronomical Society* and notably the *National Academy of Sciences* in Washington will certainly wish to take action.*

We stand on the threshold of changes in all ways of life among which belongs unquestionably The World Calendar. For Time to be really a healer, and we certainly have need of it in these catastrophic days, Time itself must be healed through its instrument the calendar, and aid in greater world cooperation, order, balance, stability and above all—unity.

* In this connection I would like to draw your attention to a questionnaire that, in 1942, Dr. William E. Castle, member of the National Academy of Sciences, sent to its 315 members on the desirability of adopting The World Calendar. Of the 168 answers received (more than half of its membership) 76 per cent approved this new time-plan.

“HERE IS A PRETTY MESS”

From The Varsity, Undergraduate Newspaper of The University of Toronto, Canada, December 3, 1943

UNNECESSARY holiday travel is deplored by the Transit Controller, but, since we live in a generally compassionate civilization, no restrictions are being imposed above those of the load limit of the available rolling stock. However, strong pleas are being voiced to avoid travel as much as possible over the holiday week-ends themselves.

New Year's Day comes on a Saturday. The Easter term begins the following Monday. The question, therefore, arises: “Are patriotic students to deprive themselves of vital lectures and labs?” Students, for the most part, like to get what they pay for, and, although they may skip the occasional lecture, most will probably return to college over the week-end when they are requested not to travel. Their right to do this will scarcely be argued against by the Transit Controller. There is a strong element of necessity in it. But couldn't this unfortunate dilemma have been avoided?

To the layman, unfamiliar with the technicalities of setting the year's academic calendar, it would seem quite possible. Does it seem logical, even in peacetime, to allow more than a week in which to get home before the first of the two holidays and two days to get back? Christmas comes on a Saturday. Classes end two Fridays before. Except for the fact that it is not customary for it to do so, why could not the term have ended on the Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday before Christmas, thus allowing more time to return to college after New Year's and avoid the holiday week-end rush?



CANADIAN SOCIETIES HOSTS TO OFFICERS OF CALENDAR ASSOCIATION

INVITED to address the Ottawa and Montreal Centres of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, together with Emerson Brewer, the Director, made it a point to confer with World Calendar adherents in Toronto before the speaking engagements in the other two Canadian cities.

J. R. Gilley, Acting Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, and W. R. Cowan, the Acting Comptroller of this student union, were hosts at a luncheon and a tea.

The luncheon, which was attended by a very representative group of people, was held at the Alexandra Palace Apartment Hotel. Those attending included:

- Dr. Harvey Agnew, *Secretary, Canadian Hospital Council; Past President, American Hospital Association.*
- Dr. R. H. Coats, *Dominion Statistician (retired); Visiting Professor of Political Economy, University of Toronto.*
- A. B. Fennell, *Registrar, University of Toronto; Secretary, National Conference of Canadian Universities.*
- Duncan B. Gillies, *Advertising Manager, "Industrial Canada" (Publication of Manufacturers Association).*
- Otto Holden, *President, Royal Canadian Institute.*
- Alan E. Hugg, *Representative, Canadian Youth Commission.*
- D. MacArthur, *Head of News Service, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.*
- Professor T. F. McIlwraith, *Professor of Anthropology, University of Toronto; Past President, Royal Canadian Institute.*
- A. W. Rogers, *Secretary, Canadian Banker's Association.*
- Dr. F. W. Routley, *National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society.*
- V. R. Smith, *General Manager, Confederation Life Insurance Company; Chairman, Central Regional Committee, Chambers of Commerce.*
- Andrew Thomson, *Assistant Controller, Meteorological Services of Canada.*
- Drummond Wren, *Secretary, Workers Educational Association.*

After the luncheon Miss Achelis briefly discussed The World Calendar and its advantages, which was followed by a round-table discussion. Dr. R. H. Coats, with a few charming remarks, placed himself on record as favoring The World Calendar of 12 months because it was "the happy medium" between the present irregular Gregorian calendar and other more radical and disturbing types of time-plans.

Later in the afternoon a tea was held in the Warden's Study at Hart House. At this tea, in addition to Dr. Henry J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, and Mrs. Cody were:

Mrs. Harvey Agnew, *National President, Y.W.C.A.*

Mrs. Grace Campbell, *Acting Secretary-Treasurer, University of Toronto Alumni Federation.*

Mrs. J. R. Gilley.

Mrs. W. L. Grant, *Chairman, Canadian Committee International Student Service.*

Mrs. Munro Greer, *President, Women's Canadian Club.*

Mrs. W. B. Horkins, *National President, Independent Order Daughters of the Empire.*

Miss Monica Mugan, *Commentator, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.*

Miss Ruth Northcott, *President, Royal Astronomical Society, Toronto Branch.*

Miss Marie Parkes, *Acting Secretary-Treasurer, Students Administrative Council, University of Toronto; National Commandant, University Training Section Canadian Red Cross Corps.*

Mrs. N. C. Stephens, *President, Local Council of Women.*

In commenting on Miss Achelis' remarks, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* had the following to say in an article headed "New Calendar Helps Anniversary Forgetters":

"On January 1, 1945, if all goes well for Miss Elisabeth Achelis of New York, the whole world will solemnly throw its 100-odd calendars into the Grand Canyon and start using her calendar.

"This is not to be treated with a light oh yeah, as many skeptics have already learned. Because Miss Achelis is a determined woman with an idea that makes sense.

"To relieve the suspense, the idea is this: The new World Calendar, as it has been named, divides the year neatly into four quarters of exactly 91 days each. This means that the first month of the quarter has 31 days, the second has 30 and the third has 30. There are 13 full weeks in each quarter, and precisely 26 weekdays, plus Sundays, in each month.

"Obviously the catch in this simplification is that 364 days aren't enough. That's where Miss Achelis rises to the heights. Triumphant, she has decreed that following December 30, which is a Saturday, there will be another Saturday—a world holiday which to avoid confusion will be known as December W. The extra day of leap year is disposed of just as neatly. It becomes June W, following June 30.

"Since each date always falls on the same day, anniversaries will be easier to remember. For instance, the first of January will always be a Sunday, and Valentine's Day will always be a Tuesday. February, which for 400 years has been a difficult month, will be relegated into obscurity as a plain 30-day month.

"The Gregorian calendar, which is the one in use now, is an unhappy family of time,' Miss Achelis stated yesterday when she addressed a group

of women at Hart House. 'Nothing agrees, nothing matches. The months run wild in terrible disorder. We are trying to bring some order in this madness, some simple equality to make a happy family of time.'

"The calendar lady, who is president and founder of The World Calendar Association, was invited to Canada for the first time to address the Royal Astronomical Societies of Montreal and Ottawa. En route, she stopped off yesterday in Toronto to address influential men and women and sound out their reactions.

"The pity of the whole world, in the event of Miss Achelis being successful, will be reserved for those poor mites who right now are struggling with 'Thirty days hath September, April, June and . . .'"

The *Toronto Daily Star*, in the January 18 issue, had this to say:

"On January 1, 1945, if Miss Elisabeth Achelis of New York has her way, the jingle that starts 'Thirty days hath September,' will be out of date. No more will you have to work out a mathematical formula to discover whether Christmas will fall on a Monday or a Tuesday or a Wednesday. Christmas Day in the New Calendar will always be a Monday. The year will begin with a new week, and every half-year and every quarter will have the same number of days.

"Next year is the best time to adopt the calendar, Miss Achelis says, because we can pass without a break from one system into the next. She pointed out that at the time of the adoption of our present calendar, just a little less than 200 years ago, 11 whole days, September 3-13, were dropped overboard. This sort of thing will be quite unnecessary if we change at the beginning of 1945."

In Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion, a luncheon was given for Miss Achelis and Mr. Brewer by A. J. Hills, long identified with the Canadian National Railways and now Chairman of the National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, together with H. S. Southam, Vice President of the Southam Publishing Company and publisher of the *Ottawa Citizen*. Prior to the luncheon, in company with Mr. Hills, Miss Achelis and Mr. Brewer visited the Parliament buildings and met and discussed The World Calendar with: W. J. Turnbull, Principal Secretary to the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King; A. D. P. Heeney, Secretary to the Canadian Cabinet; Scott MacDonald, Undersecretary of External Affairs; and Thomas Wayling of the Press Gallery.

At the luncheon, which was held at the Country Club, were:

A. D. P. Heeney, *Secretary to the Cabinet.*

Norman P. Lambert, *Member of the Senate and former organizer of the Liberal Party.*

Dr. T. L. Tanton, *President, Ottawa Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada; Dominion Government Geologist.*

Percy J. Philip, *Representative in Ottawa of "The New York Times."*
 Grattan O'Leary, *Editorial Writer and Radio Commentator of the "Journal."*

After the luncheon the party motored to the Government House, the official home of the Governor-General of Canada, the Earl of Athlone, where they registered in the guest's book.

In commenting on the speech given by Miss Achelis in the Lecture Hall of the Museum before the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Ottawa branch, the *Ottawa Citizen*, under a caption which read "New World Calendar Would Allow Greater Precision, Efficiency," said:

"Addressing a meeting in the Victoria Memorial Museum Hall, arranged by the Ottawa Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Miss Achelis said the time to change to the new World Calendar was now.

"*'No war is won by delaying improvements and no success is achieved by clinging unwisely to outmoded patterns and systems,'* she added, 'we have already found that the exigencies of the war have changed the clock-time to a 24-hour clock for the armed forces, they being quick to perceive the need of eliminating the confusion of the A.M. and P.M. method.'

"Similarly in civilian life The World Calendar would overcome the difficulties of the manufacturer, the industrialist, the employer and the wage earner in calculating 'how many weekdays or how many time-and-a-half or double-time days are in a month.' Inconsistency in the present calendar sabotaged valuable energy, time, labor and money, she said, and cited specific instances where such 'sabotage' occurred.

"Dr. T. L. Tanton, Ph.D., president of the Ottawa Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, introduced the speaker, who was thanked by A. J. Hills."

Following this introduction the editor of the *Ottawa Citizen* reproduced the text of Miss Achelis' address in full.

Leaving Ottawa Thursday morning, these representatives of The World Calendar Association arrived in Montreal, Thursday noon, where they were met and entertained at dinner by Daniel P. Gillmor, President of the Montreal Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. Together with Mr. Gillmor at a dinner, which preceded Miss Achelis' talk given at the McGill University Amphitheatre, were the following executives of the Montreal Centre: Miss I. Williamson, Henry F. Hall, F. DeKinder, G. Harper Hall, DeLisle Garneau.

In discussing Miss Achelis' address before the Montreal Centre, the *Montreal Daily Star*, January 21, 1944, said:

"Endorsation of The World Calendar by the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada would in all probability lead to similar action by the Royal Astronomical Society of London, according to Miss Elisabeth Achelis,

president of The World Calendar Association. Miss Achelis addressed members of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada here last night.

"'We stand on the threshold of changes in all ways of life,' she said, 'among which belongs unquestionably The World Calendar.'

"In its mathematical structure The World Calendar is 'well-nigh perfect,' Miss Achelis claimed. There are 12 months arranged into equal quarters of 91 days and each quarter is divided into months of 31, 30, 30. Each quarter will begin on a Sunday and end on a Saturday. To complete the year with the 365th day, there is to be a world holiday, known as December W."

The *Montreal Gazette*, under a caption "Better 'Time-Plan' Seen Needed for Greater World Cooperation," stated:

"Adoption of The World Calendar as an aid to greater world cooperation, order, balance, stability and unity, was urged by Miss Elisabeth Achelis, president of The World Calendar Association, at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada last night.

"Miss Achelis claimed that an improved time-plan was imperative as the present calendar was 'costly and wasteful and no longer efficiently served the demands of war nor the needs of civilian life.'

"She described The World Calendar as being in its mathematical structure 'well-nigh' perfect. There were 12 months arranged into equal quarters of 91 days, each quarter beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday, and each calendar year of 364 days beginning on Sunday, January 1, and closing on Saturday, December 30, she explained."

The consensus of the above mentioned influential people, educators, government officials, scientists, publishers and business men, indicates a definite consciousness of the need for calendar revision. Canadians, keenly aware of the need for pre-postwar planning, were without exception enthusiastic in their support of a Dominion group which would foster The World Calendar plan in that sister country.



DEATH COMES TO NOTED CHURCHMAN

By The Reverend Henry Smith Leiper, D.D., Executive Secretary, American Section, The Universal Christian Council For Life and Work; Member, Advisory Committee, The World Calendar Association

THE Reverend Dr. William Adams Brown, Presbyterian minister, professor emeritus of the Union Theological Seminary, and a former member of the Corporation of Yale University, died December 15 in the New York Hospital, which he had entered as a patient on December 3, 1943. He would have been 78 years old on December 29.

Dr. Brown became a member of the Advisory Committee of The World Calendar Association in 1938. In accepting this membership he said, "I am glad indeed to have my name associated with something in which I believe so much." His death is a real loss to the Association.

Dr. Brown took an important part in the founding of the World Council of Churches. As chairman of the Joint Executive Committee of the American Section of this Council, president of the American Section of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, chairman of the Department of Relations with Churches Abroad of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and a member of the Executive Committee of the World Conference on Faith and Order, he worked increasingly and unsparingly to bring about greater cooperation among the churches of the world.

As president of the American Section of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, and concurrently chairman of the Joint Executive Committee of "Life and Work" and "Faith and Order," a position he held until his death, he took an active part in all the calendar deliberations and resolutions passed by that body at its various meetings. He was a convinced advocate of a fixed Easter.

He retired from the faculty of Union Theological Seminary in 1936, after serving 44 years. It is noteworthy that a member of his family had been associated with the Seminary during its entire existence.

In 1942 Dr. Brown was given the great honor of representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at the enthronement of the Most Reverend William Temple as Archbishop of Canterbury in London.

He led the American Section at the Oxford World Conference on Faith and Order in 1937, at which Miss Achelis was an associate delegate. The

following year he was an American delegate to the Ecumenical Conference at Utrecht, the Netherlands, a conference of church representatives of the provisional committee to frame a constitution for the World Council of Churches. Dr. Brown was the author of more than a score of books, nearly all of them on religious subjects. He wrote a highly significant autobiography several years before his death, *A Teacher and His Times*, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1940.

OBITUARY NOTES

THE MOST REVEREND GEORGE WINSLOW PLUMMER, Primate and Metropolitan of the Holy Orthodox Church in America and Archbishop of New York, died January 23, 1944, in St. Luke's Hospital after a four-day illness. His age was 67.

Born in Boston, Archbishop Plummer was graduated from Brown University in 1900 and also attended the Rhode Island School of Design. He had been a theatrical electrician, a police reporter for the old New York *Journal* and had also been associated with the *Cosmopolitan* and the *Delineator*, as a young man.

Archbishop Plummer had been a member of The World Calendar Association since 1932.

ANDREW FLEMING WEST, 90, dean emeritus of the Princeton University Graduate School, died December 27, 1943, at his home on the Graduate School grounds. He had been professor of Latin for 45 years.

Since 1934 Dr. West had been interested in The World Calendar Association. At the time of his resignation from active work in 1927, *The New York Times*, commenting editorially, said: "He still keeps and will keep to the end of his days the Deanship of Classical Studies in America."

A controversy over the Graduate College between Dr. West and the late Woodrow Wilson when the latter was president of Princeton ended in a victory for the former. The controversy became nation wide, and in 1910 Isaac C. Wyman, upon his death, left \$2,000,000 for the carrying out of Dr. West's plan. To this was added \$500,000 by Colonel William Procter.

CURTIS H. VEEDER, a member of The World Calendar Association since 1931, died December 27, 1943, in the Hartford, Connecticut, Hospital. He would have been 82 years old in January.

Mr. Veeder, an inventor and manufacturer, was president of the Veeder Manufacturing Company of Hartford until his resignation in 1928. Born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, Mr. Veeder at 18 years of age built what was then a new type of bicycle, which he later sold for \$1,000. Among other of his inventions are bicycle saddles, a bicycle cyclometer, automatic casting machines and a liquid tachometer. In all, he held 95 American and 74 foreign patents.



WIDE AND GENERAL INTEREST IN WORLD CALENDAR CONTINUES

By Emerson Brewer, Director, The World Calendar Association

ORGANIZATIONS as diversified as is commerce and industry itself, groups made up of executives, business men and professional men representing practically every phase of endeavor, have within the past two months either formally passed resolutions endorsing The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters or voted the formation of committees to study this new time plan.

Indicative of the wide divergence of interest of those organizations which have passed resolutions is the Chicago Association of Commerce, embracing chambers of commerce and business organizations in greater Chicago, on one hand, and the Suffolk North Association of Ministers, a Massachusetts religious organization, on the other.

Probably the most varied of all is the membership of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, which includes men interested in steel, oil, shipping, merchandising, manufacturing and the various professions.

Manufacturers, fabricators of war materials as well as durable goods for present consumption, are conscious of the need for a stable calendar. This was pointed out by H. G. Malin, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Delaware County, Chester, Pa., an affiliate of the National Association of Manufacturers. The resolution of this Association follows:

"RESOLVED, That this Association does hereby favor and endorse the adoption by international agreement of the proposed World Calendar, re-arranging of the present Gregorian Calendar into four equal quarters of 91 days each and providing for an unnumbered day immediately following December 30th of each year as a World Holiday, and for the intercalation of an extra day (also a World Holiday) next following June 30th of every fourth year; the first month of every quarter to commence on a Sunday and have 31 days, and the two succeeding months of every quarter to have 30 days each; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Delaware County

member of Congress and the Two Senators from Pennsylvania be advised of this action taken by the Association."

Inspired in part by A. C. Darmstaetter, President of Darmstaetter's, one of the leading stores of Lancaster, Pa., the Pennsylvania Retailers Association endorsed The World Calendar and recommended that the parent group, the National Retail Dry Goods Association, continue with their study of calendars as the various time plans affected retailing and retail inventories.

Last year the Directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania for their national convention, instructed Lew Hahn, Executive Secretary, to appoint a committee to make this study for this large national organization. The report of this committee has been delayed and that some action be taken to expedite this move was the feeling of the Pennsylvania Retailers Association.

Dan Ferris, Executive Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, under the auspices of which practically all of America's amateur and interscholastic athletic events are conducted and supervised, has notified their members and affiliated members of the endorsement of The World Calendar by this large organization.

The location of the organizations which recently have passed resolutions favoring The World Calendar of 12 months is in itself a picture of the broad national interest in this change.

Other organizations which passed resolutions include:

Lions Club of Pittsburgh

Danville, Kentucky, Chamber of Commerce

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Chamber of Commerce

Cumberland, Maryland, Chamber of Commerce

Chillicothe, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce

Hagerstown, Maryland, Chamber of Commerce

Palatine, Illinois, Lions Club

Portales 20-30 Club, New Mexico

Akron, Ohio, Toastmasters Club

Penryth Club, Toronto

Williamsburg (Brooklyn) Kiwanis Club

Camden, Tennessee, Lions Club

Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of New Brunswick

Many organizations have appointed study committees to investigate The World Calendar and to report their findings to the Board of Directors.

Here, too, the interest is broad and the membership all inclusive, ranging from employers in the manufacturing field to members of chambers of commerce and accountants.

Among those which have appointed study committees or have the appointment of these committees as a part of the agenda of the Board of Directors is the American Newspaper Publishers Association, a group composed of the owners and publishers of daily papers throughout the United States. In regard to this appointment, Linwood I. Noyes, President and Publisher of *The Ironwood Daily Globe*, Mich., said: "I will be glad to present your thought and will write you following our next regular board session."

The support and interest of these men, who with radio station operators have such a part in molding public opinion, marks the development of general public interest that has been very gratifying to The World Calendar Association.

Grant Stone of the Cleveland Press, and President of the International Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs, conscious of the need for such a calendar has appointed a study committee made up of James E. Shaw, of Buffalo, Chairman; Lee Trenholm, Toronto; Paul Rathert, Pittsburgh; Carl Abbey, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. E. Cole, London, Ont.; and Joseph T. Labadie, Windsor, Ont.; and the report of their findings will be made at a later date.

Other organizations, committees of which are giving thought to The World Calendar, include:

- American Institute of Accountants
- Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Chamber of Commerce
- East Providence Business Men's Association
- Vernon, Texas, Chamber of Commerce
- Midland, Texas, Chamber of Commerce
- Oconto, Wisconsin, Chamber of Commerce
- Montpelier, Idaho, Chamber of Commerce
- Industrial Bankers Association of America
- Geneseo Civic Club, Kansas
- Associated Employers of Oregon, Inc.
- Elizabeth, New Jersey, Chamber of Commerce
- Independence, Kansas, Chamber of Commerce
- Olean, New York, Chamber of Commerce
- Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce
- Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal Centres
- Canadian Chamber of Commerce



BOOK EDITORS REVIEW

NEW BOOK BY THE ASSOCIATION HEAD

The complete comments on the book, The Calendar for Everybody, by book editors and critics associated with newspapers and magazines from coast to coast are too many to record here. The first review with which the survey opens is from the Journal-Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind., typical of those received in this office. It is gratifying to the author to note in reviewing these criticisms that all of the critics were sympathetic, interested and felt, to quote one, that the writer had established not only a good argument for The World Calendar plan but had written an interesting history of calendars in general. Excerpts from other publications follow the Journal-Gazette review.

“IT is amazing how long mankind will sometimes allow itself to be handicapped or inconvenienced by institutions or arrangements of its own making. An excellent example is our present calendar.

“Some few years ago Elisabeth Achelis had her interest unexpectedly aroused in the deficiencies of our calendar and soon became so convinced of the need for change as to devote herself to the matter.

“A thorough study of the development of the calendar from its beginnings (4236 B. C. or 3251 B. C.) through its various changes followed. And in these pages the important facts are recorded. Perhaps the most valuable function of such a book as this is to show the calendar for what it is—a man-made instrument full of inaccuracies at first, later changed several times to rectify the errors, sometimes altered to feed an ambitious person’s vanity or not altered because of a group’s prejudice. In short, so thoroughly a human product as to have no sacrosanct qualities whatever.

“Several plans have been promulgated for a new calendar that would be an accurate and also a simpler and more convenient recorder of time than is ours. Miss Achelis points out the difficulties our Gregorian calendar presents to some industries, accountants, banks, etc.

“The World Calendar is presented by the author as one that best fits our needs. It divides the year into quarters, each quarter composed of three months, the first one of which has 31 days and the other two have

30 days, so that each quarter has 91 days. A world holiday, December W, the year-end day, an extra Saturday, follows December 30 every year to make the 365th day. In leap years there is another world holiday, June W, the leap-year day, which follows June 30 and is another extra Saturday. Such a calendar makes every year the same.

"Calendar-makers need not be dismayed for instead of making new cheap calendars every year they can spend their time and effort on creating artistic effects. 'They can be fashioned in gold or silver, bronze or marble, with precious or semi-precious stones. They can be made elaborate or simple, stationary on the wall, or portable for desk or table use, wallet or purse.'

"Miss Achelis enumerates the benefits which The World Calendar brings to science, religion, industry, home, labor, agriculture, government, statistics, education, law, finance, radio, transportation, summer enterprises, entertainments, history.

"The proper time to change is 'when both the old retiring and the new incoming calendars glide smoothly together.' 'The next easy progression will be Saturday, December 30, 1944, when both the old and the new calendars meet.'

"Mixed in with the sanity of the discussion is a much deeper feeling on the part of the author. 'The world holidays, each coming between the Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sunday, are like the hands of God stretched out from ageless time to welcome both the Saturday and the Sunday of rest, prayer and worship in closer relationship. Like the rainbow bridge that arched the sky after the flood with the promise of better days to come, so the new calendar shines forth, after hundreds of years flooded with disorder and discord, and promises better days to come through the two new world holidays. They form a rainbow bridge of many colors whereon peoples of all climes, customs and faiths join in a spirit of greater fellowship and friendship. The world holidays are the friendly handclasps of time.'

"The time is ripe for this much needed change. Read this little book and see the reasonableness of it."

In discussing Miss Achelis' book, *The Calendar for Everybody*, the *Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Canada) book editor wrote:

"Why should we adopt a new calendar? Because it is time we modernized our civil calendar and brought it into tune with the times. The present one is full of drawbacks and eccentricities. The World Calendar will give us the most perfect time measurement yet devised.

"In civil life, the new perpetual calendar would bring many improvements. To take but one phase of civil activity—government—The World Calendar would lighten the task substantially. The fiscal year would be-

gin always on the same day and date. It would materially simplify comparisons of statistics. The records on customs receipts, income taxes, internal revenue collections and interest paid or received, will be more easily computed. And for the various government departments which require accurate quarterly financial statements, the advantages of The World Calendar, with its equalized quarterly divisions, are apparent. The same considerations apply to every other branch of modern activity.

"Miss Achelis feels very deeply the merits of the new calendar. She says it will 'contribute towards making a better world, making life more beautiful, and making my fellowmen happier.' After reading her book one begins to catch that mood of inspiration one's-self."

The Calendar for Everybody should be in every school library, writes the book critic of the *Richmond Times Dispatch* (Richmond, Virginia) "because it deals with the subject of general scientific interest and popular importance with its vital knowledge of man's attempt to measure time.

"This story of the calendar, from the beginning of calendar history to the present time, presents in popular form the summarized arguments for a common-sense calendar, and points out the imperfections of the Gregorian calendar to justify the adoption of The World Calendar with every year the same—no changing of the order of days and holidays in the week, which now causes a world of confusion from year to year.

"The book of 19 chapters includes an account of the failure in 1937 of the League of Nations to adopt the new calendar advocated by The World Calendar Association, and endorsed by 14 nations. This new 'Calendar for Everybody' is so called because every human interest—all institutions of present-day civilization would be greatly benefited by the simple time-clock of the world—benefited in the saving of time, energy and money."

"The World Calendar is undoubtedly a sensible one," writes the book critic of the *New York Sun*. "The proponents of The World Calendar are still waging a vigorous fight for its adoption. Miss Elisabeth Achelis, who gave this system of time reckoning its name in 1930, is out with a new book on the subject." The columnist then explains in some detail the general plan of The World Calendar.

"In *The Calendar for Everybody*, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, The World Calendar's sponsor, argues for its adoption and," says the book editor of the *Columbus Citizen* (Columbus, Ohio), "very completely has recorded all calendar history, demonstrating how easily it has been changed many times, and how easy it would be for us to abolish the present unsatisfactory system."

"This is a day of planning and efficiency," says the *Atlanta Journal*

(Atlanta, Georgia), "and here is a proposal for a well-ordered new calendar and an exposition of its advantages."

The New York Times says: "Miss Achelis states the case for a World Calendar in *The Calendar for Everybody*. The book is her latest contribution to this universal idea of measuring time for all years and all peoples. She is practical in her argument but reverent in handling . . . the most ancient of all expressions of nascent civilization, an agency for which during thousands of years religion has been the trustee."

In a syndicated column, appearing in many newspapers, another book critic writes: "Miss Elisabeth Achelis has written a New Year 'must' book under the title of *The Calendar for Everybody* and inasmuch as she has devoted her life and fortune to calendar reform for more than a dozen years she is able to go clear down the line in furnishing satisfactory proof that the new world needs a new practical and common-sense calendar and that The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters is just what the world needs."

The Calendar for Everybody, Elisabeth Achelis, 1943, G. P.

Putnam's Sons, 2 W. 45th St., New York 19. 141 pages. \$1.50 cloth.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS A PROBLEM

BY GEORGE DIXON

From "Capital Stuff," The Daily News, New York, N. Y., December 7, 1943

IN accordance with the traditions of diplomacy, there should be an exchange of Christmas greetings between the gentlemen who signed the blunt "Roosevelt" (no first name or initials) and the equally emphatic "Stalin" to the Teheran pronouncement issued today, dated December 1.

But this raises a delicate problem. The Russian calendar does not run in step with ours. Christmas in Russia is celebrated on January 7, because the Orthodox Church still adheres to the old Julian calendar, established by Julius Caesar. On the other hand, the Communist state, for official documents, uses, as does the English-speaking world, the reformed calendar of Pope Gregory, established in 1582.

So far as the holy celebration of the birth of the Saviour is concerned, the land of Stalin holds this on January 7, and, among the religious, in much the same manner as we celebrate the day here—a tree for the children and exchange of gifts among adults. Like Christmas, Easter in the land of the Soviets falls on a different date—the first Sunday after the first full moon in Spring.

There are two Soviet holidays of more importance than Christmas and Easter, however, but virtually equal—in the eyes of the Soviet—the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, celebrated November 7, and May Day, May 1.



GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT HEAD AND MATHEMATICIAN CLARIFY ADOPTION DATES

By Elisabeth Achelis, President, The World Calendar Association

EVER since I first advocated The World Calendar it has been my steadfast conviction that the interest of everyone would best be served were The World Calendar to be adopted with the minimum of disturbance. Such a time comes this year, 1944, on Saturday, December 30, when there is a natural blending of the two calendars. The following day, the old December 31, would become the new December W, the World Holiday; and New Year's Day, January 1, 1945, observed on a *Sunday*, would initiate The World Calendar as our new time recorder.

Wishing to know whether any other dates would be suitable for the adoption previous to January 1, 1950, "the next available date," I wrote to H. W. Bearce, Chief, Division of Weights and Measures, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, for information. This action resulted in an article written by him that was published in the last issue of the *Journal*, the Fourth Quarter of 1943.

As a result of this article, a letter was received from one of the long-standing members of the Association, B. F. Yanney, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, in which he pointed out the fact that the dates suggested by Mr. Bearce were correct, but adoption on those dates would cause serious complications resulting in the need for an adjustment of one or two days. This letter was immediately transmitted to Mr. Bearce for his confirmation. Mr. Bearce responded confirming Professor Yanney's statements.

A letter was then written to Professor Yanney requesting more detailed information on the subject, to which Professor Yanney replied more explicitly.

Firm in my conviction that the adoption of The World Calendar should be accomplished without disturbance or unnecessary adjustments, and convinced that this information will be of extreme importance to all those who are interested in calendar reform, I am reproducing the correspondence from both Mr. Bearce and Professor Yanney.

Wooster, Ohio, January 13, 1944

Elisabeth Achelis, President
The World Calendar Association
International Building, 630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear President Achelis:

Permit me to say a few words in reference to Mr. Bearce's proposal, page 164 of the *Journal*, Fourth Quarter, to the effect that the date Sunday, July 1, 1945, "would serve admirably as the starting point" for the third quarter of The World Calendar.

In the first place it must then be evident that the first half of The World Calendar for 1945 would have to include as its January 1 the last day, that is, December 31, of the Gregorian for 1944. Furthermore, contrary to what the proposer states, the last day of the old Gregorian year could not possibly be made a part of The World Calendar for that year. For, there are 184 days in the Gregorian calendar from July 1 to December 31, inclusive, while only 183 days are needed to make up the last two quarters of The World Calendar. What to do, then, with December 31 of the Gregorian year 1945? Well, the only thing that can be done is to make it the first day of the new World Calendar year, 1946. And so on.

There are other complications that I see involved in this departure from the hitherto publicised policy of The World Calendar Association, *viz.*, to cause in the inauguration of the new calendar as little disturbance as possible in the old. Let what I have presented be sufficient, at least for the present. Above all, I do not intend to get mixed up in a controversy and so jeopardize the splendid work you and your Association have accomplished.

Most cordially yours,

(Signed) B. F. Yanney

Washington, D. C., January 31, 1944

Professor B. F. Yanney
Wooster, Ohio

Subject: Calendar revision

Dear Professor Yanney:

Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, has sent me a copy of your letter to her under date of January 13, 1944, and I am glad of an opportunity to comment on your criticism of my article that appeared in the *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Fourth Quarter 1943.

While it is true, as you point out, that my plan of putting The World Calendar into effect on July 1, 1945, would result in shortening the year 1945 by one day, that should, perhaps, not be regarded as so serious a matter as to rule it out of consideration. It will be recalled that 11 dates were dropped out of September 1752, thus shortening that year by 11 days.

In fact, shortening the year 1945 by one day would have the advantage of "taking up the slack" that has accumulated as a result of having our Gregorian leap years slightly too often, and would correct the calendar in that respect for a period of some 3,300 years.

I am, however, inclined to withdraw my further suggestion that the change to The World Calendar could properly be made at any time when The World Calendar and the Gregorian Calendar are in agreement, for example, Friday, March 1, 1946, or Wednesday, May 1, 1946, since to make the change on either of these dates would result in shortening the year 1946 by two days. That, admittedly, would not be desirable. It would be better to wait until the change could be made at the beginning of a year, as on January 1, 1950.

I am grateful to you for your having brought the matter to the attention of Miss

Achelis, and pointing out the desirability of making the change to The World Calendar at such a time that not only will there be no interruption or discontinuity in the days of the week, but also that there will be no change in the length of the year.

Respectfully,

(Signed) H. W. Bearce

Chief, Division of Weights and Measures

Wooster, Ohio, February 13, 1944

Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President
The World Calendar Association
International Building, 630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Miss Achelis:

This letter is in compliance with your request made in your supplementary letter of February 8, 1944.

I assume that there is now agreement on this statement: July 1, 1945, of the Gregorian Calendar, and July 1, of The World Calendar, do not synchronize, even though the day of the week in each case is Sunday; for in the first instance the day is yearday number 182, while in the second it is number 183.

The proposal to adopt The World Calendar on July 1, 1945, starting on that date with the beginning of the third quarter of the new calendar and dropping one day of the Gregorian year (it is not stated which day is to be dropped), is a rather abrupt departure from the Association's principle of simplicity, stressed from its very beginning as a motivating power in securing general acceptance. I think it unnecessary to rehearse what has been said all along about the ease and smoothness with which The World Calendar could be inaugurated at the beginning of a year whose Gregorian calendar starts with Sunday. Then later it was discovered that the transition could be made also with little necessary adjustment at the end of a leap year which itself ends on Sunday, of which the current year is an example. Instances of the Gregorian style of calendar year beginning on Sunday, since the organization of The World Calendar Association, were 1933 and 1939.

This matter of when to inaugurate the new system is, in my opinion, still of primary importance. I think it is generally conceded that a Gregorian year starting with Sunday is the best type from which to make the transition to the new calendar. But to make the transition proposed, by mutilating both the Gregorian year and the first World Calendar year, bristles with complications. In the first place it is unprecedented to drop a day from a particular year in anticipation of an error of one day still three thousand years, or more, away. And it is no adequate justification of this to claim that years in the past have thus been shortened. In those instances errors had accumulated to a number of days. They had to be dealt with. They might have been annulled in another way, as suggested by an English scientist and reported on page 182 of the latest *Journal of Calendar Reform*. But the real point is that the problem was on hand then and there. We are not facing such a problem, the error still unprovided for by the Gregorian rules amounting at present to a rather small fraction of a day. Furthermore the proper place for this problem is in the hands of astronomers, and, on this matter, I quite agree with you in what you said in your address before the Amateur Astronomers Association, November 4, 1942. (See last paragraph, page 131, Vol. 12, *Journal of Calendar Reform*).

I am not familiar enough with fields of thought and endeavor outside of my own specialty, mathematics, to give in detail the specific complications that the proposed irregularity would create. Before starting this letter I re-read much of what has appeared in the columns of the *Journal*, including your articles and published addresses; Professor Bristow Adams, "Popular Acceptance," "Voice of the Colleges," with spe-

cial reference to what is said under the caption, Astronomers; James Truslow Adams, "Historian Looks at Time," and Dr. H. Spencer-Jones, F. R. S. (Of special note is this: "Proposals for the reform of the calendar do not affect the year, as determined by the Gregorian calendar.")

I think this will suffice, and I hope I have made my point of view clear. Above all things I do not wish to become involved too deeply in controversial matters. My paramount interest is in a successful launching of The World Calendar.

With all best wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

(Signed) B. F. Yanney

In view of the fact that adoption of The World Calendar on Sunday, July 1, 1945, would cause the loss of one day, and on either Friday, March 1, or Wednesday, May 1, 1946, the loss of two days, which would result in complication and disturbance, it now becomes clear to us that in the interests of greater harmony and more general acceptance, we can consider as possible dates for the adoption of The World Calendar only those that do not involve the loss or the addition of days.

This is possible, as previously mentioned, at the end of this year, when both calendars agree on Saturday, December 30, and the following day, the old December 31, could be the new December W; and the beginning of the year, January 1, 1945, could become the first year of the new time-plan.

Should, however, the 1945 adoption prove impossible, then I strongly urge that action be taken in 1947 (which in the United States is not a presidential campaign year), and nations and civilians will have three years to prepare and get ready for the actual operation of The World Calendar on Sunday, January 1, 1950.

—Your 1944— Calendar

CALENDARS are scarce. To help meet the demand, a *Sunday Dispatch* calendar, with a record of important dates in 1944, is presented in Page SIX.

Cut it out, paste it on cardboard, and you have your record for the year complete.

From *London Dispatch*
Nov. 7, 1943

SMILING THROUGH . . . By LEE

[No. 2,895] COMPLEX NEW YEAR



"Now that's a nice calendar, madam. Pre-war. But if you remember that Mondays are Sundays until Tuesday, February 29, it will do nicely for 1944."

Reprinted from the London Evening News, Dec. 30, 1943

INTERNATIONAL DATE-LINE SEEN AS FORERUNNER OF WORLD CALENDAR REFORM

By Commander Wendell Phillips Dodge (Ex-Lieutenant-Commander, U.S.N.R.)

An observer of world-wide experience, explorer, journalist, former Naval officer, an expert in international affairs, of world trade and sea power, Commander Dodge speaks with authority on maritime matters. He has edited many leading magazines in this country and abroad, including the fine old Strand Magazine and The Wide World Magazine of London, and for many years was prominently identified with leading metropolitan newspapers.

WITH postwar planning uppermost in the minds of the peoples of the earth while the present terrific global war still remains a long calendar problem, serious consideration of the adoption of the new World Calendar is timely since the last four months of 1944 are identical in both the old and the new calendars. And it is far-reaching in its benefits—for industry, for labor, for finance, for agriculture, for science, for law, and for government. Likewise, and particularly so, for shipping and world trade.

Does not the psalmist tell us that a thousand years in the sight of the Lord is but a day, and a day a thousand years? And at the dawn of creation "God divided the light from the darkness" and "called the light Day and the darkness he called Night." That evening and that morning inaugurated the first day, and three days later the calendar had its beginnings: Sun, moon and stars were ordained "for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years."

Man will endure and survive after the present un-Christian, un-Godly global war, as did the Patriarch Noah the flood. So, too, may man be expected to reform his calendar, even as Noah's *first* calendar served to give assurance that no such catastrophe in the future ever would be permitted "while the earth remaineth."

It is but natural, then, that everything vital concerning the calendar should issue from the sea—the ocean, incentive to colonial expansion, the great path of transportation; the ocean that comprises two-thirds of the

earth's surface, relegating the lands to a marginal position facing its vast expanse.

And so, it is to the maritime world that the calendar means so much more than to all other of man's activities.

More generally observed far and wide than the Ten Commandments of some three thousand years' history, the calendar also is older. For the calendar, preceding law, has been a writ where the law has yet to be accepted and enforced. Yes, the calendar is of remotest antiquity—the earliest man at once realized the value of time and its reckoning. Archeologists are not aware of any primitive people, capable of sculpture, who have failed to attempt some measurement of time.

Philip Whitwell Wilson, for one score and one year on the editorial staff of the *London Daily News* and a special correspondent for *The New York Times* in Paris when our paths crossed, in a highly informative and intensely interesting book, *The Romance of the Calendar*, writes:

"Can it be said that during the millennia of man's recorded activities, however many of these millennia there may be, anything has been elaborated that, in its field of uninterrupted continuity, is comparable with the calendar?"

And in his treatise on *Babylonian Menologies and the Semitic Calendars*, Professor S. Langdon of Oxford informs us that "the calendar is the framework of any civilization, the time index for all business transactions and religious observances, the rule by which all daily life is regulated."

In order to pass as quickly as possible through history, suppose we had arrived in a Far Eastern port prior to that vicious long-planned attack on Pearl Harbor and entered the house of a Hindu soothsayer to peer into a crystal ball. Here we would see the calendar pass in review—I take you to P. W. Wilson's narrative:

"... you will see dim and clouded reflections—shaven priests in their slow parades within the shadows of the Pyramids—the majesty of Babylonian monarchs—the ancient scholarship of a China that has faded with the centuries into the prehistoric—Maya maidens advancing in processional dance to the terraced shrines of Yucatan—Hebrew rabbis studying the priceless scrolls of their Mosaic law—Popes in the Vatican consulting the most venerable of their learned ecclesiastics—astronomers in their observatories filling volumes with their geometrical calculations—captains of industry examining graphs and charts of production and consumption and costs—seamen in their ships whose safety depends on the accuracy with which they use their Nautical Almanac—"

The Nautical Almanac deals with two systems of time—solar and sidereal. The first is reckoned by the successive transits of the sun over the Greenwich Meridian and is divided into 24 hours, each of which represents 15 degrees longitude. All clocks and timekeeping systems throughout

the civilized world, including as well Japan and Nazi Germany, are kept on what is called Mean or Civil Time.

This is based on the motion of a mean, or imaginary, sun, which always moves at the same speed and crosses the prime meridian every 24 hours on the instant. Around the world divisions are called local civil or local mean time, based on the longitude of the place and the transits of the sun over the local meridian.

These local meridians have been standardized so that the local time, or zone time, is changed in periods of one hour, corresponding to 15 degrees of longitude for each hour change of time. Thus at San Francisco the standard meridian is 120 degrees west and the local time eight hours earlier than Greenwich Time, because it takes the sun eight hours after crossing the meridian at Greenwich to arrive at the 120th meridian west of Greenwich. The standard time at Manila, based on the 120th meridian east of Greenwich shows the local time as just eight hours *later* than at Greenwich because after crossing the meridian 120 degrees east it takes the sun eight hours to arrive at Greenwich.

Due to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, however, the sun does not actually move at this uniform speed, varying about 16 minutes either behind or ahead of the mean sun. This introduces what in navigation is called Apparent Time. The difference between Mean and Apparent Time is given in the Nautical Almanac for each two hours of Greenwich Civil Time and is called the Equation of Time. This is used to correct the readings of chronometers, which must, of necessity, keep Mean Time.

At the instant of Greenwich Noon, the date is the same all over the earth.

And according to Greenwich Time the 180th meridian indicates midnight—a day ends and a new day begins. This meridian is known as the Date or Calendar Line—the *International Date-Line*. And right here is the real compass direction leading to practical calendar reform.

Both the clock and the calendar have been receiving the attention of experts from the beginning of recorded time. Homer's day consisted of but morning and evening. Five periods—dawn ending at sunrise; the time of sacrifice lasting until noon; full light continuing till sunset; the rising of the stars, and the time of prayer closing the day at midnight—filled out the day of the ancient Persians.

Astronomy has shown that the earth rotates on its axis with almost precise regularity, and that the stars are so infinitely distant from the earth that their direction in space is constant day by day, whatever be the earth's position in its orbit around the sun. This provides a perfect unit of time known as Sidereal Time, which never varies.

By drawing a meridian, north and south, through any point on the earth's surface and noting when a star passes the meridian, then waiting

until the earth in rotating passes the meridian again, the interval between the two transits of the star across the meridian is a Sidereal Day.

A Solar Day is the same as a Sidereal Day with the sun substituted for a star—the period of 24 hours elapses while the meridian through a point on the earth's surface passes the sun and returns to the sun. That is, they are the same except for a fundamental difference. The one is a constant, the other a variable. With the earth revolving in an ellipse round the sun and with the axis of the earth tilted at an angle to the plane of the earth's orbit, the Solar Day lengthens and shortens during the year. A sundial indicates that day only agrees with clock time on four dates in the 12 months of the calendar year.

This brings us to the proposed modern calendar which is based upon the solar year of 365 days with a 366th day "intercalated" every four years—and with the 365th, as an extra day, giving a year of 364 days as a base, the year to be divided into four quarters of 91 days each. Well, I'll stop right here and leave this planning to The World Calendar authorities, and content myself with a brief recital of the practical use of such a changed calendar to the maritime world of shipping and communications.

When America entered this war our Merchant Marine fleet totaled only 10,500,000 deadweight tons. By the end of 1944 we may have as much as 50,000,000 tons. Those two simple figures reveal the scope of the greatest shipbuilding and ship operation story in the history of the world.

If a rough translation is made, the United States may have five ships on the high seas where once we had only one. The shipping services may employ five men where in prewar days they employed only one. We will have a merchant fleet equal to or greater than the combined fleets of all other maritime nations.

No one would deny that this nation has assumed a tremendous obligation to American taxpayers and to the world. These vessels are tremendously vital, not only for the sake of our economy, but they are also vital to all nations. They will help set right the things so torn asunder by the misfortunes of war. They will serve as vehicles to carry the materials which will be required desperately in all corners of the globe.

The immediate problem of foresighted and thinking men is: What will this country do with such a tremendous fleet? How will it be employed in the wisest manner?

It cannot be impressed too strongly that this is a maritime nation, and always has been. This is a country with 7,000 miles of coastline. It has at least 60 good-sized cities along those coasts. Its very economy long has been based upon trade—not trade just in the sense of exchanging goods, but in the broader sense that so many of our world relationships have long depended upon ships—American ships.

Yes, this nation's shipping is perhaps its most vital industry. It affects

everyone in the United States, either directly or indirectly. In its very operation the American Merchant Marine is a great consumer of materials and services produced in this country. Our vessels use fuel, food and equipment of all sorts in tremendous quantities and require many different types of services for their continued operation and upkeep.

The money being spent on our huge shipbuilding program is circulating freely throughout the nation, with a substantial portion of it finding its way to many of the states in the country's Western sector, states where shipbuilding a few years ago didn't mean much in the way of employment or dollars.

Some \$56,000,000 worth of ship parts are being built in Denver, which is a mile above sea level, with eight ironworking concerns and a number of subcontractors engaged in fabricating hulls, bulkheads and deck sections for fighting ships and merchant vessels.

Another area that is enjoying the benefits of millions of shipyard dollars is the Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico section, which, with only 23 per cent of the country's population, is producing 50 per cent of our copper, 97 per cent of domestic molybdenum, virtually all of our supply of vanadium, 24 per cent of our lead and 20 per cent of our zinc—all of these metals being highly essential in shipbuilding.

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas have over 200 manufacturing concerns that are filling contracts for ship parts and fittings that cost upward of \$170,000,000. These four states, normally considered as non-shipbuilding, are producing zinc, lumber, cement, wire rope, cable, sisal, galley ranges, tugboats, barges, Diesel engines, electrical equipment, invasion barges and buoys.

Those are some of the reasons why so many of us are deeply concerned about the employment of our vast fleet once the war has ended.

In reconstructing a war-torn world, it is evident to everyone that it means virtually rebuilding a continental Europe, Russia and China. Those jobs will take ships—every available ship. The resumption of normal trade will occupy a good portion of our ships. No one knows how many ships will be needed for new trades that will develop as a result of the war.

It is not proposed to overwhelm any other maritime nation in the course of such duties and such trade. There should be collaboration with our Allies. The American people have no desire to dominate world trade, but they have the right to insist that American ships carry a substantially increased share of American trade and be permitted a reasonable and justifiable entry into world shipping.

All the nations of the world are inescapably interdependent. The domestic economy and prosperity of the United States require substantial foreign trade, both for raw materials and as an outlet for our agricultural and industrial products. Foreign trade is a balance wheel against recur-

ring periods of domestic depression. We must have a merchant fleet sufficient to serve our international requirements.

The rehabilitation of the war-torn world will be bound to occupy our present merchant fleet, not only during the immediate emergency following the peace, but for many years thereafter. We will send materials to almost every country, feed their people, cloth them and reestablish them as nationals within their own countries. We will have to ship them steel, cotton, beef, machinery, and seeds to replant their fields. The requests that these countries will make on the United States for food and other agricultural products will be staggering, and the problem of relief will exceed that of even the last war when 30,000,000 tons of goods were sent abroad. In this country, as elsewhere, industry will need to be furnished with raw materials to get peacetime employment started again. The war will exhaust the stock piles of goods and materials that each country had in peacetime.

To meet all these requirements there must of necessity be an expansion of our agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries in the postwar period. Supported by these enlarged activities of our basic industries, our national economy in the postwar period will surpass anything we ever knew in peacetime. It will be, as it must be, at a level to meet our war indebtedness and other obligations. More important it will furnish employment to men and women who have been engaged in activities related to war.

It should be evident that the production and distribution of these goods and others will require the services of our Merchant Marine. There must be ships to export these commodities to other countries—which will need them as much as ourselves.

American agriculture, American manufacturing and American industry in general have been helpful to the Merchant Marine of this country through generations. An opportunity will be provided to reciprocate. We will have the ships for everything that the American farmer, manufacturer and producer wants delivered. Behind the ships and at the service of America's industries will be skilled and experienced management—American-flag steamship companies which are demonstrating in this war their ability to handle a large merchant fleet under the most difficult operating conditions.

Just as vital to the country and to the whole world is our Merchant Marine as a factor in our national defense. This war has proved that the effectiveness of our Army and Navy is directly dependent upon the size and efficiency of our Merchant Marine.

Just ponder how the Axis powers accumulated much of the wealth and power with which to wage wars. They insisted on carrying the bulk of their foreign commerce. Japanese ships carried almost 70 per cent of

Japan's commerce, Germany 58 per cent and Italy 46 per cent. The Axis nations moreover made it virtually impossible for any other country to participate in the transportation of this trade. How well they succeeded can be seen in the figures for 1938 when the Axis Merchant Marine had close to a 12 per cent grip on United States foreign commerce while American ships, flying the flag of the country that produced this volume of business, carried only 25 per cent.

In the year 1938, which already has been taken as a standard (because at that time no nation except China and Spain was directly affected by war), we were carrying only 25 per cent of our foreign commerce in a merchant fleet which totaled 12,000,000 deadweight tons. We were dealing with countries considered economically stable, irrespective of their political philosophies. We were enjoying the greatest freedom of the seas in the history of this world.

Now, we have reached a point when this country has the greatest opportunity for maritime development in its history. Let us not lose that glorious opportunity to serve not only our country, but all countries.

Everyone knows that the standards of living in the United States are considerably higher than in any other country in the world. With this go higher wages, and American seamen are known the world over for two things in particular—more pay and better accommodations aboard American ships. This means greater operating costs reflecting higher freight rates. And heretofore, at least, this state of affairs has had a very detrimental effect upon the competitive operation of American ships on the high seas.

When the war ends it is to be expected that our ship operators will have a long-awaited and golden opportunity to get off to a better start in the great international race for world trade. We will have the SHIPS.

Establishing our argument on the premise that we will have this tremendous Merchant Marine tonnage, these thousands of well-trained Merchant Marine seamen, coupled with the fact that public opinion will force us to become a maritime nation once more, means only one of two things.

The government will have to subsidize the Merchant Marine so it can compete favorably with other nations whose cost of operation is far less than ours, or we will have to operate our vessels with greater efficiency.

A vessel, regardless of its tonnage, that stays tied up to a wharf an extra day or an extra hour means increased cost of operation, which reflects itself in the necessity for an increased charge for freight handled. We have the goods, we have some inland waterways—and we have the railroads to prevent such a tie-up.

I regret to say that we have not been known internationally either as an aggressive maritime nation or as a nation that knows how to take short cuts in either scheduling, loading or unloading our sea-borne freight. But

this global war is changing all this, largely on account of Lend-Lease and our winning of the decisive victory of transportation.

We are going to have to develop greater skill and greater care in scheduling our vessels. We are going to have to give more thought to shipping dates, dates of arrival and those things which keep a vessel tied up, neither receiving freight nor unloading cargo.

All of this calls for long-range planning and routing, which in turn anticipates all of the factors which might cause vessels to be inactive. The crux of the whole thing is timing, not necessarily timing by hours and minutes but timing by days.

This timing can only be made possible by a judicial and constant effective use of the calendar. Ships that arrive in port on holidays or Sundays may mean red ink for that day's or that week's cost of operation. On the other hand, when these dates of arrival—weather permitting of course—are well planned, dock charges, extra labor charges and overtime costs can be avoided. If we are going to sharpen our pencils and sit down at a table and compete with foreign nations, past masters in maritime shipping, we are going to have to cut every corner and watch every angle.

These factors impressed me tremendously when I first came across The World Calendar plan. With a calendar, international in scope, traffic problems, while they could not be dismissed entirely, would become definitely less involved for the shipper.

It is true the vast majority of shipping contracts and schedules are based on the calendar we use here in the United States, but there is that factor of shifting holidays, uncertain week-ends, irregular months and unbalanced quarters.

I am not concerned with the shipping problem alone, but I can see where the comparability and stability made possible by The World Calendar of 12 months of equal quarters would lessen the bookkeeping problem, the office maintenance problem, and the intricate bookkeeping occasioned by various types of freight and the consequential varied rates.

A plan once set up and established, a plan definitely part of an office operation, would not have to be changed with every vagary of the calendar, because The World Calendar makes every day, date and period the same year in and year out.

Personally, as an ex-Navy man and student of foreign trade, I cannot help but see that the adoption of The World Calendar would reduce our costs of operation in America's Merchant Marine. The World Calendar would effect a saving, one of the savings which must be anticipated and become a part of our plan if we are to compete favorably with the more aggressive, experienced, less expensively operated ships of our foreign competitors. *Don't forget the International Date-Line!*

WHAT DAY IS TODAY?

By Frank C. Waldrop

From Times Herald, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1944

BY courtesy of the late Pope Gregory XIII, today is New Year's Day. So far as he was concerned, the matter was settled in 1582. He decreed an end to the old calendar organized by Julius Caesar and ordered the installation of his own.

But the matter wasn't settled so far as the rest of the world was concerned.

One of the consequences of his act was that in England on what should have been September 3, 1752, crowds roared through the streets, demanding: "Give us back our 11 days!"

Men thought their time on earth had been tampered with. Anti-papery politicians in London inflamed the mob with stories that it was all a Romish plot to do some unspecified harm to the public.

Mathematicians and bankers had persuaded Parliament to adopt a "Calendar New Style Act," swinging Britain over from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar after almost 200 years' delay.

Experts tried to explain the sense of it all, but the crowd still roared for the lost 11 days.

Those days had been clipped off the year 1752 in order to bring the new calendar and the eternal seasons into gear.

Yet, down to this day, the Church of England runs a separate calendar of its own, for religious purposes, in which New Year's Day falls on March 25. It still prefers this era of Julius Caesar to that of Gregory XIII in calendar matters.

As a matter of fact, neither the Julian nor the Gregorian calendar is good enough.

Caesar's calendar was a slick mathematical performance for its day—considering that the astronomers of those times didn't even know the earth circles the sun or the moon circles the earth. They thought the sun went around the earth, if anything.

Pope Gregory's calendar was even a better job for its day, and came very close to getting the right time for a year, the period we have in mind when we discuss the time it takes the earth to circle the sun.

That period, incidentally, is calculated by modern astronomers to be 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and about 46 seconds long.

That is an extremely awkward and misfortunate development, because 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds cannot be divided into any arrangement of equal time intervals.

Roughly, we separate the year into four quarters; 12 months; 52 weeks of 7 days each; and 365 days of 24 hours each. Then we refine the hours into 60 minutes each and the minutes into 60 seconds each.

But still that isn't enough. The quarters are of unequal size because the months are of unequal size, because the time stretch won't slice evenly.

The actual time it takes the earth to swing around the sun overlaps the calendar time allowed by so much that every fourth year we throw an extra day onto the end of the shortest month to take up the slack.

We're doing that this very year, 1944, leap year.

Why is it necessary? Well, consider what would happen, otherwise. We know the calendar exists because men like to think and plan ahead. We keep track of the passing days and that helps us foretell, within very rough limits, the future.

For instance, a farmer living in near-by Maryland or Virginia knows that by March 15 he had better have his crop lines for the year pretty well worked out. But how does he know when March 15 is?

By looking at the calendar and by that way only. You think you could keep up with the passage of time without a calendar but you couldn't. People have tried, but they've never succeeded.

So, according to the calendar, January 1, each year is predictable as a cold day in this particular spot on the face of the earth.

But suppose there were no adjustment of the calendar by the leap-year method, to take up that slack period that slops over beyond the calendar allowance for a year.

In about four years, the extra 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds per year would total a whole 24 hours. Then January 1 would, in fact, come one day earlier than it had four years before. In four years more it would turn up two days earlier.

You can see what would happen. In a few generations, the calendar would be calling for January 1 on a hot day of what used to be June. And that wouldn't be so good. As with January 1, so with all other days.

Even with this adjustment, the calendar still contains one great fault, for January 1 may fall on any day of the week, since the quarters of the year don't work out evenly, nor do the months. This year it falls on a Saturday. Next year it comes on—a Friday, or a Sunday? You probably don't know which, but you know it won't be Saturday, though everybody wishes it would.

If all quarters of the year were equal, all months equal, all holidays

falling on the same day of the week each year, everybody would find the calendar a better thing.

For instance, banks and insurance companies could calculate interest payments so they would fall at evenly spaced intervals. So could finance companies taking your note for the living room furniture. And so could YOU.

Rents could be paid at equal intervals.

Crops could be calculated to start on the best weekday as well as the right season. Business could be geared to a sensible holiday routine all year.

All these and many, many other benefits could come to us if a really universal calendar were adopted in law and in custom.

The World Calendar Association, a non-profit organization with offices at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has worked out a "perpetual calendar," along lines that are approved by leaders of all principal religious faiths in the United States, by our principal astronomers, by leaders of industry, farming, labor and by just plain people in general.

THE BACK YARD

By PAUL TALBOT

From United Business Service, Boston, January 8, 1944

ONCE more—as we start a new year—I urge the adoption of an improved calendar—The World Calendar.

Out of many years of study, discussion, and controversy, The World Calendar has emerged as the almost unanimous choice of businessmen, religious leaders, scientists, statisticians, and the general public. This calendar continues the 12-month year, and has four equal quarters of 91 days each. Every month has 26 weekdays (exclusive of Sundays) and "month dates" fall on the same "weekdays" from year to year. Every year, and every quarter, begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday.

The annual "odd day" falls between December 30 and January 1 and is called Year-End Day. The plan is to make this a world-wide holiday. Similarly, every fourth year, a Leap-Year Day would fall between June 30 and July 1 and would also be a holiday.

If you desire further information concerning the details or workings of this calendar, I suggest that you write to The World Calendar Association, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and ask for the *Journal of Calendar Reform*.

This all may seem like an "unimportant detail" in these days of world upheaval—but it is not. It is a move that will substantially benefit the human race for hundreds of years to come, and this year is the time to do something about it, because our present Gregorian calendar and The World Calendar will exactly coincide on December 30, 1944.



CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

Worth Studying

Ottawa (Canada) Citizen

November 18, 1943

ROTARIANS were told about the new World Calendar by A. J. Hills on Monday. It is to be hoped that those who heard Mr. Hills' address will pursue the matter further. The World Calendar would really be a great advance if it were adopted.

The present calendar is unbalanced, irregular, unsettled. Its days, weeks, months and quarters are constantly shifting. Month-dates never fall twice in succession on the same day. In these days of shrinking distances and transportation problems, it means a great deal of extra work and unnecessary personal inconvenience.

What is The World Calendar? It is an improvement on the present Gregorian calendar and retains all the progress achieved in calendar-making in the past, while clearing away the absurdities, the incongruities and unbalance of the current calendar. The World Calendar has equal quarters, 91 days each. It has month-dates that stay put—always the same weekday.

No sharp break with habit is involved in a change over to The World Calendar. It is just an improved scientific budgeting of the time-units to which mankind is already accustomed. It is a logical, grown-up calendar. As already suggested, it is worth a little study by business men.

Sees Change As Moderate

Oklahoma City (Okla.) Oklahoman

November 13, 1943

EVERY so often an effort is made to revise our clumsy and unscientific calendar system.

One of the most recent movements in this direction is that of "The World Cal-

endar Association," with offices in New York.

Its proposal for revision is moderate, as it suggests only that we keep our present 12 months, but do away with the 28-day idea for February, and, for the rest, make eight months of 30 days and the others 31.

Also in Leap Years two World Holidays would be added, in June and December, with ordinary years having one, in December.

The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the idea, also 14 foreign nations.

There are three principal obstacles to calendar reform. One is the widespread belief that there is something sacred about the present system, because of the seventh-day Sabbath or historical concepts. Another is the interruption or disruption of contractual instruments. The third is plain inertia—"We'd rather not be bothered about it."

However, this problem will have to be met some day. The present system is inefficient and clumsy. The calendar has been revised before, and it can be revised again. The new proposal may not be the answer to all the questions, but it is a healthy symptom.

New Calendar Book Makes Good Case

Houston (Tex.) Post

November 21, 1943

THE World Calendar, what it is, how it would function and points in its favor are discussed by Elisabeth Achelis, its ardent advocate in *The Calendar for Everybody*.

Calendar reform has been a lively topic for a number of years. For a time there was talk of a 13-month year, but this has waned as Miss Achelis and her associates in The World Calendar Association have campaigned for adoption of a four-quarter year calendar which they sponsor. She makes a good case for the calendar in her book.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

Easily Arranged

By TED ROBINSON

From Cleveland, O., Plain Dealer, November 17, 1943

"YOU spoke the other day," writes D. R., "of the probability that the calendar would soon be reformed. But you stopped there, leaving many of us in suspense. Just what direction do you expect the reform to take, and how is it to be put across? . . . And when the alteration is made, will it be permanently satisfactory? Is it possible to arrive at a final and perfect form?"

There are too many questions here to be answered all at once, but we may make a start. In the first place, we know that the ancient Egyptians had a 12-month calendar of 30 days in each month. That calendar was in some ways better than those that succeeded it; each month was the same, each year was the same. Five days were added at the end of each year to make up the 365. But of course this got further and further off as the years went by.

The Julian calendar of Rome, with the Augustan and Constantinian revisions, was almost like our own, but the making of every fourth year a leap year proved increasingly inaccurate; the Gregorian calendar was adopted (with much trouble and opposition) to correct the discrepancy. We still use it; it is inconvenient and illogical. It changes every year. No two like years follow each other; the months have four different lengths; any month can begin on any of the days of the week; we can't tell without looking it up which day the 18th fell on, or what day of the month Thursday will be. Christmas can come on any day of the week; Easter on any date from March 22 through April 25.

There are two simple programs for reform. One is the 13-month calendar in which there are 28 days in each month; so that the first day is always Sunday. There is a 29th day in December, called Year Day; and in leap years there is a 29th day in June, called Leap Day. That

is too radical a change to get itself adopted; the conversion of dates from old to new at the start would be a tremendous job—and there are other drawbacks.

The League of Nations was working on something more practical, the 12-month equal-quarter plan, when the war interrupted its sessions. This calendar, known as The World Calendar, is bound to be adopted, sooner or later. In this, the quarters are equal; each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, and contains three months, or 13 weeks, or 91 days. Each month has 26 weekdays, and month-dates always fall on the same weekdays. Each year begins on Sunday, January 1. A World Holiday, called December W, follows December 30 every year. In leap years, there is a June W, too.

It is so simple and so easily arranged that it will probably be adopted without too much opposition.

Time to Bunch The Old Calendar

From The Democrat, McConnellsburg, Pa., January 13, 1944

JANUARY 1, 1945, will begin on Sunday if The World Calendar is adopted at that time. The months of April, July and October will also begin on Sundays. This 12-month equal-quarter calendar is the same every year. Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, with 13 weeks in each quarter, 91 days. To keep the quarters intact there is an extra world holiday at the close of December, the Year-End Day, an extra Saturday, which follows December 30 every year; a world holiday at the end of June, the Leap-Year Day, another extra Saturday, follows June 30 in leap years. The present calendar has "grasshopping" month dates never twice in succession on the same weekday. The World Calendar has month dates that stay put—always the same weekday; it begins every year on Sunday, ends every year on Saturday.

Miss Elisabeth Achelis has written a New Year "must" book under the title of *The Calendar for Everybody*, and inasmuch as she has devoted her life to calendar reform for more than a dozen years she is able to go clear down the line in furnishing satisfactory proof that the New World needs a new practical and common-sense calendar, and that The World Calendar of 12 months is just what the World needs.

A Date With Time

From The Evening Standard, London, England, December 29, 1943

A GROUP of earnest men and women scattered around the world will adjust their calendars from December 31 to January 1 this week-end with sentiments of sadness and hope nicely blended.

They are the members of The World Calendar Association, whose view is that our present calendar wastes time, being "unbalanced, unstable and irregular," and should be discarded in favor of their proposed calendar. Their "time-plan" divides the year neatly into regular quarters, ending genially with a day to be known as December W—a world holiday.

Headquarters of the Association are in the United States, but they have supporters in this country. Lord Desborough, now 88, is a member of the Foreign Advisory Committee. Lord Desborough has enjoyed a variety of interests, from swimming the Niagara River (twice) to presiding over many official bodies. He took to reforming the calendar some years ago, and his great interest in the matter continues. Lord Desborough is at his home in Hertfordshire.

Lord Desborough reminds me that the Fixed Easter Act, which he proposed in the House of Lords, has received the Royal Assent, but is held up pending agreement among Christian denominations.

"As most nations are engaged in trying to kill each other, it is not easy to get attention paid to calendar reform," says Lord Desborough.

"He is tremendously keen about calendar reform," Lady Desborough told me. "He has been connected with the Association from its first days. Having a fixed Easter is another thing he is keen about.

All his views on this subject are distinct."

I have been reading the latest issue of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*, published by the Association in New York. With the slogan, "A new calendar for a new world," they set out an abundance of reasons for adopting their calendar.

It closes with a confident claim of the "global aspects, and benefits this new time-plan will bring to the entire world and to everyone."

Faces Easter Problem

INDICATIVE of the problems which merchants face because of a variable Easter date is the following rule of the War Production Board which appeared in "Government Digest" of *Washington Review*, January 29, 1944:

The War Production Board has announced that Inventory Limitation appeals resulting from the variable Easter date will be promptly considered, as Easter on April 9 is 16 days earlier this year than last. Many stores merchandise some or all of their spring stocks in relation to Easter.

WPB is prepared to give sympathetic attention to any retailer who appeals on the basis that an earlier Easter necessitates some temporary adjustment of inventory control. Appeals should be filed in accordance with Paragraph (q) (3) of Order L-219 and addressed to the WPB Wholesale and Retail Trade Division, 5301 Empire State Building, New York 1, New York. If a merchant has never filed reports under L-219, completed Forms WPB-1620 and WPB-1621 must be submitted with his appeal.

2,500,000 To Go

By W. T. LOTTIS

From Collier's, February 19, 1944

WHILE a February without a full moon takes place about five times in every century, this occurrence in 1866 was accompanied by the rarest lunar phenomenon on record. The preceding January and the following March had two full moons each, a sequence that will not happen again for at least 2,500,000 years.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

The difficulties of our present calendar are one of the topics discussed in my course in Business Statistics.—Richard L. Kozelka, Associate Prof. of Economics and Statistics, University of Minnesota.

Truly The World Calendar Association has accomplished much, and with the adoption of The World Calendar the year 1945 will be a happy one for all the nations of the world. I see great values in the new calendar and wish you the best of fortune in bringing about its final consummation. Wishing you good success, accept my best regards and kindly convey my compliments to all The World Calendar Association members from a friend far away in Yemen—Haj Abbas Abdulla, Interpreter and Translator to H. M. Imam, King of Yemen, Sanaa, Arabia.

I should like to say that I am strongly in favor of calendar reform and consider it would be a valuable factor in world planning after the war. If the U. S. A. would approve, probably all the other nations now cooperating would also make this change.—C. Chapman, Brighton, England.

I have been very much interested in your new pamphlet. It is well written and very cleverly ties the subject in with world conditions. Sincerest good wishes for the success of your great work.—Mrs. J. L. B. Buck, Second Vice-President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Richmond, Va.

I shall try not to miss an opportunity to aid the coming of The World Calendar.—Clyde Fisher, Honorary Curator, American Museum of Natural History, N. Y. C.

The special booklet *The World Calendar . . . A New Calendar for a New World* is especially good. Very clear, a plain statement that should convince everybody who sees it.—McDonald Steers, Athletic Department, Yale University.

The calendar is a perpetual source of trouble and I have recently had to write to three different people who inquired about the authenticity of dates that I gave, they forgetting the difference between New

Style and Old Style, which change came in the middle of the 18th century. Anything which can be done to bring the calendar more nearly in conformity with the astronomical movements of the earth and sun will save an enormous amount of trouble.—James Truslow Adams, Historian, Southport, Conn.

A great convenience to have all years alike.—Arthur W. Smith, Prof. of Physics, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor.

For many years I have been in favor of a readjustment of the calendar, and The World Calendar seems to me the best so far proposed.—C. A. Chant, Editor, *The Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada*, Toronto.

No reason exists why the world should not or could not have a universal and perpetual calendar embracing a perfect perpetual cycle.—Allen J. McCallum, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

The World Calendar has my unqualified approval—glad to do anything to further the cause. Press and radio should get behind it.—George W. White, Equip. Acct., Pere Marquette Railway, Detroit.

Your World Calendar appears to be a sign of the times—for we look forward to a coordinated reconstructed world, and to a world regarded as a unity, no longer a conglomerate of diverse parts.—Margaret Whyte, Nanaimo, B. C., Canada.

It will be a wonderful step forward when the new calendar is adopted 'as it must surely be.—Caleb A. Harding, New York City.

For a long time I have thought of a new calendar and have discussed it many times. If at any time I can be of service in promoting this new calendar in the Southeast, please call on me.—E. K. Brook, War Production Board, Atlanta, Ga.

After a few years it is going to be necessary to rebuild the entire world and I hope at that time we will be able to take advantage of The World Calendar.—A. M. Harding, President, University of Arkansas.

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Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

Plan a BETTER World with a
BETTER Calendar—THE WORLD CALENDAR

SECOND QUARTER

1944

1944

PRESENT GREGORIAN CALENDAR

PROPOSED WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29					26	27	28	29	30	31	
30	31																			
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
30							28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
30	31						27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7								1	2					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
														31	*					

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
29	30	31																		
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7								1	2					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				*

This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

* A WORLD HOLIDAY, DECEMBER W, the Year-End Day, an extra Saturday, follows December 30th every year.
** A WORLD HOLIDAY, JUNE W, the Leap-Year Day, another extra Saturday, follows June 30th in leap years.

THE WORLD CALENDAR

THE WORLD CALENDAR of 12 months and equal quarters is a logical rearrangement of our present calendar. Every year is the same and begins on Sunday, January 1.

THE YEAR is divided into equal quarters of 3 months—13 weeks—91 days. The months are arranged in 31-30-30 days: each month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays. The various time-units all agree at the end of quarter-years.

* THE 365th DAY at the close of every year is the natural Year-End Day, the extra Saturday, December W (the old December 31). ** In leap years the 366th day, the Leap-Year Day (the old February 29), is placed in the midyear on another extra Saturday, June W. Both are World Holidays.

This year is significant because the last four months are identical in both the old and new calendars. Sunday, the old December 31, becomes the extra Saturday, December W—a World Holiday.

YOU have the opportunity to apply this calendar and observe its benefits YOURSELF in the last four months of this year.

The Last Four Months of 1944 Are Exactly The Same in Both Calendars



A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW WORLD

VOL. XIV

SECOND QUARTER, 1944

No. 2

MANKIND would be immeasurably buoyed and strengthened could it depend unhesitantly on reliable, harmonious, well-organized and coordinated systems, such as the solar system. This is composed of nine independent and different planets, each of which moves in its own free orbit, yet all unite in revolving around the center point, the sun. There is thus formed a harmonious, balanced and united group—a shining example for man's constant guidance.

Another system, closely related to the solar and equally as important to man, is Time. The reckoning of Time is unique in that it is twofold, measured by the clock for recurrent hours of the days and by the calendar for recurring seasonal years. The clock in its smooth, flowing movement of rhythmic seconds, minutes and hours is an ideal prototype of the harmonious solar system. This is not true of the calendar, which is meandering, unreliable, irregular; nothing meshes but everything clashes in unreasonable confusion.

Successful invasion and war strategy depend upon the complete cooperation and coordination of all the various branches of the fighting forces. Anything less causes a weak link and the stupendous task is endangered. The importance of willing cooperation among the many branches that weld and form the whole cannot be too strongly stressed.

If man wishes to achieve cooperation and coordination for maximum and best results, it is outright common sense that the calendar be given a rhythmic arrangement and harmonious pattern similar to those inherent in the solar system and clock-time.

The World Calendar accomplishes this and belongs inevitably to the progressive changes of a new and better world. Its adoption should not be denied because of any special or self-interest which would deprive mankind of this better time-system. The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, with its global World Holidays "for the healing of the nations," belongs to all mankind and to the entire world.

J O U R N A L O F

CALENDAR REFORM

April, May, June
1944

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EMERSON BREWER, Editor

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS APPROVES THE WORLD CALENDAR

The American Institute of Accountants, the national organization of certified public accountants in that field, is the Phi Beta Kappa of the accounting fraternity. For many months this organization has been studying The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters. A committee, made up of Ernest C. Maihack, Chairman, W. E. Pollard and Herbert H. Rapp, submitted the results of their findings to the Council, which accepted the report in toto. The report needs no editorial embellishment and is carried as submitted.

THE greatest objection to the present calendar is its shifting nature. The present civil calendar has been in use in the English-speaking countries for less than 200 years, and in some other countries for less than 20 years, but man has been using—and improving—his calendar for nearly 9,000 years. A twentieth-century calendar improvement is at hand. Since the present calendar was adopted, the world's tempo and mood have changed. Our lives, our habits, and our needs have changed. Civilization is ever devoted to the ideal of progress to make life simpler and better for all people.

The new World Calendar of twelve months and equal quarters, as sponsored by The World Calendar Association, Inc., of New York, is a sturdy young successor, easy to adopt, and now ready for adoption. It would be folly to ignore any longer the need for a new and improved civil calendar. There is so much to be gained, with so little effort.

The present Gregorian calendar was the first calendar to be constructed in conformance with complete knowledge of a true length of a solar year—the time it takes the earth to complete the four seasons. It took many thousands of years before mankind attained the scientific knowledge necessary to calculate the correct length of the solar seasonal calendar. During this process many habits, superstitions, and foibles were acquired, which the makers of the Gregorian calendar were unable to discard at the time.

The present calendar still labors under the blight of those old customs. As an example, we wonder why February is so ridiculously, disproportionately short—10 per cent shorter than January or March. The reason for this is because it was the last month, the stepchild, in the calendar of the early Romans, who therefore did not scruple to shorten it so as to lengthen other months. The calendar of today is really a conglomeration of fourteen different calendars, because the month's-date can come on any of the seven days of the week, in both regular and leap years. For instance, March 15th, our familiar federal income-tax due date can come on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, in regular years, and in Leap Year it is pushed back one day because of February 29th. Under the present calendar, holidays jump around the week on various days. In 1939, March 15th fell on a Wednesday, whereas in 1943 it fell on a Monday.

The World Calendar represents an improvement in the Gregorian calendar under which nearly all of the world is operating. The World Calendar, as it stands today is precisely the calendar arrangement that has been decided to be the most practical, the most scientific, the most generally accepted, and the most easily adopted. The plan as to how it works is very simple: The modern calendar is based upon the solar year, is 365 days long, with an extra day inserted—which calendar makers call "intercalated"—every four years. Of course 365 is not divisible into quarters, neither is 366: but 364 is. Consequently what is needed for a new World Calendar is equal quarters—and as nearly equal months at the present number of 365 will permit. So a day is set aside. With 364 as the base, the year is divided into four quarters of 91 days each. The new calendar is then on an easily understood basis of a twelve-month year, which means that each quarter includes three months. Furthermore, since 91 is one quarter of 364, it is simply a division of 91 into three equal months, by making the first month of each quarter contain 31 days; and the other two months consist of 30 days each. Therefore, a pattern for the quarter—31, 30, 30, repeating itself regularly four times a year is the result. This then gives January, April, July, and October 31 days each, the rest of the months having 30 days each.

As a result of this equal division as outlined above, it is next necessary to bring the calendar into line with common sense and plain logic and have every year, and consequently every quarter, begin on the same day—Sunday—the first day of the week. This then means that the same date of the month would come on the same day of the week every year, thereby preventing the hopping around of a day throughout the week. The universal recognized holiday of Christmas, December 25th, would under the new World Calendar, fall on a Monday every year.

As for the 365th day it would be set aside since it would be the odd day of every year. The World Calendar Association, chief sponsor of the cause of calendar improvement, accepts the consensus of authority that the logical place for the 365th day is at the end of December. It is also recommended that it be designated as a World Holiday by all countries adopting the new calendar. On that day, the calendar takes a holiday and so may everyone. The World Holiday is an extra Saturday called Year-End Day, December W (31st). There is another inserted or intercalary day to be reckoned with, and that is Leap-Year Day, existing in the present calendar at February 29th. This day which comes every four years, represents an approximate adjustment to take care of the extra five hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds that astronomical calculation shows to be the excess of the solar year over an exact 365 days. The World Calendar places Leap-Year Day at the end of June, in the middle of the year, thereby balancing the calendar. Again it is an extra Saturday and a World Holiday, June W (31st).

The greatest objection to the present calendar is its shifting nature. Days and dates never agree; weeks roam crazily in and out of the month; months that we must count either with the aid of knuckles on our hands or recite a childish rhyme in order to vacillate between 90 and 92 days; half-years likewise are unequal varying between 181 and 184 days; and the new year always begins on a different day in the week. Nothing stays put. Elisabeth Achelis, president of The World Calendar Association, points out that our calendar is so planless and has so little order and no coordination that it confuses accounting systems, business efficiency, school and college schedules, and our many daily affairs which include clubs, family life, civic and defense duties. Comparability is almost impossible and the holidays break awkwardly into the week, haphazard fashion.

There are fourteen nations that have given their official approval of the new World Calendar plan—Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey, and Uruguay. This is an interesting list as it cuts through national, racial, color, and religious barriers, a true indication that time, the civil calendar, belongs to and affects us all alike.

As for the changeover date from the present calendar to The World Calendar, it is suggested that the changeover take place commencing with January 1, 1945, which would fall on a Sunday. To effect the commencement, the present calendar date known as Sunday, December 31, 1944, is eliminated. This process would then commence the running of the new world calendar on a Sunday at the beginning of the year 1945.

As for its adoptability, it is interesting to quote such a personage as the Honorable Dave Hennen Morris, member of the American Advisory

Committee, The World Calendar Association, and formerly United States Ambassador to Belgium. "For many years I have been actively interested in the movement for a world language, one that is simple in structure, precise, easy to learn, and free from hidden prejudices and misunderstandings in the meaning of its words. Because of my desire to further greater understanding and unity among all people, I have also been increasingly interested within the past few years in the movement for improving our antiquated and inadequate calendar."

"Statisticians and Accountants" as mentioned in the *Business Digest*, Chicago, January, 1938, "who have to struggle with comparisons of months of varying lengths, stylists who must cope with an Easter that may fall anywhere between March 22nd and April 25th, churchmen who must step warily along the intricate calibrations of an ecclesiastical calendar superimposed on the secular calendar, have been suggesting for years that something be done about our unsymmetrical calendar."

As for the natural business year, Walter Mitchell, Jr., of the Research and Statistical Division of Dun and Bradstreet, writes from the viewpoint of an accountant, that any general adoption of the fiscal closing dates on a sound business basis would be beneficial to him. Under present conditions, certified public accountants commonly work to the point of complete exhaustion during the first three months of every year and find their time largely idle during the remainder of the year. Some time ago it seemed to members of the accounting profession that the community of interest made evident by these two facts warranted a study of a possibility of arranging for fiscal closing dates which would be more convenient for all concerned.

The result was the organization of the Natural Business Year Council sponsored by the American Institute of Accountants. It included representatives of the Robert Morris Associates, analysts of bank operating figures; American Management Association, which deals with engineering and management problems in industry; the National Association of Cost Accountants; and a credit-report agency. This group held meetings for discussion and assembled a file of all previously published information pertinent to their problem. They found that adequate data were available for relatively few lines of industry and trade. They also found conflicts in recommendations—one authority recommending a closing date for a given industry and another advocating some other time. The Council endeavored to check all this information by questionnaires to trade associations and representatives of the industries concerned. They found the idea of a natural business year so little understood that complete and repeated explanations were needed before interest was evident in any industrial group. Even when interest was aroused in the abstract problem, more

definite facts about the seasonal cycle of a given industry were necessary if the industry was to be convinced that a radical change was desirable for the traditional closing of books with the calendar year.

In selecting closing dates for recommendations to an industry, the end of a quarter year has been chosen wherever possible, so that concerns adopting the suggestion will be still able to compare their quarterly figures with other concerns or other lines of business operating on a calendar year, or closing their books on a fiscal year at the end of another quarter. From this standpoint the equal quarter-years which would result from adoption of The World Calendar should be an advantage, in that comparability by quarter-years would be more accurate than under the existing calendar. At present, accurate comparisons can only be made by adjustment for the number of working days. This is inaccurate at best, and in any case is seldom used by businessmen, who lack both the method and time for making such calculations. (*Journal of Calendar Reform*, March, 1938).

As a lawyer sees it, George Gordon Battle in the *New York Law Journal* points out that proposals to reform the present calendar must necessarily attract the attention of the lawyer in active practice, for there is perhaps no one to whom the calendar is more important. It has been suggested that the lawyer's diary is as indispensable to him as a schedule and a watch are to the locomotive engineer. The comparison errs on the side of understatement, for the diary of the active lawyer varies so greatly from day to day and touches on so many different aspects of so many different matters that it would be more nearly comparable to a railroad schedule which changed completely every day, if not indeed more often.

Other prominent persons, well known to our professions who endorse The World Calendar, are Dean John T. Madden, of New York University; Dr. Jules Bogen, editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*; James Rowland Angell, former president of Yale University; Myron C. Taylor, director of the United States Steel Corporation; church officials; business leaders; educators; statesmen, and such a long list of others that would make it impossible to print herewith.

A resolution passed by the Milwaukee Society of Accountants, at a regular meeting held at the LaSalle Hotel on November 11, 1941, after due consideration "Resolves that after a thorough discussion of the merits of the new World Calendar, it heartily endorses this plan and gives its full moral support to this change in our calendar and earnestly hopes for the complete success of the Association striving for this beneficial change."

The Chamber of Commerce views, as pointed out by Professor M. H. Deslandres, who was a member of the 1921 Commission on Calendar Reform of the International Chamber of Commerce, indicates that an adoption of a plan similar to The World Calendar has been recommended by

several international congresses of Chambers of Commerce.

Seasonal variations are commented upon by Wilbert G. Fritz, Instructor in Financial Research, at the University of Pittsburgh, when he says, "As a research worker, I have encountered endless difficulties from the constant shifting of days and periods in our archaic calendar. Some of the most striking difficulties are found in the monthly indexes, but even more serious ones occur in the weekly indexes.

"Department store sales, for example, rise to great heights before Christmas Day and drop to unusually low levels thereafter. Imagine the difficulties of measuring seasonal variation when, as this year, there are five full shopping days in the week before Christmas Day and none in the same week after Christmas Day, whereas last year there were four shopping days before and one after.

"I am much opposed to the present calendar, which has been devised arbitrarily and handed down to us by custom. The chief advantages of a 12-month revised calendar over a 13-month plan is its divisibility, an end greatly to be desired. It has the merit of symmetry, fixity and divisibility."

Henry W. Bearce of the United States Bureau of Standards, writing in a publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce, points out that "the principal defects of our present calendar may be listed as follows:

- (1) The calendar year is of non-uniform length; ordinary years containing 365 days, and leap years 366 days.
- (2) The calendar year is not evenly divisible into weeks, ordinary years containing 52 weeks and one day, and leap year 52 weeks and 2 days.
- (3) The calendar year is not divisible, by months, into halves and quarters of uniform length.
- (4) The months are of unequal length.
- (5) The months are not evenly divisible into weeks.
- (6) The date of Easter and other 'movable festivals' is not fixed.

"The above principal defects are more or less closely interrelated, and out of them flow a wide variety of secondary defects or inconveniences. For example, the first defect comes from the fact that the astronomical or tropical year does not contain an integral number of days. The length of the tropical year being slightly less than $365\frac{1}{4}$ days (365.2422 days, more exactly), it is apparent that if the calendar year is to contain an integral number of days the best that can be done is to make some years contain 365 and others 366 days."

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST G. MAIHACK, *Chairman*

W. E. POLLARD

HERBERT H. RAPP

August 30, 1943.

STATE GOVERNMENTS NEED THE WORLD CALENDAR

By O. K. Armstrong, Member of the Missouri House of Representatives

Mr. Armstrong, as a citizen of Missouri and an author, has long been interested in the subject of calendar reform.

EVERY man or woman in public life today must be conscious of the need for calendar reform. Our Gregorian calendar is as out of date as the ox cart.

Even a state assemblyman gets letters about it, like the following I received from the manager of a Missouri trucking company:

"Dear Sir: While the legislature is trying to improve government, why can't you do something about the calendar? I need to plan my work, my transportation schedules and my pay rolls, far ahead on the basis of both the months and the quarters of years. There's too much difference between February with 28 days and the months with 31 days. I was trained as an engineer. Can't you call in some engineers and let them fix up a uniform calendar?"

I had to write my friend, as I've written merchants, school superintendents, ministers and others, that there's simply nothing a state legislature can do about it—officially. We can't adopt a reformed calendar for Missouri while Illinois, Kansas and the rest of our neighbors hobble along with the old one. The matter will have to be tackled not only nationally, but in cooperation with other nations of this globe. But we in positions in state government can express opinions and offer advice. We can put in our word for calendar reform.

My friend in the trucking business has a good idea in calling for the help of engineers. Clearly, the job of calendar reform is to streamline our method of time-accounting, in months, quarters and years, in the same way our technicians improve a highway or a motor vehicle. The needs of our modern complex life demand it.

One matter of great importance in a state assembly is the granting of appropriations. Money for this, money for that. Every public service must be supported by funds from the taxpayers. (Hasn't everybody found that out?) In allocating appropriations, we constantly meet the problem of unequal months and quarters.

In Missouri, the governor of our state is empowered to release appropriated funds on a quarterly basis. With unequal quarters, we find more money to spend during one quarter, and less money another. There is definitely a need for uniformity.

Most public pay rolls are drawn up on the basis either of annual salaries or monthly wages. The inequality of the months is so well known as to need no further comment. Annual salaries have to be paid in monthly or bimonthly accounts, and here again the lack of uniform lengths of time is obvious.

Another great problem in governmental life and work is that of holidays. We do not minimize their importance, nor detract from the honor due the person or the occasion giving rise to holidays when we say that they play hob with office routine and other factors of public administration. That's not because there are so many of them. It's because there's no way to stabilize them on the present calendar. It is well known that holidays occurring in midweek present a great handicap to orderly functioning in both government and business. The fact that Christmas and other holidays may fall on Monday, Tuesday, Friday or any other day of the week, year by year, presents an even greater problem. Any calendar which would tie down the holidays would be a boon.

Uniformity and regularity in our time-plans are needed in every department of state government. What's our single biggest public expenditure? It's not highways nor crime nor insecticide. An average over all the states shows it's *education*. Our universities and colleges have to turn mental handsprings annually to plan schedules for the year ahead. The eccentric fluctuations of our Gregorian calendar cause untold expenses just for planning.

In some states, I am informed, the problem is more acute than in Missouri. Teachers must teach a stated number of days before their schools can participate in certain funds and appropriations. Lack of uniformity in dates from one term to another works a handicap under such arrangements.

I predict that if and when a reformed calendar is adopted, schedules for school purposes, from kindergartens to graduate courses, will become standardized, with openings of universities, colleges and public and private schools, the holidays, and dates for graduations, falling on the same days each year. That, as any school man will tell you, would be something!

Increasingly, governmental units are utilizing part-time employees. Generally, they are specialists who devote some time to public service, or skilled workers needed for particular jobs. Uniformity in months and quarters would be a blessing to our auditors and paymasters who account for such work.

The collection of taxes is as important to government as the granting of appropriations. With increased burdens for state and national expenditures, taxpayers are being permitted periodic instead of annual payments of taxes, in line with the "pay as you go" policy. Unequal months and quarters prevent a just and equitable division for periodic tax collections.

In our household, we've become used to the "24-hour clock" because our son in the Navy uses the new daily time-reckoning in his letters to us. When he says 15:30 o'clock we know that's 3:30 in the afternoon. All military services use the 24-hour clock, thus eliminating one historic cause for confusion as between hours of the morning and afternoon. It seems logical that if this improvement is desirable for the military, it is desirable also for civil departments of our government, and for general use as well. So greatly needed is the uniform calendar that we wouldn't have to "get used" to it. We'd wonder how we ever did without it!

As we approach the crisis of this war and the inevitable postwar period, long-time planning is the watchword of the day. Programs of public finance, public works and reconstruction are already being laid out, by state and federal agencies, separately and in cooperation, for long years ahead. The order and stability of a calendar that could be constantly used, with uniformity in its divisions, become almost essential.

The same reasons for calendar reform on behalf of governmental organizations, in cities and counties, in our states and the nation, hold for business, labor, industries and the professions. After all, government is a business—public business, attending to public protection and welfare, establishing order and justice.

I have made some study of proposed reformed calendars. One that received considerable prominence some years ago was the "lunar" calendar, in which each month was equal, with 13 months of 28 days each. That meant a total of 364 days, and, obviously, there would be another day to account for every year and the extra day every leap year.

But 13 months is simply out of the question so far as calendar reform is concerned, for you can have no quarters of years with 13 months. Any advantage you might find from months of equal days would be neutralized by this defect.

Another proposal I have studied is the Edwards Perpetual Calendar, which has been endorsed by the legislature of Hawaii. This calendar has 12 months, with equal quarters of 91 days, except the last quarter, which has 92. However, the New Year would begin on Monday. This makes an entirely unnecessary change. It discards Sunday as the first day of the week, thus running counter to deeply engrained tradition, both religious and secular.

It seems to me that any new calendar adopted by this country, and by other nations of the world, should have these characteristics:

Constant use. The same calendar, this year, next year, etc. Days and dates should always agree. Twelve months in the year. The first day of the week should be Sunday. The same number of business days each quarter and each year. Stabilized holidays and other days of regular annual observance.

There is one calendar—and the only one I know of—which fulfills all these requirements. It is The World Calendar, sponsored by The World Calendar Association, and endorsed by numerous public, business, civic and educational organizations. Fourteen nations have also given it approval.

The World Calendar divides the year into equal quarters of 13 weeks and 91 days. Thus it has the same number of business days in each quarter. The division of each quarter into three months of 31-30-30 days produces months as nearly equal as is possible. But what is of importance is the fact that every month has 26 weekdays exclusive of Sundays. The first day of the week would continue to be Sunday. This makes a calendar of 364 days.

It is true that the 365th day is added as an extra Saturday after December 30 has been reached. It should be designated as a World Holiday, so that government, business, social and educational schedules as well as payrolls would not be disrupted by unequal quarters of working time. The extra "leap year" day should also be a World Holiday, and could well be observed in midyear of every fourth year on another extra Saturday following June 30.

Holidays would be stabilized, falling on the same date and day of the week every year. And of great interest to governmental agencies, most of the holidays would fall on or next to Sunday, thus allowing a long weekend and preventing so many disruptions in midweek. New Year's and Lincoln's birthday would fall on Sunday. Easter Sunday would cease to wander over the spring calendar, provided the churches agree on a fixed Easter Sunday—shall we say the second Sunday in April? Labor Day would be Monday, September 4. Christmas would fall on Monday, December 25. Thanksgiving Day might well be made Saturday, November 25. Only the Fourth of July would occur on Wednesday, and this could be placed on Monday, July 2, when the Declaration was introduced in the Congress in 1776.

Since state governments have as great need for a reformed calendar as does the national government, and since our states deal more directly with local agencies and with the people, I feel that we legislators might well lend our influence to securing favorable consideration of The World Calendar in Washington.

A new, universal, constant calendar would be one more strong link in the chain being forged to bind the peoples and nations of the world together in the period following this great war.

WHY NOT A LOGISTIC CALENDAR?

By Elisabeth Achelis, President, The World Calendar Association

Asked by Porter Moore, Editor of "The Home Front" edition of Our Army magazine to discuss The World Calendar in its relation to our Armed Forces and pre-postwar and postwar conditions, Miss Elisabeth Achelis immediately associated the logistics of modern warfare with logistics in the civil world. The article, prepared especially for this edition, appears below.

WELL-DIRECTED plans, careful preparation, good timing and all-out cooperation are ever essential for progress and success. Every soldier, sailor, marine and aviator, officer and enlisted man alike, realizes as never before the need for order, planning, preparation and the minute exactness of time. For practical common sense and simple wisdom the Armed Forces under its commanding officers accomplished a master stroke when it adopted the 24-hour clock system for its many branches. Previous errors, confusion and misunderstanding, which too often had resulted from the old A. M. and P. M. method, disappeared as by magic. Thus did the Armed Forces, quietly and efficiently, adapt itself to this new and better system of counting time by the clock. It did not hesitate to discard a completely unsatisfactory system.

Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, to whom is entrusted the coordination of the various divisions of arming, feeding, clothing, fueling, transporting and healing the army, and burying its dead, has said: "Logistics is the science of transportation and supply in war. It is the art of getting the right number of the right men to the right place with the right equipment at the right time . . . Good logistics alone cannot win a war. Bad logistics alone can lose." The 24-hour clock system is an example of good logistics for more accurate timing.

Captain J. F. Hellweg, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory in Washington and guardian of our clock time, has for many years advocated a better and more adequate calendar. He realizes, as do many other leaders, that the superannuated calendar of the hoary age of Caesar, in its arrangement, no longer fits our age and era. Captain Hellweg has stated: "The United States Naval Observatory has approved

very strongly The World Calendar. Benefits from it are manifold, and the differences from long-established customs are negligible . . . My advice to all advocates of calendar revision is to devote their energies to the only proposal which meets all the requirements of the situation, with a minimum of upheaval and disturbance and a maximum of benefits to mankind—The World Calendar.”

Our present calendar is an outstanding example of bad logistics. It has no plan—every year and month is different from other succeeding years and months. It has no order—months vary in length in a crazy hit-or-miss manner. It has no stability—January one year may have four or five Sundays and in others four or five Mondays or Tuesdays, or any other day of the week. And this is true of all the other months. The year too begins on different days of the week. It has no coordination—days, dates, weeks and months never agree.

This erratic and planless calendar exacts a toll from every one of us, greater than we realize. Valuable time, labor, money and material are daily sabotaged. It is one of the poorest tools with which we work. Particularly as there are so many immediate problems that require help, *not hindrance*, from the calendar.

As the Armed Forces improved upon the confused A. M. and P. M. clock time, so can civilians improve upon the present Gregorian calendar. This is made easy with The World Calendar ready and available for adoption.

Is this not a neat, simple plan for both the military and the civilians? With this ordered, stable, civil calendar of equal quarters, coordination among the various time-units is possible. The planning of all activities and daily affairs would be facilitated in every way. Contracts for production and distribution would be figured more accurately. Budgets, accounts, and payments of salaries and wages on agreeing days and dates would be more just. Holidays coming on the same day and date, year after year, would add immeasurably to the pleasure and convenience of all. Transportation, vacations and furloughs would be more easily arranged. But above all, adequate planning for the winning of the war and for the making of the peace would be materially *aided* by this ordered, steady and coordinated calendar. It is an outstanding example of good logistics. The accepted 24-hour clock time has proved a natural forerunner for The World Calendar.

This year 1944 is significant because the last four months in both the present and the proposed calendars are the same in their days and dates. This is possible because Sunday, December 31, and what would be the extra Saturday, December W (World Holiday), are both non-productive,

non-business days. The new year would then begin on Sunday, January 1, and the transition from the old to the new would be easy. The next available date when both calendars agree, without the loss or addition of days, would be Sunday, January 1, 1950. The World Calendar is actually functioning within 1944 in the last four months, and gives an excellent opportunity to everyone to observe its benefits because the quarter years are alike and equal.

An exceptional opportunity is presented to America. As Egypt of old initiated the solar seasonal year, as Julius Caesar introduced the leap-year day, as Constantine the Great inserted the seven-day week into the European calendar, as Pope Gregory XIII amended the leap-year rule for adjusting the calendar to the seasonal year, so can the United States, either acting alone or with other countries, plan and prepare to initiate The World Calendar for better days to come. With a 1945 adoption improbable, action should be taken in 1947 (a pre-presidential election year) which would give nations and civilians three years to get ready for the 1950 adoption.

Time is the most precious commodity we have; let it serve us well. Progress and success are not achieved by clinging to inadequate systems and patterns, for it is only with foresight and courage that we advance. Thus let us seize the opportunity and bring this new and improved calendar to reality, as did the Armed Forces with the 24-hour clock. (See advertisement on inside back cover.)

CHRISTMAS DATE BELIEVED ERRONEOUS

From the Observer Dispatch, Utica, N. Y., December 26, 1943

THIS Christmas was probably the year 1947 A. D. And even may have been 1954 A. D., the Astronomy Journal, *Sky & Telescope*, reminds scientists who try to solve the mystery of the Star of Bethlehem.

The calendar is not likely to be corrected for this uncertainty as to the date of Jesus' birth, and it also complicates the annual search for explanations of Christ's natal star.

Actually we now know, the Journal declares, that Jesus was born at least 1,947 years ago this Christmas, and maybe as much as 1,954 years ago. The uncertainty in the dates is ascribed to an error in calendar calculations, credited to an abbot of Rome, Dionysius Exiguus, in the sixth century.

The Journal points out also that the time of year when Jesus was born is a mystery. Until about the fourth century after his birth the date was January 6. Then the pagan festival of December 25, on the return of the sun, overwhelmed the opposition of church fathers and the nativity celebration was changed.

THIS YEAR'S CALENDAR ONLY SIX YEARS OLD IN ENGLISH CHRONOLOGY

By Dr. Benjamin F. Yanney, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics at Wooster College

From The Wooster Daily Record, Ohio, December 29, 1943

OF the 14 different patterns of yearly calendar in the Gregorian system, that one will be employed for the year 1944 which is adapted to the leap year beginning with Saturday. This pattern was last used 28 years ago, for the year 1916. It will be the sixth time to be used in America since the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by England and the American colonies in 1752. It was employed, however, in that year also from September 14 to the end of the year, the third of September of that year of the Julian calendar having been advanced to the fourteenth day of September in order to be properly geared to the Gregorian calendar, which had already been in general use over Europe since 1582.

This yearly pattern of calendar has the usual 11 varieties of monthly calendar. The only two of the 12 that are the same are those of January and July. Each of these two begins with a mere shred of a week, a Saturday. The first one is a leftover from the year 1943, and the second one a leftover from the first half of the year 1944. The arrangements of the days and weeks of the four so-called quarters are all different. Nobody can tell offhand, except in rare cases, on what day of the week any given day of a month falls. For such information one must consult the calendar of the particular year in question. It would be absurd, of course, for anyone to undertake committing to memory such information covering a whole year, especially in view of the fact that 13 other patterns of yearly calendar would have to be similarly mastered.

An over-all glance at the calendar for 1944, or at any other of the yearly Gregorian patterns, will give one a clear idea of the unbalanced structure of our present calendar system, and also of its utter lack of harmonious arrangement of constituent parts. And as for the quality of perpetuity of the system, one fails to see anything perpetual about it until

it has run its regular course over a period of 400 years. That is to say, if we were to start with the inauguration of the Gregorian calendar in 1582, then we must wait until 1982 for a new cycle to begin, having precisely the same complete order of recurrence of the 14 varieties of yearly patterns that was followed throughout the first 400 years of its existence. In this sense, and in this sense alone, may the Gregorian calendar be considered a perpetual calendar. Even so, it was an improvement over the Julian calendar, whose periodic cycles covered each a period of 700 years. But such perpetuity has only curiosity and is of no practical importance.

Is it not time for the human race to devise a calendar that is "balanced in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement"? The writer believes that "The World Calendar Association" has the answer to this question. And it may come as a complete surprise to many readers that the very pattern of yearly calendar to be used for 1944 contains a section which may be taken as a facsimile of the irreducible unit structure of the proposed World Calendar. The section referred to is that from October 1 to December 30 inclusive. These three monthly calendars, just as they are, without the 31st day in the last month, are to be used for each of the four quarters of the yearly calendar. The appropriate names for the respective months in each of the quarters are, of course, to be employed: January, February, March for the first quarter, and so on. The leftover day of a common year and the extra day of a leap year are to be tucked in the yearly calendar in such a way as to leave the four quarterly calendars each intact. Such arrangement will make it possible for every yearly calendar as well as every quarterly calendar to begin on a Sunday. Thus every day of the year will have a special designation, as "Year-End Day" for the leftover day of a common year; or "Leap-Year Day," to follow June 30, for the extra day of a leap year; or for any other day of the year its automatic and unalterable weekday name together with its month-date number, as Thursday, November 23.

It seems to be the purpose of the association to start the new calendar at such time as to cause, at the outset, little or no disruption of the old order, and to make the slight adjustments as needed to bring the old calendar into complete alignment with the new. As an example, the transfer could be made on October 1, 1944, in which case there would not be needed any calendar adjustment until December 31 was reached. Then in the new calendar the last day of 1944 would be labeled Saturday, December W or Year-End Day. The year 1945 would then begin with Sunday and the Gregorian calendar for the year would be replaced by The World Calendar. A simpler example would be afforded by inaugurating the new calendar at the beginning of the year 1950. For in that case, since that year itself begins on Sunday, Gregorian style, the new and the old calendar would

coincide, day by day, from January 1 to February 28, and again from September 1 to December 30.

Despite the war, The World Calendar Association reports that the proposed calendar is making real progress—definitely, thoroughly, convincingly—with the active and interested support of the people and organizations which are leading nations toward new and better goals.

OBITUARY NOTES

THE REV. DR. SAMUEL J. SKEVINGTON, 72, minister of the Temple Baptist Church in Albany, N. Y., for the last 16 years, died April 25 of pneumonia. He had preached to his congregation the previous Sunday, and it was his intention to resign in June. Dr. Skevington was camp pastor at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, during World War I. He had been a member of The World Calendar Association since 1937.

DR. CHARLES H. FULTON, 70, professor of metallurgy at the Montana School of Mines, died April 9. He had retired in 1937 as director of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, but resumed teaching two years ago in response to an appeal for help based on the war-caused shortage of professors. He had taught at Columbia, the University of Wyoming, and had been President of the South Dakota State School of Mines. Dr. Fulton early became interested in calendar reform and had been a member of The World Calendar Association since 1931.

METON SMITH HEISS, who for 19 years was managing editor of the *Kiwanis International Magazine*, died December 31, 1943, in Hollywood, Florida. Mr. Heiss, interested in The World Calendar and in calendar reform, resigned his position with the *Kiwanis* publication in October.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AFFLECK, former president of the Universal Atlas Cement Company and a prominent figure in Chicago's business life for many years, died February 13 of a heart attack in his home in suburban Winnetka. He was 75 years old. Mr. Affleck began his business career with the Harrison Machine Works. He was able to exert a great amount of influence in favor of The World Calendar especially among those making up the business interest in the Middle West.



CATHOLIC SAVANTS ESTABLISH YEAR OF CHRIST'S DEATH

The following article which appeared as an editorial in the April 24, 1943, issue of the Buffalo Courier-Express is of unusual interest, and, while it may be considered controversial, it is printed here because the detailed processes indicate the thoroughness of the study. The Editor of the Journal of Calendar Reform obviously is in no position to establish the authenticity of the study conducted by the Catholic Biblical Association. This story, however, is of such general interest that it is reproduced here as it appeared in the Buffalo paper without comment other than to point out that the diligent study and search, together with the confusion about these interesting dates, is further evidence of the fact that there is but little clear-cut definiteness as to dates in early history.

THE Catholic Biblical Association recently announced that, after 1,900 years of study and research, the exact date of the Crucifixion and death of Jesus Christ has been determined as April 7, 30 A. D. This, the association asserts, is the ultimate decision of a corps of 29 American Biblical scholars who have given final expression to the findings of hundreds of historians, archeologists and exegetes. The evidence, the decision and the commentary has been published by the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine with the title, *A Commentary of the New Testament*.

The investigation also resulted in the conclusion that the birth of the Saviour at Bethlehem took place some time between 6 and 4 B. C. This is based on the records of Roman historians, and this chronology alters the traditional age of Jesus at the time of the Crucifixion from 33 to between 34 and 36. It is pointed out that the Popes have never made any declaration to assign exact dates for the birth or crucifixion of Jesus, but have followed tradition until such time as research might determine them.

The methods used to arrive at the date of the Crucifixion are most interesting. For instance, astronomical calculations show that there were only two years during the term of Pilate in Judea when the Passover might have fallen on the Sabbath (Saturday). These years were 30 and 33

A. D. In 30 A. D., the date would have been April 4. Thus the crucifixion and death of Christ occurred either on April 7, 30, or on April 3, 33.

The association says that in the light of the evidence presented in the four Gospels the Scripturists unanimously selected the earlier date, April 7, 30 A. D.* Their reason was that to select the later date would be to extend the time of Christ's public ministry to a period longer than is justified by the details given in the four Gospels.

As a result of the findings, the date of the Resurrection would be established as April 9. The association makes no mention of the proposals which have been made on numerous occasions in behalf of a fixed date for the observance of Easter, but the establishment of a definite date for the first Easter would be helpful should a fixed day ever be decided upon.

* EDITOR'S NOTE: The suggested Easter date in The World Calendar, Sunday, April 8, with its attending Good Friday on April 6, would bring this day nearest to the supposed historical date, April 7.

RABBI CONDUCTS CHRISTIAN SERVICE

DURING the Passover season, en route from one island to another in the South Pacific, we had occasion to experience a most unusual event. On Sunday, April 9, a crew that took me by plane from one island to another for scheduled Passover dinners, asked that I conduct an Easter Service for them. I was, then, a Christian for a morning, and I believe it was the first time in history a Jewish Chaplain or Rabbi conducted an Easter service aboard a plane at full speed. A Negro sang, "Go Down, Moses," and each recited his own profession of faith as a silent meditation.—Chaplain Martin M. Weitz.

JOINS ECUADOR COMMITTEE

JUAN F. MARCOS, former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to Spain, and President of the "Sociedad General," a banking organization located in Guayaquil, has accepted a place on the Comité Ecuatoriano del Calendario Mundial, according to Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde of Santiago, Chile, Chairman of the Committee. Senor Marcos is a man of unusual influence and financial significance and is enthusiastic about the rearrangement of the present calendar according to The World Calendar Association's plan.



THIS CHANGING WORLD DEMANDS ONE PLAN, A CALENDAR FOR EVERYBODY

By Carleton J. Ketchum

In a former issue of the Journal, Mr. Ketchum's article on "Russia's calendar difficulties" aroused unusual interest. We asked this former foreign correspondent for the London Express to write more of the calendar difficulties he encountered on his various world-wide assignments for that London syndicate.

THE calendar has long been an institution more or less taken for granted by the man in the street in all nations. Only in the world's chancelleries and among business institutions concerned with world trade have its paradoxes, its differences as between certain nations, caused acute confusion. Calendar reform has steadily progressed through the ages and from earliest times. Logic for centuries has been the final determining factor in producing the accepted national calendar. Yet before the clear light of irrefutable logic shed its lustrous rays upon the minds of more enlightened nations, there were the darker ages where astronomers and kindred scientists groped with crude instruments in the hope of devising measurements of time which would satisfy all the peoples of this planet.

History records the year B. C. 4241 or 4236—the earliest known date—as providing the origin for the first Egyptian calendar. It was based upon the Sothic style consisting of 12 months. That was the beginning of the Solar calendar.

The Chinese cycle of 60 years began in B. C. 2637 while in B. C. 2357 or 2397 the Emperor Yao, according to tradition, reformed the Chinese calendar.

A seven-day week was observed in Asia Minor in B. C. 1800. Eclipses of the sun and of the moon were identified in China in B. C. 776. The year B. C. 753 saw the foundation of Rome, and B. C. 716 to B. C. 673, with the reign of Numa Pompilius, the creation of the Roman calendar.

The Ionic philosopher Thales, in the seventh century B. C., told Greece of a solar year of 365 days, and in the sixth century B. C., the Babylonian astronomer Nabu-rimanu calculated the solar year as embracing 365 days, 6 hours, 15 minutes and 41 seconds. His calculations, according to present-day astronomical and scientific knowledge, were incorrect by only 26 minutes and 55 seconds. Babylonia adopted a cycle of eight years in B. C. 528-505 and in B. C. 504-383 a cycle of 27 years.

Darius the Mede attempted unsuccessfully to introduce the Egyptian or Solar calendar into Persia in the sixth century B. C., while in the fifth century B. C. Herodotus, visiting Egypt, revealed himself to be impressed by the Egyptian use of the solar year.

Julius Caesar in B. C. 47 acted upon the advice of the Alexandrian astronomer Sosigenes and reformed the Roman calendar by eliminating the moon and basing the year entirely on the sun. The first Julian calendar began the first of January of the 45th year before Christ.

December 25 was first observed as Christmas in the fourth century, and in the same era, the year 321 A. D., Constantine the Great decreed official introduction of the seven-day week in the calendar. The numbering of years from the birth of Christ was inaugurated by Dionysius Exiguus in 532.

Omar Khayyam, Persia's poet and astronomer royal, produced the Jalalain calendar in 1074-9. The Mexicans reformed their calendar in 1091. A discussion of calendar reform in Rome followed the election of Sixtus IV as Pope in 1471. The Spaniards, under the leadership of Hernando Cortes, conqueror of Mexico, substituted the Julian for the Mexican calendar in the period 1504 to 1547.

Calendar reform from the time of the advent of Pope Gregory XIII and his revision of the Julian calendar seems to have taken the course almost exclusively of the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. That revision took place in 1582 and because its author was Pope Gregory the new calendar became known as the Gregorian calendar.

It was adopted in that year in Italy, Spain, Poland, Portugal and France. Its adoption in Switzerland was gradual. It began in 1582 and was complete by 1812. Most German Roman Catholic states, Flanders and the Netherlands, adopted it in the following year, 1583. Hungary accepted it in 1587, Protestant Germany in 1700.

The Gregorian calendar was approved by Britain's Parliament in 1751 and was adopted by Statute as the legal calendar of the United Kingdom and The British Empire in 1752. In the same year it became the official calendar of the United States which the Union was then destined to become.

The year 1753 saw its adoption in Sweden. Napoleon in 1806 restored it in France in place of the French Revolutionary calendar initiated and

dated from September 22, 1792. Japan adopted it in 1873, Republican China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1916, Soviet Russia in 1918, Roumania and Greece in 1924, and Turkey in 1927.

I have emphasized the growth internationally in the employment of the Gregorian calendar not to extoll its virtues but rather to indicate the desire, which most if not all nations have long expressed, for the realization of a calendar common to them all.

It was about the year 1900 that nations appeared to have become conscious of the need of a calendar which would be an advance upon that known as the Gregorian. The phrase calendar reform was first heard after a number of years of general, almost world-wide, acceptance of the Gregorian calendar, at an Evangelical Conference at Eisenach whereat a group of non-Roman churches considered formal proposals for such a reform. A calendar Reform Bill was introduced in the Parliament of Great Britain in 1908; and while, until 1930, individual nations continued one by one to adopt the Gregorian as their state calendar, there was, nevertheless, taking definite shape a movement almost universal in its ramifications in favor of a fixed world calendar which would meet the requirements of all peoples everywhere. The manner in which that movement has developed, especially since the formation of The World Calendar Association in New York City in 1930, is known to everyone.

Principal calendars in use throughout the world today in addition to the Gregorian (still almost universal) and the Julian are the Chinese luni-solar calendar serving directly or indirectly 450 millions in Asia; the Mohammedan 12 moons calendar embracing all the seasons, serving about 275 millions in Asia and Africa, and the 17 different calendars which continue to serve about 320 millions in India. The era of the Hejira known as the Mohammedan era is still recognized in Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Egypt and some parts of India. The era is dated from the first day of the month preceding the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina. This day was July 16, in the year A. D. 622. Hejira years are purely lunar. They consist of 12 lunar months beginning with the approximate new moon. Having no intercalation to keep them to the same season in respect of the sun these years retrogress through all the seasons every $32\frac{1}{2}$ years. Yet even here one finds a calendar based upon the 12-month principle of reckoning time, each month being divided more or less in the manner of our own Western or Gregorian calendar.

India today employs 14 principal or important calendars in addition to the Gregorian, Mohammedan and Jewish. There are calendars for different regions of the country. Their enumeration may interest the reader

as giving an example of a nation greatly in need of calendar reform internally if not in relation to the world as a whole. Here are the Indian calendars:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Region of use</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Region of use</i>
Assamese	Assam	Marwari	Marwar States and by merchants throughout India
Bengali	Bengal Province	Oriya	Orissa, part of Madras and greater part of Behar
Burmese	Burmah and parts of Bengal	Parsee	Many parts of India
Gujrati	Bombay Province	Punjabi	Punjab Province
Hindoo	All parts of India	(Bikremi)	
Kanarese	Mysore, West India and parts of Madras	Tamil	South of India and all Ceylon
Mahrashtra	South of Bombay, Poona and elsewhere	Telegu	North of Madras
Malayi	Malabar		

Traveling through India as I was privileged to do in 1930 when my interviews with public personalities ranged all the way from Mohandas Gandhi to Viscount Halifax, then Britain's Viceroy at New Delhi known as Lord Irwin, I discerned this extraordinary calendar tangle. It was apparent in the native newspapers and in other directions throughout the country. British (Indian Government) officials stressed it as a source of embarrassment and cost to the Indian Exchequer. The extent of this embarrassment and cost may be gauged when I explain that the Government has long printed four of these calendars—the Bengali, Hindoo, Malayi and Tamil—in the form of an almanac which includes the Gregorian and Mohammedan styles. This almanac has usually consisted of about 3,000 pages and is required to cover the meridian transits of the sun, moon and important stars for each day in a succession of years. The work of compilation, it was explained to me, requires at least three months and oftentimes a much longer space of time. The ultimate aim of the almanac is to determine and publicize for the edification of all concerned the seasons, festivals and holidays and coordinate all historical dates.

British newspapers have frequently called attention to India's unparalleled calendar complexities. The *Times* of London on one occasion pointed out that "Every thirty years for two or three years in succession a Mohammedan period of mourning dependent on a lunar calendar overlaps and clashes with a Hindu period of rejoicing fixed by a solar calendar." Added that newspaper editorially on that connection: "The case for making the solar calendar universal in every detail is from the point of view of convenience of the human race overwhelming."

India's nationalist leader, Mohandas Gandhi, lies today in the shadows of political obscurity, as far as the United Nations are concerned. Yet his views past and present still reflect the opinions of countless individuals, high and low alike, among India's teeming millions. Appropriately, therefore, I think I may quote his sentiments upon calendar reform as expressed in a signed memorandum presented by him to The World Calendar Association upon the occasion of a British Imperial Conference in London held at a time when the League of Nations in Geneva was discussing the possibilities of adoption of a world calendar. Said Gandhi:

"In India there are several calendars in current use. Several racial groups have their own calendars, in which the year begins on a different date and ends on a different date. In these calendars different holidays are observed, which results in much confusion.

"It would be a splendid thing if our 350,000,000 people could have a single national unified calendar. As most of the Indian calendars are arranged on a twelve-month basis, it would obviously be easier to meet on this common ground. I am in favor of such a calendar. I am in favor of a standardized calendar for the whole world, just as I am in favor of a uniform coinage for all countries, and a supplementary artificial language (like Esperanto, for example) for all peoples.

"I have been informed of, and I welcome, the international movement for calendar reform. The efforts made by the Americans in this direction are particularly laudable because they represent a pure philanthropy. But their progress is hampered by national jealousies and national short-sightedness."

China's interest in calendar reform has been vigorously expressed. China's inhabitants, long numbering more than 500,000,000—a quarter of the globe's population—have known from time immemorial two native calendars—their ancient lunar style and a solar calendar that followed the astronomical months precisely. The official lunar calendar was abolished with the coming of the Republic and replaced by the Gregorian. President Chiang Kai-Shek's Nationalistic Government strove hard to implement the use of the Gregorian calendar.

Decrees were issued forbidding the printing and sale of the old Chinese calendar while the Government—or successive governments from 1911 to the present time—have declined legal recognition of documents and contracts dated according to the ancient system. That indicates the attitude of official China toward calendar reform today. It has been made clear in that country that any reform savoring of a 13-month calendar would encounter opposition, but that a 12-month calendar of the general construction of The World Calendar would find ultimate general acceptance.

The population of the world is estimated at 2,000,000,000. Jews of all persuasions are said to number 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 so that in contemplating a calendar for common use by all peoples, this Jewish minority is sufficiently large to be taken into account.

The only objection which the Jewish race are believed to entertain against the development of a common world calendar is based on some apprehension expressed mostly by their religious leaders that such a calendar might weaken respect for the Sabbath.

Advocates of The World Calendar point out in this connection that the perpetual World Calendar does not seek to interfere with individual national or religious holidays. One has only to glance at a publication issued each year by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York entitled *Bank and Public Holidays Throughout the World* to appreciate how utterly impossible it would be to devise a common calendar which would affect the feast and other holidays of individual countries. More than two-thirds of a year are devoted to national, bank or religious holidays somewhere and this being so it will never be possible to develop a world calendar that will affect or govern individual national holidays. The last day of the year—Year-End Day—is the only day which The World Calendar supporters would set aside as a common World Holiday, but even that would not be permitted to interfere with national arrangements where the world and the strictly national holiday might conflict.

The Jewish calendar in use today is both solar and lunar. Its years are reckoned by the sun and the months by the moon. The two systems are adjusted by intercalating the month in the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years of a 19-year cycle. For practical purposes such as the beginning of the Sabbath the day begins at sunset but the calendar day of 24 years always begins at 6 p.m.

The Hebrew month varies between 29 and 30 days. The number of days in a year change. The total will be the days in a month, 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, $3\frac{1}{3}$ seconds, multiplied by 12 in an ordinary year and by 13 in a leap year. The main difference between the Jewish week or month and that of the Christian calendars is that the Jewish Sabbath falls upon Saturday instead of Sunday. That, it is again emphasized, should not interfere with Jewish acceptance of The World Calendar plan since, as I have stated, such a calendar can never hope and never would wish to regulate individual national or religious holidays.

Officials, in conversation, have complained to me of their difficulties due to calendar differences. In Yugoslavia, for example, the state calendar is Gregorian. It is used by all government employees in their official relations with the state. Yet in their private lives, as in the case of the larger proportion of the Yugoslavian population before the war, they made their

calculations and arranged their appointments on the basis of the Julian calendar. In that country most Moslems, though Slavs by origin, adhere to the Lunar calendar given them by Mohammed the Prophet, while the Jews, mostly of the Sephardic creed, have long observed only their own Jewish calendar.

The main conflict in Europe has been due, of course, to the disparagement of dates as between the Gregorian and Julian calendars. Elsewhere even in Asia, Turkey, the Middle East, throughout the Far East and in most parts of South America, the official calendar more generally than not has been the Gregorian. Natives in many lands, as in India, cling stubbornly to their old customs and therefore to their original calendars. It is significant, however, that among more enlightened elements of the Mohammedan, Chinese and Indian peoples the use of dates for calculations has been based for many years upon the Gregorian calendar, while, in more recent years, The World Calendar appears to have emerged as the practical ultimate ideal in calendar reform in the minds of the majority of these people.

It cannot be reiterated too frequently in the interests of the success of The World Calendar movement that The World Calendar as evolved by The World Calendar Association has met with the approval of 14 governments. These governments are those of:

Afghanistan	Mexico
Brazil	Norway
Chile	Panama
China	Peru
Estonia	Spain
Greece	Turkey
Hungary	Uruguay

The movement is sponsored internationally by the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, the World Federation of Education Associations, in the United States by the National Education Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Association for the Advancement of Science as well as countless other public bodies on this continent. Calendar reform organizations are advocating adoption of The World Calendar in 32 lands.

The purpose of this article has not been to stress the virtues or advantages of The World Calendar but rather to emphasize, as a fairly widely traveled foreign correspondent, the inconveniences which have resulted in almost all spheres of national activity ranging from trade and commerce to religion, in those countries wherein calendar paradoxes have had to be taken into account.

The approaching dominance of air transport as an every-day mode of travel is advanced by officialdom in most if not all those countries as a sound reason for a rearrangement of the calendar system. World radio networks, operated now by nearly all nations, will definitely require a common calendar and timing system, as they continue to develop.

These are only a few of many practical considerations arising out of the advent of our highly industrialized, aeronautical and radio age which are causing thinking men and women everywhere to offer their support to a movement, which, by virtue of its ultimate success, will, *ipso facto*, dispose of untold inconveniences and difficulties, endured now so widely under our present calendar system.

PROMINENT SCIENTIST DIES

DR. CHARLES B. DAVENPORT, internationally known geneticist, who retired in 1934 after 30 years as director of the Carnegie Institution's Station for Experimental Evolution, at Cold Spring Harbor, died February 18 at the Huntington, L. I., Hospital after a brief illness in his 78th year.

In a letter to The World Calendar Association while Dr. Davenport was connected with the Carnegie Institution of Washington Eugenics Record Office, he said:

"As you know, I am heartily in favor of simplification of the calendar, and think the 12-month equal-quarter plan superior to the 13-month plan.

"In regard to supporting the movement for action at the spring meeting of the National Academy, similar to action taken by the American Association, American Philosophical Society and American Academy of Arts and Sciences, I am free to say that if the matter came up at a general meeting for action by the members I should vote for a resolution approving the 12-month plan and probably, if it seemed desirable, speak for it."

DR. HENDERSON DIES AT 70

DR. YANDELL HENDERSON, professor emeritus of physiology of Yale University, died February 18 at the Scripps Memorial Hospital in La Jolla, Cal. He was 70 years old. Dr. Henderson had been ill for a year and was visiting his son, Malcolm C. Henderson.

Dr. Henderson was born in Louisville. He studied at Chenault's School, Louisville, and was graduated from Yale in 1895. He continued his studies of physiological chemistry at Yale for four years and later at the University of Marburg in Germany. He served as an ensign aboard the U. S. S. Yale in the Spanish-American War. He returned to Yale in 1901 as an instructor in physiology at the medical school. He was made an assistant professor in 1903 and a professor in 1911. Upon his retirement in 1938 he became professor emeritus.

In discussing The World Calendar with Miss Elisabeth Achelis, Dr. Henderson said: "Rest assured I will be glad to support calendar reform in the National Academy."

DEATH COMES TO ADVOCATE OF PROGRESS

THE Honorable Dave Hennen Morris, loyal friend and staunch advocate of The World Calendar, and a member of the American Advisory Board of The World Calendar Association since 1937, died May 4 at his home at the age of 72 years.

A prominent lawyer, he had a most varied and interesting life. In early youth he was for a brief time a homeopathic physician. He graduated from Harvard University in 1896, New York Law School in 1901, and received a master's degree in constitutional law from Columbia University in 1909. Mr. Morris was also an accomplished violinist, and in the field of sports was a yachtsman, tennis player, co-owner of a racing stable, and one of the founders of the Automobile Club of America and one of its first presidents.

In 1933, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Morris Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg, positions he held until 1937. With all these various interests, he was also active in educational and benevolent associations, a director of the Legal Aid Society and chairman of the Board of the Young Women's Christian Association's Retirement Fund.

The broadminded and progressive spirit of Mr. Morris was shown in his ardent advocacy of a simple, common auxiliary language as an aid to humanity. It was this side of his character that also led him to advocate The World Calendar.

In the *Journal of Calendar Reform*, June 1938 he wrote:

"Let me touch upon a few of the outstanding advantages by which The World Calendar has appealed so forcibly to me. To begin with, it is a mechanism for international use upon which all nations may agree without its being to the special advantage of any one. Time is one of the few things we have which is fundamentally the common property of all. Under this reformed system we shall enjoy a simplicity, and stability in timing our daily affairs such as we have never known before. In this unsettled and disordered world anything that is marked by harmony and balance ought to be welcome indeed. The two intercalary days of The World Calendar plan, as international holidays, appeal to anyone who has the interest of a many-peopled world at heart. . . .

"A new civil calendar is greatly needed now, one which is more appropriate to the modern day and age under which we live. Once the present obsolete system is replaced by the new World Calendar with its inherent harmony, order and stability, who knows what beneficial influence may be

felt upon our world from these desirable qualities? This calendar reform becomes a duty of intelligence which few of us can ignore or neglect.

"Our todays would then more surely pave the way for better tomorrows, for it is our todays upon which our tomorrows are built."

In connection with a world language, he said in a radio address:

"Let there be a new, unselfish coordination of effort by all, so that each may contribute of his best to a common solution of this world problem. We need a language worthy to supplement the radio and to bring to it new efficiency, so that man's thoughts may be universally apprehended even as this instrument sends the words spoken by their voices to the world . . . a simply constructed secondary language, one world-language for all, providing the means for direct communication among all mankind."

To the Honorable Dave Hennen Morris a world language and a world calendar were both essentials toward the building of a better tomorrow and a better world.

LETTER CARRIERS STUDY CALENDAR

CHARLES A. PARKS, a Director of the Pennsylvania Rural Letter Carriers Association, has been designated by M. F. Gallagher, President, to present The World Calendar time-plan at the annual meeting of the State organization to be held at the Hotel Penn Alto in Altoona, Pennsylvania, July 17 and 18.

Mr. Parks is Chairman of the Convention's Arrangements Committee and he has asked that a representative of The World Calendar Association be present at the State Convention to assist him in presenting The World Calendar story to their Association. The National President and the National President of the Rural Letter Carriers Auxiliary both plan to attend this State meeting.



WHAT TIME IS IT?

By Alma K. Anderson

Mrs. Alma K. Anderson, President of the Red Head Brand Company, manufacturers of hunting, fishing and camping equipment, occupies a unique position among American industrialists. Taking charge, after the death of her husband, of an organization manufacturing products used mainly by men, Mrs. Anderson in 15 years has more than doubled the business volume of the company. A graduate of Northwestern University and the Chicago College of Music, she still finds time to lend her influence to music and social work. She is a member of many leading clubs and organizations which include the Chicago Woman's Club. Recently she assumed the added responsibility as President of the Illinois Federation of Music Clubs. These various activities have given her a broad picture of the benefits of a calendar which "stays put."

THE answer to that every-day recurring question, "What time is it?" is everywhere. One need only glance at the watch on his wrist or the clock on the wall to find the right answer. In Iceland, or Siam, the same watch or clock would still be telling the right time.

Your first watch may not have been quite as good as the one you have today, but it had the same two hands and the same hours on its dial. In other words, last year's watch is this year's watch as well. In fact, you and I have looked at the same watch so long we little realize what a wonderfully universal thing it is, and all because each day has the same number of hours, minutes and seconds, no matter on what part of this earth you happen to be.

And this universal convenience of telling time by the watch was further improved when it became standardized throughout the world in 1884, whereby clock time became more closely synchronized with the sun's position in the varying parts of the globe. Today we know that for every 15 degrees of longitude to the east it is one hour later, and to the west one hour earlier. This seems so simple, yet it took years of scientific and patient research and calculation to accomplish.

One can imagine what it would be like to have to change to a new watch every year or every month. To have street-car, train and bus schedules revised monthly, to say nothing of your working hours. How long would we put up with it?

Yet you and I actually tolerate a calendar which changes every month and every year; a calendar so irregular that only two consecutive months in each year have the same number of days—July and August. There are only two successive months, February and March, which start on the same day of the week, but they end on different days. In every fourth year, which is a leap year, these months do not have even that in common. So we must constantly consult a calendar to determine how today's date (a Friday) differs from the same date (a Thursday) last year. It should really not be different at all, and it need not be, if we could just act upon plain common sense.

Business and professional men, scientists and educators, engineers and legislators, men notable in their field, acknowledge that there is too much confusion in the calendar we use today. Planning of schedules is difficult because supposedly corresponding dates do not correspond with weekdays from one year or one month to the next. They never can as long as our roving calendar remains as it is. For example, Christmas fell on Saturday in 1943, and this year it will be Monday. Any merchant's Christmas plans for 1944 must be entirely different from those of 1943. His plans for advertising and sales are paramount as "Christmas comes but once a year," yet he must almost entirely disregard his past records (established at no small cost), and resort to much guesswork. And what is not sufficiently understood is the fact that it is the ultimate consumer who pays for all this through what is called "overhead expense"; a portion of which must be added to the original cost of every article the merchant stocks in determining the setting price. So, this confused, irregular calendar affects everyone directly, in the pocketbook.

There is a new calendar as "stable as your watch," the revised 12-month calendar of equal quarters known as The World Calendar. Every year begins on Sunday and so does every quarter of the year. The first month of each of these quarters has 31 days and the other two 30 days each. And each month has exactly 26 weekdays, plus Sundays. So, the year is divided into four quarters of equal length—91 days or 13 weeks or 3 months. This completes the 364-day year, and with the 365th day placed on an extra Saturday, following Saturday, December 30, as a World Holiday every year, the calendar becomes fixed and regular; a similar method is employed for leap years, when the Leap-Year Day falls in the middle of the year, after June 30.

Once put into use, The World Calendar will be as permanent, as universal, as your watch. Were your birthday to occur on Wednesday one year, it would fall on Wednesday continuously, and the day and date would be jointly registered.

Our particular manufacturing business is dependent for the most part

upon two fine outdoor sports—hunting and fishing. The hunting seasons are short, so every day must be made to count. The law appoints the time when the open season begins and ends. The State regulates this law for upland or local species, while Federal authorities take control over migratory species.

In the Chicago area, for example, there are exactly ten days—November 10th to 19th—on which hunters are permitted to take pheasants. Generally the opening date is the most favorable, so every hunter wants to be out bright and early on that particular day. Since open seasons are measured by the date of the month, the opening can fall on any day of the week. Quite obviously when this day happens to fall on Sunday the need to go to the office or shop is not a factor. This makes it ideal for business, for the Saturday afternoon and evening preceding bring brisk purchasing of equipment at the sport stores. This many times results in complete “sellouts,” that naturally reflect themselves in our sales volume, for we have to replenish these depleted stocks so that we “sell out,” too.

In contrast, let us consider a season which opens on Wednesday. A certain percentage of the sportsmen cannot neglect their work. Another group that could be spared do not wish to sacrifice their pay. Considering these, and also unfavorable weather, the ranks of sportsmen who enjoy this pleasure are reduced still further. Saturday being the last good day for him, the retailer fervently hopes that those who anticipated hunting on Sunday will not forgo hunting, as many will if reports indicate there is scarcity of game, or if unfavorable weather is forecast. All this cuts deeply into sales volume. The loss to the retailer can never be quite recovered for, until another season some 12 months later, this stock and money invested in inventory cannot be turned over but must remain idle.

The tricky calendar shows that next year the season opens on the same date but, of course, a different weekday—a Thursday. This is no more favorable than was Wednesday. The worst years are those when the season opens from Tuesday to Friday and these run consecutively for three years, even granting that there will be one leap year out of the four omitting one of these days.

With The World Calendar in operation, with every year the same, fish and game seasons could be arranged to open ideally on a Saturday, Sunday or Monday every year with immeasurable benefit to the sportsman as well as to the nation-wide business of equipping him for recreation and sport. To have days and dates agree, year after year, for the opening and closing of the hunting and fishing seasons is obviously of great advantage. Small wonder, then, that we are strong for The World Calendar.

Hunting and fishing are the only sports wherein the law prescribes the seasons, but the customs of each of the various groups of other sports

usually control the opening and closing dates. Under The World Calendar seasons would become uniformly standardized as to their days as well as their dates.

Many summer sports, including swimming and yachting, open simultaneously with resorts on Memorial Day. And special sporting events are always featured for this occasion. Obviously a three-day holiday would stimulate interest and pleasure, and reflect itself in increased business each year.

Memorial Day, however, comes on a Thursday, May 30, in this new calendar. It should be a comparatively easy matter with this steady time-plan in use to observe holidays on Mondays, whereby Memorial Day would always come on May 27. This date has another deep significance for, were the churches to decide to fix Easter on the second Sunday in April (the 8th in The World Calendar), Whitmonday—a great European, English and South American holiday—would then fall simultaneously on Monday, May 27. Certainly there is something deeply satisfactory in associating our Memorial Day with Whitmonday that follows Whitsunday (Pentecost).

You can easily imagine the beneficial effect this perpetual calendar has on all sports events—big days in the life of many schools and communities. These traditional affairs could be arranged to recur on the same day and date, the one most favorable for the occasion, every year. In such sports as baseball, football, basketball or hockey, involved schedules are called for each year and arranged at great expense and trouble under our present time system. With The World Calendar in operation such schedules, once set, could be used year after year with no more change than the names of contestants. In this connection it is highly significant to note that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which has supervision of all types of amateur athletic contests and American participation in the Olympic Games, unanimously approved this new perpetual calendar of 12 months and equal quarters.

Let us return for a moment to the short hunting season to point out that similar conditions exist for almost all other kinds of merchandise pertinent to many other important occasions, such as Christmas, Independence and Memorial Days. Although these are of short duration, they are the subject of months of anticipation by the public and of preparation and promotion by those who make and distribute merchandise for these occasions. They are observed on the same *date* of the month but not on the same day of the week. Would it not be a great advantage to everyone were these arranged always to come on Monday so that, tied in with Saturday and Sunday, they would afford us a three-day long recess, a welcome respite in our intensive and competitive lives?

Then there is another group of nationally observed holidays, including

Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day. In reverse fashion these days come on a certain *day* of the week regardless of the date of the month. Labor seems to have shown rare good judgment, for it selected the first Monday in September. Definite as to the day but indefinite as to date, thus confining it to the first seven dates of the month. We commend the foresight of the responsible labor leaders who coupled it with Sunday to make certain of at least one three-day recess every year. We might say they were World Calendar conscious.

By proclamation of our first President, Thanksgiving happened to have received its official start on a Thursday, the last one in November, which, it is recorded, was the 26th day. Subsequent celebrations have followed the pattern of the last Thursday, which is usually the fourth in the month, except for certain years when there is a fifth Thursday in November. This irregularity caused great inconvenience to manufacturers, retailers, schools and universities.

Congress, realizing the difficulty that a roving Thanksgiving caused the people, passed an Act which was duly signed by the President December 26, 1941, whereby Thanksgiving has been set on the *fourth Thursday* every November. Even this stabilization, the nearest we can come to in our still wandering calendar, is of real advantage. Its benefits would be enhanced still more were it to come always on its regular date as well as day, possible only with a perpetual time-system like that of The World Calendar.

In the same manner, to have Christmas always come on Monday, December 25, and were the churches to agree on a fixed Easter, the second Sunday in April, religious life as well as civil life would receive untold advantages. The public weal resulting from fixed holidays would be increased and stimulated as toil is punctuated by holidays. We have the will and the power to replace the present idiosyncrasies with an assurance of certainty whereby the calendar difficulties that today confront business, school and social activities would be eliminated. Thus let us take the first step toward order, stability and unity now. We regard the change in the calendar a subject worthy of inclusion in every code for international peace and postwar planning under consideration.

This is the year in which the *last four months* of our present calendar are identical with those of the proposed World Calendar, an opportune period for us to begin the operation of this new and better calendar and continue right on with it in 1945 and forever.

Such action would be highly desirable, but because of the war nations and peoples do not seem to see it that way. Thus in all probability the unusual occasion of the coincidental fourth quarter of 1944 in both calendars will be applied only for studies and research—comparing the same period of 1943 in the Gregorian with that of the proposed World Calendar

in 1944. And in this manufacturers and retailers have an important role. The resultant facts and figures would be a practical demonstration of the many advantages The World Calendar would exert in our personal, business, national and world affairs. By utilizing the next few years to study and toward obtaining endorsements from prominent organizations and influential leaders, national and international action should be obtained in 1947 (a pre-presidential election year). The two or three years then following would enable everyone to get his house in order for the actual operation of The World Calendar on Sunday, January 1, 1950—when again the two calendars meet.

What time is it? It is time for The World Calendar to get its hearing. A calendar, that is as steady, as ordered and as reliable in measuring the days of the year uniformly as is the clock in measuring the hours of the day, demands attention. Thus The World Calendar becomes the fitting companion piece to the clock, and the two time-systems are worthy instruments to guide our days and years.

UNIFORMITY WINS OVER VARIETY

By PROFESSOR E. R. GROSS

College of Agriculture, Rutgers University

THE regular arrival of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* is an event inasmuch as I enjoy very much reading some of the articles. I also consider it an honor to be enlisted in the good cause of changing the calendar to something regular, orderly and evenly proportioned. Especially does it seem to me to be of great value to have the days of each month find their place in the week and stay there, so that February 2, for instance, would always be Thursday.

I have on my desk a small booklet entitled *A 200 Year Calendar*. Why should such a thing need to exist? The answer is obvious because of the irregularities and vagaries of the present calendar causing the days of the week and the days of the month to slide by each other in kaleidoscopic fashion. In order to have a complete reference calendar for every year it is necessary to have 14 calendars, one beginning on each day of the week from Sunday to Saturday, seven calendars, and another series of seven for leap years. One of these will fit any year since the last calendar change. But the small volume on my desk is necessary if I wish to correlate the date with the day of the week. For instance, in a few years someone, in thinking of the momentous struggle now going on, will say, "Remember Pearl Harbor" and in an instant he will say, "That was December 7, 1941," but the fact that it happened on Sunday morning, while significant, can only be determined from memory, from recorded history or from a calendar selected from the 14 varieties we now employ. "Variety is the spice of life," so they say, but in the use of the calendar I think uniformity has its advantages.

Along with many others I sincerely hope that a change in the calendar to a more balanced form may be made to become effective in 1950.

PREDATE MAKES COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE THEM

By Henry Platt, Editor, United Press Predate

Mr. Platt is not only a newspaper man but a patient researcher as well. With a follow-up file system, a "tickler" plan, definitely of his own creation, he sits in the United Press Predate office and tips off newspaper men all over North America about events weeks and months before they are scheduled to take place. Newspapers, radio, news services, advertising agencies and sales organizations are among those whose plans for the future can be more definitely scheduled because Mr. Platt not only reminds them of what happened last year but, what is more important, when that same event—and many others—will take place this year.

TAKE any newspaper, daily or weekly, or any news or picture magazine, and you will find news and features of two sorts: One is the kind of news that "just happens," known to the journalistic profession as spot news; the other is scheduled news. Press and radio have devised their own methods of preparedness for both kinds of news. Spot news will "break" any time. But preparation of scheduled news coverage is a matter of calendar work, and much depends on which calendar you work with.

Newsmen have to keep track of many kinds of scheduled events. They do so by means of what they call their "Futures Book"—which in many cases is just a desk calendar, and in others the syndicated futures book published by United Press under the name of *Predicate*. This was established six years ago to keep newsmen posted on the more important scheduled events of news interest.

Such events form a considerable part of the news. A survey of one week's issues of *The New York Times* some time before Pearl Harbor showed that news stories on events scheduled ahead filled enough columns to make up the equivalent of a complete weekday issue. Many of these events were "annuals," occurring more or less at the same time each year.

There are thousands of annual events in the United States each year, ranging all the way from baby parades to important national observances. One—though by no means the only—reason for the existence of *United Press Predate* is the necessity to “precover” these events for the benefit of editors and other newsmen.

News coverage being a competitive business, a head start is often essential, sometimes decisive, for press associations, newspapers, news and picture magazines, radio networks and stations, news, feature and photo syndicates, advertising agencies, marketing services, public relations counselors and publicists. Knowing ahead of time where and when an event of interest to their readers or other customers will take place, they are able, for example, to check their day-by-day news coverage; assign feature stories to their writers; prepare commercials for sponsored radio programs which “tie in” with an event of the day; catch oddities on the news front; order or offer action shots of known events and plan for their delivery to meet a magazine deadline; make the so-called predated publications timely; allocate features so they will fall on timely dates; tie promotion campaigns into areas where specific groups congregate, and plan sales, advertising and publicity tie-ups.

So much for the importance of scheduled news to those handling it. More often than not, scheduled news has good “feature angles,” pictorial and sometimes editorial possibilities. Incidentally, newsmen are not the only ones who have to take time by the forelock in order to gain and hold the attention of the public.

Why is the “precoverage” of all this scheduled news such a complicated task? The answer is simple: Most of them are bouncing around the calendar with the annual cycle of shifting days, weeks and months, forced by its vagaries into a merry-go-round of confusion. As far as the scheduling, coverage and exploitation of annual events is concerned, the present calendar causes no end of waste in their promotion and in fact deprives them of much of their punch.

Six years of editing *United Press Predate* have left no doubt in my mind that a perpetual calendar would not only relieve newsmen of many headaches but would open up entirely new possibilities of promotion in the fields of travel, commercial, ideological and charitable campaigns, conventions, sports, etc.

For most of the annual events I have in mind, calculation of next year’s date—if there is a “formula” for the date and if this formula is known—requires the type of mind our current income tax forms demand. On the other hand, much of the advance information now painfully compiled in *Predate* from week to week and from month to month could be brought together in one annual handbook if our calendar were what it is supposed

to be—a clearly marked path into the future instead of an obstacle race, an open book to anybody instead of a crystal ball.

A few examples of one week's typical annual events listed—in addition to the frequently more important one-time events—in *Predate* last January may serve to illustrate the point. The week of January 9—meaning Sunday, January 9, 1944—starts off with the 85th birthday of the grand old lady of the fight for women's rights, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt—a red-letter day for the National League of Women Voters which she founded. Like everybody else's birthday, hers has been roving through all the days of the week for 85 years, confronting those anxious to give the day national importance with a different problem from year to year. Monday, January 10, was to mark the opening of the Second Session of the 78th Congress, convening after a three weeks' holiday for the lawmakers. Under the Constitution, Article XX, "Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day" . . . which they have done frequently in the past and will no doubt do again and again until The World Calendar will permit a final solution.

Another scheduled news event for January 10 was the official release, at a specified time of the day, of the Agriculture Department's periodic general crop report. Every year around Christmas, the Department has to publish a new schedule of its regular crop and livestock reports, designed chiefly to take care of the slight variations in dates made necessary by the changing calendar. Needless to say, the mimeographed eight-page schedule, sent to editors "for filing and reference" use, is rarely filed and hardly ever available when the reference is needed.

Also on January 10 came the openings of the important annual conventions of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and the Society of Automotive Engineers, one in New York, the other in Detroit, both productive of considerable news. Obviously, both associations have good reasons to make their meetings start on a Monday, one of them presumably being the possibility for their members to travel on Sunday. Under The World Calendar, Monday, January 9, could become their standard meeting date, facilitating many phases of preparation for the association itself and its members. The same holds true for such trade events as the semi-annual Furniture Market of the New York Furniture Exchange which opened the same day for a six-day run of weekdays.

Leaving the big cities, we find, for example, that also on January 10, the big Roy J. Turner ranch in Oklahoma—one of the state's show places—holds its annual Hereford auction, known to the experts as a bovine society event for which the purebred beauties are bathed with castile soap and even the hair on their white faces is encouraged to wave. This one is not

just a cattle auction but a modern barn show drawing some thousand "first nighters," including big names in the Midwestern financial world and even a couple of governors. But if you want to know beforehand when the auction comes off this year, you will have to have at least a good "string correspondent" on the spot because the calendar . . . you know what I mean.

Next day, January 11, being the second Tuesday in January, the legislatures of New Jersey and South Carolina were to convene. All states in the Union have such formulas, or more complicated ones like the Wednesday after the second Monday. There is nothing wrong with them except that their meaning, in terms of actual dates, changes from year to year, and that the key to the problem, in the form of next year's calendar, is never around when you need it, and the formula itself available only to research experts who know where to ask for it. (The Council of State Governments, if you ask me.) Similar confusion appears two days later, January 13, which was an important date for newsmen to watch because it was Mr. Willkie's first opportunity to file his formal entry as candidate in a Presidential primary this year. To figure out that January 13 was his first and February 12 his last chance to file for the New Hampshire contest, one had to refer to the latest edition of an erudite booklet "printed for the use of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate" and making it entirely clear that in New Hampshire the candidate may file 60 to 30 days before the primary, and that the date of the primary election itself was the second Tuesday in March.

Even frivolity now has to work with such formulas. January 13, 1944, being the second Thursday in January this year, the Union Society for the Detection of Horse Thieves and the Recovery of Stolen Property scheduled its annual chase and mock hanging of a prominent "horse thief" for that day. The affair, which has a tradition of 132 years, and in fact was a serious undertaking at a time when horse stealing ranked next to murder in seriousness of crime, was finally called off this year but has in the past been an excellent "feature possibility" for writers and photographers—unless they missed it because of the lack of a fixed date or failure to consult *Predate*.

On the welfare front, the next day marked the official start of the annual fund-raising appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis which annually reaches its climax on the President's birthday, January 30—another date which, floating around the calendar, causes considerable difficulties in scheduling and promoting the annual birthday balls in different localities. The same is true for such promotions as the "Junior Chamber of Commerce Week" and the annual "Large-Size Promotion" in chain drugstores, both beginning January 14 this year but not in 1945.

This one week's examples, selected at random, suffice to throw light

on the current scene of scheduled news. The picture is one of confusion and waste. One special promotion week has ten days, another five. Conventions are forever shifting their dates within a usually narrow range to make their schedule fit the vacation or other plans of the members which in turn are fluctuating eternally with the calendar. The important problem of how to avoid scheduling of conflicting dates has to be done all over from year to year. Annual sports events, for which the schedule is all-important, hop on and off the bandwagon of the latest calendar human ingenuity was able to devise and agree upon. The famous Laredo, New Mexico, celebration of Washington's birthday—a three-day week-end affair which under The World Calendar could always begin on Sunday, February 19—is typical of hundreds of similar events now engaged in a hopeless pursuit of the "nearest Sunday."

What would this picture look like if we had The World Calendar? In the first place, the schedule maker's job could be done once and for all. Undreamed-of possibilities would open up for the promoter of annual events. Almanacs could finally shake off the dust of a largely retrospective attitude; they might include any number of annual events. Desk and wall calendars could be similarly brought to life. Promotional calendars for various fields could for the first time be safely prepared a year ahead of time, and their users would no longer be surprised by annual events popping up at the last moment, too late for adequate preparation. *Predate* itself could at last eliminate the deadweight of such information, limiting its current issues to spot news and new angles on standard events, for the rest referring to a basic handbook covering the whole year.

Symmetry, one might object, leads to uniformity which causes boredom. The answer is that annual events are not based on the surprise factor. The fact of their occurrence does not now become more interesting because identification involves a "guess when" game. An annual convention as such is news only in the relatively few cases where it has established a reputation for newsworthiness, such as the annual meetings of the National Association of Manufacturers or the American Medical Association. Generally, the spot news developed through the proverbial "headline speaker" or the subjects covered and new developments disclosed are the core of the resulting publicity. The annual football bowl classics do not lose in interest because everybody knows where and when they are played. In other words, standard events that fail to develop spontaneous news will drop by the wayside, as far as their actual coverage by press, radio and newsreel is concerned, regardless of how difficult or easy it may be to make their happening known.

Streamlined presentation of the basic date material would help not only those anxious to promote their events. Largely as a result of the

unpredictability of our calendar, there is now going on a hide-and-seek game between editors and promoters, the former seeking newspegs and the latter outlets. The World Calendar would arrange the standard newspegs for the first time so that they cease to be a field of booby traps and become solid hitching posts. *Predate*, incidentally, has often served as a mediator between these two groups, causing hundreds of feature articles, editorials, and radio program features on which, without this bridge across the gap of the future, the twain would never have met.

In this respect, editorial and advertising deadlines are extremely important. And the problem is complicated by the fact that too many publicists still think of their work in terms of dailies only, missing important chances with weekly and monthly magazines whose deadlines range as far as four months ahead of time, and in turn depriving these magazines of sometimes valuable newspegs. Finally, at the "spending end," advertisers and their agencies, as well as those selling space or time, would benefit tremendously from definite advance knowledge of the annual events in certain fields.

Today, private, individual "presearch" has to take the place of an orderly calendar. Such presearch is complicated and expensive—needlessly so as far as annual events are concerned. For the newsman, it is a permanent headache which *United Press Predate* can relieve but not cure since inclusion of the innumerable annual events of purely local significance would defeat the purpose of this national advance news service.

The basic remedy is The World Calendar.

DR. HERBERT L. WILLETT DIES AT 79

DR. HERBERT L. WILLETT, one of the nation's outstanding figures in the fields of religion and education, died at Winter Park, Florida, March 28, 1944. He was 79 years of age.

Dr. Willett was a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago for many years, and from 1916 to 1920 was president of the Chicago Church Federation. From 1920 to 1925 Dr. Willett was the Chicago representative of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and later served as chairman of its Midwest committee.

His scholarship was recognized beyond the bounds of Protestantism. Jewish scholars sought his counsel as a noted Talmudist. At a dinner given in his honor a decade ago at the Covenant Club, he was affectionately introduced as "an honorary rabbi, whose knowledge of our people, their language and traditions matches our ablest teachers." Like the late Dr. William Adams Brown, he was an ardent advocate of a fixed Easter on the second Sunday in April.

Until only a few months prior to his death, Dr. Willett had been the pastor of the Union Church in Kenilworth, Illinois. Both in his capacity as a minister and as an educator, and as an associate editor of *The Christian Century* he contributed greatly to the work of The World Calendar Association.

He was the author of innumerable books—among them *Life and Teachings of Jesus*, *Basic Truths of the Christian Faith*, *Prophets of Israel*, *The Call of the Christ*, *The Bible Through the Centuries* and *The Jew Through the Centuries*.

WORLD CALENDAR ADVOCATES URGE ADOPTION

By Vincent Johnson

From Pittsburgh, Pa., Post-Gazette, September 25, 1943

*"Thirty days hath September" . . .
Still it does, but this remember:
Eight months have them, in perfect order,
But thirty-one days start every quarter,
December gets an extra Saturday—
While "W" ends the year that way.
Leap Years have an added boon,
An extra "W" that comes in June.*

THE old verse relating the lengths of the months—familiar alike to vacation-minded schoolboys and to inventory-minded business men—will have to be revised into couplets like the above if The World Calendar Association gets it way.

The Association favors adoption of The World Calendar as an improvement over the Gregorian, which most of the world has been using ever since 1582 and which reformers have been abusing ever since the new calendar was devised.

Retaining all the progressive features of the Gregorian calendar, the new system at the same time would eliminate existing absurdities, inconveniences and unbalance, its advocates maintain.

Lengths of the familiar 12 months are rearranged in The World Calendar so as to equalize the quarters of the year into 91-day periods. Instead of 365 days there are 364 and a Year-End Day designated as December W (December 31).

Since 91 days cannot be divided among three months equally, the first month of each quarter is given 31 days. This gives January, April, July and October 31 days each and the rest 30.

Every year and every quarter begins on the same day, Sunday, the

first day of the week. Consequently the same day of the month comes on the same day of the week every year. This will be a source of infinite relief to the traditional witness in the crime melodrama who is asked by the prosecutor where he was 11 years ago on the night of January 19.

The last day of the year—December W—is designated as a World Holiday by all countries adopting the new calendar. The theory is that on that day the calendar takes a holiday, so the people who reckon by it might just as well take one, too.

Leap year is provided for by adding an extra day after June 30, to be known as June W.

Christmas, universally recognized as a holiday December 25, always comes on Monday in The World Calendar.

Religious and secular holidays are to be fixed by their respective groups. There would be a special meeting of all churches to agree upon a fixed Easter, the date now suggested being Sunday, April 8.

Like Federal Union and other movements, The World Calendar depends on international cooperation to achieve its purpose. Fourteen governments already have officially approved the calendar. They include: Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay.

Several global organizations, like the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire and the Universal Christian Council, are sponsoring it internationally. In the United States it has won the approval of the National Education Association and Chambers of Commerce, including that of Pittsburgh which earlier this month sent a report on its advocacy to the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Two large industries, motion pictures and radio, already have adopted a quarter-year of exactly 13 weeks in a 12-month calendar as a basis for contracts, reports and calculations. If other firms were to do this, beginning their quarterly divisions on the first Sunday of January, April, July and October and regarding the 365th day separately, the transition to a new calendar would be accomplished without friction, World Calendarites claim.

The World Calendar is expected to lend harmony, order, stability and balance to the computation of production, pay rolls, deliveries, purchases and to relieve that annual headache, the inventory.

Labor would benefit by the elimination of pay-roll inconveniences and irregularities occasioned by the present calendar.

The farmer—whether his crop is milk, livestock or grain—will find his work easier and his profits greater when and if The World Calendar is adopted, according to Professor E. R. Gross, of the department of agri-

cultural engineering at Rutgers University. Professor Gross has this to say:

"Whether it is the planting of a crop, its cultivation or its harvesting; whether it is the purchase, the feeding or the sale of livestock; and even though the day's routine may be as methodical and constant as that of the average dairy farmer, the days, dates and periods of the year must be readily comparable with the periods of previous years.

"With one month having five Sundays and four Saturdays last year and with the situation reversed this year, and with days and dates constantly changing, comparison is difficult if not impossible. Planning takes extra time and time on the farm today is more than money."

The rule of thumb in retail merchandising is the provocative phrase, "Beat last year's figures." To a large extent, the success or failure of every season, every regularly scheduled sale and every single day is measured by a comparison with the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Trend in "figures" is just as important to the retailer as the trend in the fashions that clothe them.

The World Calendar, with every year, quarter, month, week and holiday the same, enables the retailer to set up a standard for planning the week's merchandising.

Educators favor some form of world calendar which will balance and stabilize school schedules.

Final appeal of The World Calendar is to the housewife, who is scrimping these days not only to save money but ration points as well. Well-ordered calendars, advocates of the system believe, make for well-ordered meals.

Children may have some difficulty changing over from their old nursery rhyme—

"Thirty days hath September, April, June and November . . ."

That verse neatly covers the idiosyncracies of the old calendar. But there's always the chance that some day it will be replaced—by a verse explaining the advantages of the new.



TOMORROW'S CALENDAR?

By Curt B. Beck, Editor-in-Chief, The Tech Engineering News, Professional Journal of the Undergraduates, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, December 1943 (Abridged)

THIS is the day and time that everyone is thinking about far-reaching improvements of our living conditions. Postwar planning worked out to the most minute detail, in fact, a complete social and economic revolution is staring us in the face—the proposal and adoption of highly idealistic governmental policies confronts us on all sides and we are assured again and again that, comes the peace, we will never again see the world we were used to back in the twenties and thirties. Along with all of the postwar panaceas comes a suggestion which has struck the editors of *Tech Engineering News* as being worthy of much more credit than it has yet received. This is The World Calendar reform plan, also known as the 12-month equal-quarter plan, which, if adopted, we think will contribute as much to human comfort and orderly living as any other single postwar proposal. But this is not an editorial, so let us investigate the facts of the matter, for this sensational idea has as its basis good common sense backed by a long-needed reform in our method of counting the days.

It was primitive man who made the first contribution towards regimenting our daily actions when he divided the day into 24 hours. The Babylonians divided the hour into 60 minutes and the minutes into 60 seconds. The 12 moon cycles of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days each soon gave rise to the concept of integrating the four seasons into a year, and Julius Caesar was the first one to do anything concrete in this respect. He found the mean solar year to be $364\frac{1}{4}$ days and thus originated the first of the modern calendars, the Julian calendar. Leap year was of course necessary every fourth year to keep the balance. The Julian year was inaccurate itself and missed being a true year by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, or one day in 128 years, an error which amounted to 10 days by the time of Pope Gregory XIII in the sixteenth century. After five years' investigation of the problem, Pope Gregory established the modern or Gregorian calendar, skipping 10 days and eliminating leap year in all centenary years except those divisible by 400 to correct the mistake. Modern astronomy has found that the solar year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46.15 seconds, and it has been proposed

that the year 4000 and all its multiples not be leap year to make the final correction.

An interesting fact about the English adoption of the Gregorian calendar (some years after the Catholic countries had adopted it by papal edict) was the fact that the 11 days between September 2 and September 14, 1752, were skipped. Even then labor unions were active, and the guild leaders were greatly set back when their demand for pay for the missing 11 days was refused. Among other changes brought about by this step-up of time, Washington's birthday was moved from February 11 (the actual date) to February 22 (the date by the Gregorian calendar).

The faults of the Gregorian calendar are obvious and numerous. The main objection to it is its complete lack of organization and its incongruity. One can never tell the number of days in a month, the date a certain day will fall on, or the day a holiday will fall on without a complicated recital of Elizabethan rhymes, counting on the fingers, or consultation of a calendar. Every year is different from every other year, and holidays hop from day to day in different years like a grasshopper. In this day of precise measurements, planned time, and the eternal struggle for maximum efficiency, this old calendar appears to have no place.

Of the two feasible plans which have yet been offered to reform the calendar, The World Calendar is by far the most satisfactory. (George Eastman's 13-month 52-week year idea has recently been dropped as impractical.) The World Calendar is simplicity itself. Contrary to the Eastman calendar, The World Calendar has only 12 months with the same names as they had before. The year is divided into four quarters, each containing three months of 31, 30, and 30 days respectively. Each of these quarters is of equal length, 91 days, and begins on a Sunday and ends on Saturday. An extra Saturday is thrown in after December 30 to make 365 days. Another extra Saturday is included in leap year, occurring after June 30. Both days are holidays. Every year is the same as every other year in all respects, since every date always occurs on the same day of the month any year.

The high point of The World Calendar is, of course, that it offers a solution to nearly all of the bad points of the Gregorian. Its main virtue is its simplicity, but it also offers ease of adoption combined with only a modicum of changes of the position of the days in our old system.

The group profiting the most by this arrangement will be the business men. These men suffer the most of any occupation from the vagaries of our method of indicating our position in the solar orbit. With every day of every month the same over a period of years, it would greatly simplify planning for future sales, something which merchants have to leave to judgment and chance at present. No longer would the business man have

to compare a five-Saturday September (as in 1944) with a four-Saturday September (as in 1943) and be required to judge sales by such a comparison. Moreover, with holidays stabilized as proposed in the plan, unevenness of demand will be largely done away with, as in the case of Easter. Easter, which can vary anywhere from March 22 to April 25 (thanks to a decree of the Council of Nicaea in 325 A.D.) could be fixed as April 8, historians' most recent approximation to the exact anniversary of the Resurrection. Thus the post-Easter postponement of purchasing would always come after the eighth of April and not anywhere between the twenty-second of March and the twenty-fifth of April. For the necessary stocks of merchandise, for example perishable foods, could be more easily estimated if the merchant could compare any date with a date corresponding exactly in previous years.

The small business man is by far not the only one who would benefit by calendar reform. With all days the same, holidays can be put either on a Monday or a Friday, thus incorporating them into the week-end, and avoiding costly midweek shutdowns. Another important improvement is the four quarters into which the year would be divided, which will greatly simplify the methods of accounting.

The government and the law profession will also benefit by the new plan. The data upon which all the wartime (and after war, peacetime) agencies base their policies would be easily comparable to former years' figures, thus rendering the formulation of future decisions much simpler. The obvious benefit to those concerned with laws, contracts, legal dates, etc., scarcely need be mentioned. The division of the year into unequal quarters has long been a thorn in the side of all those engaged in any legislative or legal activities. Summing up, the legal profession is one of which the very nature depends upon accuracy, conciseness, and an absolute maximum of coordination and efficiency, all of which the well-ordered World Calendar would provide.

In the world of finance the same benefits apply as do to law. The equal-quarter modification is especially attractive, since it will equalize the period of loans, usually computed upon a quarterly basis. As in the case of statisticians, the use of graphs would be greatly simplified and the graphs themselves would be much more significant, since every month is comparable with the corresponding month of any other year.

One of the most delicate issues of calendar reform concerns religion. A few changes in the exact relation of religious dates to dates in the Gregorian system would have to be tolerated, but these should be inconsequential. The World Calendar changes only six days or dates in the present calendar year of 365 days. They fall between February 28 and September 1. The six months from September 1 to February 28 continue as today. The thirty-

first of December, regarded as the double or extra Saturday, becomes the permanent World Holiday (Year-End Day). Notwithstanding, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, and independent rabbis and priests of the Jewish and Catholic Churches have given their approval.

Of most interest to readers of T.E.N., the 12-month equal-quarter plan has the unanimous approval of scientists. For, as a result of actual consideration by international commissions and scientific bodies, science has shown overwhelming favor for this plan. Professor Harlan T. Stetson, in charge of the Cosmic Terrestrial Research Laboratory here at M.I.T., is one of the many scientists who have endorsed the plan and who believe actively in it. Professor Stetson was Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science when this body passed unanimously a resolution for the adoption of the 12-month equal-quarter calendar (The World Calendar). President Compton of the Institute was also President of the A.A.A.S. at the time. Beside the approval of the A.A.A.S., this plan has been approved by a committee of international scientists and several American scientific and technical societies.

The only hindrances at present to the adoption of the 12-month equal-quarter plan is the general feeling of apathy to such a change which world powers like Great Britain and the United States bear. Fourteen other countries, including China, Norway, Turkey, Greece, Mexico, and Brazil, have signified their endorsement of The World Calendar idea. But it is still up to one of the larger world powers to start the ball rolling. Calendar reform has many disciples in high places (such as Mohandas Gandhi, who said that anything that might help to unify the Indians would have his support) and The World Calendar plan has so far been the most acceptable one yet drawn up. Once the apathy to change and the conservatism so prevalent before the war are broken down this plan may be accepted. It is a certainty that such a change is a necessity, for our old calendar has proven itself unsatisfactory for many centuries. The Editors of *Tech Engineering News* would like to go on record officially for The World Calendar plan as put forth in this article, for we believe it to be a necessity for the better world towards which mankind is eternally striving.



NEED COMMON DENOMINATOR TO WELD THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

By Emerson Brewer, Director of The World Calendar Association

SURGES of selfishness are evident throughout the whole world. Detroit had its race riots. Harlem had its day of vandalism. In a quiet resort in the Quebec foothills, Canada's red-coated police guarded highways, hotels and homes against anti-Semitic mobs. Jews and Arabs, Moslems and Hindus bicker and plot. Faction is pitted against faction in the camps of the enemies. Allied leaders ponder the after-war policies of their collaborators.

In a world where millions of men, billions of dollars and the entire natural resources of nations have been pledged to thwart bigotry, intolerance and ignorance, there still burns an underlying passion of ill will and suspicion—kept alive, nurtured and given impetus by selfish purposes. Before the dust of battle has settled, nations squabble and statesmen worry about territorial domination, about after-the-war divisions and about the immediate problems of who will be fitted for the toga of command and who will wear the crown of thorns.

It is tragically ironical in the greatest, the most savage and the most ruthless war the world has ever seen—fought for the avowed purpose of ridding civilization of the cankers which would eventually bring it to decay—that matters like these should be permitted to sidetrack the real objectives of this gigantic struggle.

The foremost objectives are the winning of the war; the eradication of those things which have brought the world to this state of selfishness, greed and lust for power; and the culture of a new civilization based on good will and cooperation with one's fellow man. There is also an urgent need for an appreciation of national and personal problems, and a clearer realization of the economic problems that face each of the world's various peoples. Only by the godly adherence to the teachings of Christ and ethical laws, and by the practical application of honest common sense, can this be achieved. It is by these precepts that the world can live again, and by plans based on these principles that free people can once more be free.

The Four Freedoms, interpreted as they may be by various schools of thought, can only become the way of life for millions and millions of people if leaders of the victors and leaders of the vanquished dip into memory's bitter reservoir and begin to plan for the greatest good for the greatest number of people, irrespective of national or racial prejudices; a plan based solely on the common fellowship of man. The changes in war machines, the changes and innovations in this global war presage changes and adjustments in *all* international and national relationships. Gone are the days when men and rulers rise to power and wealth using the bodies or the minds or the misfortunes of less fortunate people as their ladder to dominance.

There are people who fail to recognize this change. There are others who have seen its light on the horizon for more than a decade, yet who nevertheless continue to combat its coming, willfully hiding their heads in the sand and refusing to acknowledge the imminent transition. Then there are those, more farsighted than their brothers, who have long seen the approaching change, yet seek only to temporize.

It is the consensus of opinion that this change rides toward us like a tidal wave—direct, steady, powerful, inevitable. Economists, statesmen, educators, sociologists, rich and poor, all agree that change is inevitable. It appears that the purposeful and victorious route to follow would be the acceptance of this theory. Then, having accepted this as a fact, to plan for the long haul; not for the moment, but for the civil, social and political world as it should be tomorrow and for years to come.

This will mean reorganizing our diplomatic thinking and our personal and political planning on a new basis, on a basis of the common good and selflessness. If the citizens of this nation or of other nations may wish to regard this new global objective in terms and conception less Biblical, they can think of such a long-range plan in the terms of good, old-fashioned common sense. Either precept will lead to the same conclusion and pay the same powerful, valuable and necessary dividend. This dividend or international bonus will be freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom from greed, and freedom from selfish, exploiting neighbors, nations and governments.

This principle is world shaking in its contemplation. It is almost like asking the leopard to change its spots; because too many nations in the past world history have risen to power and wealth by the application of the rule of force. The result has usually been eventual national, political and economic bankruptcy; and in their achieving momentary success and power millions of people have had to suffer. Millions of people have died in ignorance, squalor and want.

From these dead, sacrificed on the altar of political, national and mili-

tary ambitions, has arisen an antagonism that eventually reacts on the perpetrators of these inhuman practices. But in its doing and in its accomplishment, people have suffered and died while others have lived in despair and hopeless disillusionment.

But what is the answer to this problem? Upon the solution of this depends the future happiness and welfare of millions of people now smarting under the whip of dictators, poverty, ignorance and starvation. The solution, if it is to be a real solution and not a mere palliative, should be based on justice and equity.

We can defeat the dictators as they rise. We are strong enough in guns and planes and tanks. But, if we do not understand what made them and are not prepared to remove the causes that made them, then by merely destroying these individuals—these dictators—we have failed. On every side we hear: "Destroy the Fascists and the Nazis and the problem is solved." To follow this, and follow this alone, would lead to inevitable failure and defeat in principle if not in fact, even though the battlefields of Europe will have raised many decades of crops.

We do not know all the complex causes that bring these men to power. But we do know this. In a military way this war is being won by factories and production and manpower; but production and factories and manpower alone cannot win the peace. It is not enough to cure the epidermal rash: we must seek deeper, destroy or cure the malignancy which brought about this eruption throughout the surface of the world. In seeking the fundamental causes, in our various experimentation it is primary that we should first establish those things which are common to all.

It is a problem involving many millions. The basis of the solution depends largely on the uncovering of a common denominator. Facts, products, thoughts and hopes, all must be discovered, which will affect us all in practically the same way, and thus bring about greater mutual understanding.

As we study history, as we look through tables of statistics, as we search libraries and interview statesmen, martial leaders, and administrative executives, business men, homemakers and welfare workers, there is found one thing that is common to all peoples and conditions. That one thing is Time.

Time, as regulated by the clock, is world wide in its general acceptance and in its ordered, equitable and steadfast arrangement has won worldwide application. Time as regulated by the calendar differs throughout the world. There are peoples, primarily living in Asia, who still reckon by a moon-sun calendar and this differs in detail whether used in India, China, or Malaysia, while, of course, religious calendars with their different feast-days are most variable. Adoption then of a civil calendar for the

world, a calendar that is universal in its adaptation and in its cultural and utilitarian use, is an acceptable common denominator for which the world is searching.

The Gregorian civil calendar, upon which we depend so definitely and which is in practical use among the governments of the world and all international affairs, is one of the most outmoded and unsatisfactory of systems. The new civil calendar, The World Calendar, is a common and world denominator of counting days, weeks, months and years. These give us the one time-language, the one peg upon which can be hung international understanding, international thought and international cooperation. The brown man of the Indies, the black man of Africa, the yellow man of China, the Polynesian, the Javanese, and the white man of Europe and the Americas, have in The World Calendar a common system of time. Here is established, too, universal days upon which all can meet. Here can well be the start to a general understanding of problems facing men of all colors and creeds, men faced with problems peculiarly their own, or those of their immediate neighbors. It would be a real first step toward uniting all nations for all time, in the realm of time.

In this new common denominator, the civil World Calendar, in its arrangement of equal-quarter divisions, there is unfolded to us a real understanding of equity and justice. In the comparable 91 days or 13 weeks or 3 months within the quarter-year divisions, there is found perfect order and agreement; and with the new Year-End Day and the new Leap-Year Day, there are secured not only the scientific accuracy and the stability of the calendar, but these World Holidays, universally observed, also offer a time indicator that unites all men and nations and races as one.

The world is in a dire emergency. Political and diplomatic problems are so vast that they seem almost unsolvable to our finite minds, and it will take many years to find the solutions. But the new civil World Calendar is knocking at the door. Close the door and years must pass before another opportunity offers itself.

The adoption of this common denominator of time is the sesame that may well open the door toward solving other problems confronting the nations of the world. A beginning will have been made and a possibility offered which should not be taken lightly, ignored, or thrown aside as not worth our consideration *now*—today.



IN TIME OF WAR PREPARE FOR PEACE

By Ernest Camp, Jr.

Mr. Camp is a graduate of the University of Georgia. Being the son of a country newspaper publisher, he went to work, at graduation, for the Associated Press in Atlanta. But the cadence wasn't fast enough and he came to New York where, since that time, he has made his home. Advertising agencies and manufacturing organizations had been his background until he landed as assistant advertising director at Seagram Distillers. In between, Mr. Camp has found time for a great amount of writing on subjects ranging from a syndicated newspaper "column" to serious studies in social psychology, philosophy and politics. In recent years his leisure time has been devoted chiefly to reading and writing on the problems of the peace.

TO the multitudes of individuals and agencies now engaged in post-war planning it daily becomes more apparent that, while waging this global war is difficult, *waging the peace may be more so.*

Some hint of the magnitude of the task is conveyed in the following words of Bernard M. Baruch, who, with John M. Hancock, heads the Advisory Unit for War and Postwar Adjustment Policies:

"Victory is our first and only duty, but just as we prepare for war in time of peace, so we should prepare for peace in time of war. Through preparation we visualize prosperity that is sound and lasting. We see not merely civilian needs crying to be filled but a world requiring the things we can supply. The frame of our operation shows the gigantic nature of the change-over. It affects every part of our economic life. Nothing comparable ever has been known before. . . . It is an easier task to convert from peace to war than from war to peace."

Clearly, the years ahead constitute an era that cries out for—and belongs to—daring, open and imaginative minds. Minds with something of the quality of pioneer enterprise that sent Columbus questing westward for new and unimagined worlds; the same spirit of high-hearted and resourceful experiment which, in a later age, conquered a wilderness and founded the democratic dream on the North American continent.

In the postwar planning now going on around us, there is abundant evidence that here in America we do have such minds—many of them—already busy grappling with the manifold complexities of the world to come. To judge from the progress made to date, we have by now left far behind that mood of cynical defeatism which was a natural by-product of our isolationist infancy as a great world power.

A careful examination of the plans already published reveals a surprising amount of agreement as to basic objectives. Despite superficial differences as to detail, there is a degree of open-mindedness and candor which shows how far we have come in the years since Pearl Harbor. It shows itself in a willingness to re-examine the entire structure of an obsolete world order, including grave errors at home and abroad, with considerable honest humility. Heaven knows, it's about time!

Someone has said that the true "fifth columnist" today is the defeatist, the person who sells the future short. We of the living generation *must* believe in the future. Believing in it, we can do no less than go to work building it with all the strength that is in us. The duty falls with all the more force upon those of us who, for reasons beyond our control, remain at home while sons and brothers carry the torch of humanity on the fighting fronts.

If there is any single point on which almost all of our planners are agreed, it is the *total* nature of the present war and the necessity for total participation by the masses of the people everywhere in the shaping of the principles on which we shall build the peace. A people's war, it is agreed, must issue in a people's peace. And it is generally agreed that the time to think out its principles—if we are to heed the lesson of World War I—is not after the cessation of fighting, but *now*.

As Mr. Willkie well said in 1942: "After the last war the peace failed because no joint objectives upon which it could be based had been arrived at in the minds of the people. The League of Nations had been created full-blown; and men and women, having developed no joint purpose except to defeat a common enemy, fell into capricious and irrelevant arguments about its structural form. . . . Agreement in detail is not necessary, or even desirable. But unless we are to repeat the unhappy history of the first World War, agreement in principle must be won. Moreover, it must exist not just among the leaders of the Allies. The basic agreement I am thinking of must be established among the Allied people themselves. We must make sure that these peoples are fighting for essentially the same thing."

With this thinking I am heartily in accord. As a writer and advertising man who has made a career of influencing public opinion, I could

"think no other." I have a healthy respect for the magnitude of the task involved in changing the opinion of a single state. A large city, even. It needs little imagination to visualize how broad must be the base of public acceptance if this people's war really is to issue in a people's peace freely accepted by ordinary people everywhere.

If that foundation is to be well laid, what we shall need is a *rebirth of popular self-government*—local, state, national and world—such as this planet has never seen. On the local plane, we need to revert, literally, to the stage of politics represented by the "town meeting" of New England's early days. I am happy, by the way, to see this fine old custom taking root again in various parts of the country.

The trend deserves encouragement. Properly nurtured, it can give rise, I believe, to a new and healthy growth of democracy—a new growth of genuine cooperative accomplishment, a fertile new identity of interests and ideals. Obviously, this would be the most productive field possible for purposeful social planning.

At every stage of our planning, any proposal or device, however homely it may seem beside the high-sounding phrases of global strategy and geopolitics, if it holds any hope of substantial contribution to this democracy of ideas, should be brought forth and discussed.

In fact, it is my profound belief that the only sure foundation for agreement on *great principles* is the experience of cooperation gained through the joint solution of *common, everyday problems* that intimately touch the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen; problems that they can understand.

Surely, a logical starting point in any design for a more unified world order might well be some widespread popular need on which there is well-nigh universal agreement, and the benefits of which would be universal, extending to every one of the two billions of individuals inhabiting the troubled earth. It seems to me that the stable World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters holds unique possibilities here, as a sturdy and enduring foundation stone in that edifice built by many hands—a people's peace.

In the kind of postwar world now shaping up, The World Calendar could have a logical, indeed a central, place. If there is any one idea which dominates our planning, it is that conveyed in the single word, *production*. Not just production for production's sake, but *production for a new world of plenty*. Everywhere today there is growing recognition of a fact which looms gigantic over the modern world:

For the first time in history, there is now enough potential wealth to provide an improved average level of well-being for the common man the

world over; now, for the first time, it is possible to achieve a dynamic, expanding world economy—a true economy of abundance—with a constantly growing production and improved distribution of better goods.

As a hard-headed business man, however, I insist that the attainment of this eminently realistic and reasonable ideal will call for a degree of efficiency in the utilization of the earth's resources such as few of us, outside the cloisters of pure science, have ever dreamed. *Waste* of any kind will be recognized for what it always has been—not a badge of distinction but a *social crime*.

We who have grown up amid the most prodigal excesses of waste will need to acquire a sharp and vigilant new emphasis upon the adaptation of social means to social ends. It is only within the comparatively recent past, for example, that we have become conscious of the necessity for *conserving* our natural resources—our timber, water power and arable land. Of more recent years we have begun to recognize the even more acute need for conserving the greatest asset of all—our *human resources*.

Now what has all this to do with The World Calendar? Just this: basic in any attempt to achieve a more efficient and better use of our human and material resources should be a due regard for the conservation of time, the very stuff of life. Here we collide head-on with one of the most wasteful customs of an otherwise relatively efficient machine age, the archaic and antiquated calendar wherewith we reckon time in irregular months and wandering weeks and changeable days.

The present Gregorian calendar represents a daily, egregious and remediable form of waste, one whose effects are all too often overlooked precisely because they are so all-pervasive, ubiquitous as air. But it is not as inevitable as air, and a new-world mentality impatient of ancient wastes, ancient divisions, ancient wrongs and follies would do well to deal summarily with it, grateful that such a seemingly durable relic of an outmoded past could be dispatched so easily.

When a scientist enters his laboratory to conduct an experiment in chemistry or physics, practically the first thing he does is to set in order the yardsticks which measure the natural phenomena with which he deals: clocks, thermometers, barometers, scales, galvanometers, calipers.

I submit that the architects of tomorrow's Better Way might well begin likewise, by calling for the discard of our outmoded calendar and for the adoption of The World Calendar instead, which sets to order the months, weeks and days, correlating these in uniform quarter-year divisions.

How truly it has been remarked: time-marking is time-making!

Such a change would improve the daily lot of mankind the world over.

But in another, equally real if less tangible sphere, it would exert an even more far-reaching influence.

I refer to the symbolic effect which its general adoption would exert over diverse peoples everywhere, tending toward a fundamentally changed world outlook. To millions it would be the dramatic herald of a new and better world. It would underscore the break with an unhappy past—a past which in one generation produced the two most devastating wars and the greatest depression in history. The slogan, "A New Calendar for a New World," would realize the full potential of its tremendous promise.

Even more potent symbolically would be the practical object lesson in international cooperation. Arguing from the nursery principle that we crawl before we walk, it would be an admirable vantage point from which to survey other and more urgent grounds of mutual interest.

I believe that Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, is correct in her often-stated belief that one unique feature of this calendar alone—its one, and occasionally two, World Holidays—would be bound to exert a unifying influence on all nations.

Viewed in either its practical or its symbolic aspect, I cannot see how such concerted action in answer to a common need could fail to be an incalculable force for world amity and order.

Standard time (to which The World Calendar seems the natural complement required only six years for its adoption, from the date it was first proposed to the time it became international in use.

The sensible modern innovation of Daylight Saving Time was first proposed in England in 1907 and adopted nine years later—a product of the exigencies of war.

In contrast with this practical promptitude, note our long-suffering loyalty to the Gregorian calendar: 362 years.

Again the exigencies of war urge a reform already long overdue in time of peace. The need was never greater, the opportunity for a smooth change-over never better. *Here is one plank that belongs in every postwar plan.*



CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

One Free Day

London Sunday Times

March 19, 1944

THE eighteenth century was the classical century of the highwaymen, but its most romantic theft was perpetrated by Parliament in 1752, when, as every school-boy knows, unhappy people marched angrily about shouting, "Give us back our 11 days." For 11 days, no mean space of mortal life, were kangarooed to bring us into step with the Europe of the Gregorian calendar.

Governments move slowly and Treasuries refund reluctantly, but there does now seem to be a chance of repayment by instalments. We shall get our days back, one at a time and one a year, if the calendar reform proposals Rear-Admiral Beamish has aired in Parliament go through. The particular beauty of his plan is that every year there will be an extra free day which will not be a regimented day with a number and a unit, not attached to any particular week or month, but a really free day, outside the legal and any other calendar. As the burden of the fixed obligations and duties of life in a modern community are elaborated, the need for a breather becomes ever more marked; and the new health centres will teach men and women to make the most of the glorious freedom of the day outside the calendar. No questions must be asked in Courts of Law how the free day is spent.

Praises New Calendar Plan

Springfield (Mass.) Sunday Union and Republican

April 2, 1944

ELISABETH ACHELIS is a New York woman who has for many years devoted all her energies to promoting a universal calendar. In *The Calendar for Everybody* (Putnam's; \$1.50) she pleads

the usefulness of the new civil calendar to men and women in all walks of life. Her arguments are presented in a thoroughly logical and persuasive manner which deserves a considered reading on the part of the public.

Improved Calendar

Mason City (Ia.) Globe-Gazette

June 2, 1943

I HAVE always felt that just about the most potent argument for calendar reform is the confusion which occurs annually in connection with our holidays. The Memorial Day just past is a case in point.

Some communities observed it on Saturday, others on Sunday and still others—probably the largest number—on Monday. Nobody seemed to be quite clear on just when the observance should be.

Under The World Calendar plan—with 12 month of 26 weekdays each month and equal quarters—Memorial Day, May 30, would always fall on Thursday. Christmas would always fall on Monday.

This proposal has won the approval of many business, educational and scientific groups. They see in this orderly rearrangement of the present calendar many advantages, not the least of which would be complete comparability, with each day, week and month remaining the same year after year.

"The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters is the best answer I have seen to our business comparison problem," observes F. R. Atcheson, comptroller of one of Chicago's largest retail stores.

With a calendar that "stays put," a merchant could plan with certainty and buy merchandise without need for "taking long chances," he added.

The time is at hand, it seems to me, when another improvement should be made. I've never heard a good reason suggested for not doing so.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

The Clubhouse

By CHIP ROYAL

Syndicated Feature of the Sports Department of the Associated Press, May, 1944

DAN FERRIS, the Amateur Athletic Union's rotund secretary, has added a lot of lines to his cherubic face in the 37 years he has been with the sports organization.

There have been so many worries that Dan can't remember them all. But he hopes to get rid of one of the biggest—the dates for scheduling games—as soon as Emerson Brewer can get The World Calendar approved by the powers that be. Brewer is Director of The World Calendar Association, an educational group which proposes to divide the year into four equal quarters each, made up of three months of 31 days, 30 days and 30 days. That adds up to 364 days a year. The extra day would be known as December W, a year-end holiday.

Dan's hope for eliminating one of his many troubles came about recently when Gustavus T. Kirby, an Amateur Athletic Union director, headed a committee proposing that the directors go on record as favoring The World Calendar.

The new calendar would benefit all sports. There wouldn't be any of that irregular scheduling we have now. Every year would be the same. January 1 would be on a Sunday. Saturday football dates would always be the same. So would the Thanksgiving Day ones.

It is easy to see how such an arrangement would facilitate the scheduling of athletic events, the planning of traveling time, and make for lower expense accounts.

Once set up, all sports dates would become perennial and, to a man like Dan Ferris, who has witnessed more than a million athletes in competition in more than 66,000 events at 3,250 meets, the consistency of dates would mean a lot.

It is doubtful that the people who witness the athletic events year in and year out appreciate the terrific amount of detail and red tape which must be cleared

and cut before the sports boys can do their stuff.

The same task also holds true for any and all groups having anything to do with dates. Probably that is why the ordered calendar plan has also been endorsed by the National Education Association, many college presidents, hundreds of chambers of commerce and business organizations.

This year is especially significant because the last four months are identical in both the 1944 Gregorian calendar and the new World Calendar. All one has to do is compare the last four months of this year with those of 1943 to get an actual picture of the savings.

Don't get the idea though that fellows like Dan Ferris will have an easy job with the streamlining of the calendar. There will still be thousands of letters to be written, hundreds of cups to be awarded, and hundreds of disputes to be settled.

But the good natured Irishman, who has so long occupied the corner office in the Amateur Athletic Union's Woolworth Tower headquarters, could go along with one less headache. And The World Calendar should help.

World Calendar Meets All Objections

From Postwar Digest, New York, N. Y., April 8, 1944

TODAY when planning is one of essentials toward obtaining highest peak of efficiency in PW production, inadequacies of present calendar are forceful arguments for improvement. Year contains approximately 365.25 days that cannot be divided by 2, 3, 4, or 6—halves, thirds, quarters without off days remaining. First quarter is 2 days shorter than either of last 2 quarters, and 2nd quarter matches none of others. Comparative reports have to be adjusted and difficulties are encountered in comparing business done on analogous days, as well as preparing statements of dividends, bond interest, taxes, operating costs, statistics, budgets, etc. To overcome these faults of present calendar in PW

period a perpetual and ordered World Calendar is proposed by The World Calendar Association, as announced currently in large ads in N. Y. Herald-Tribune, Chicago Tribune, Chicago News, Chicago Sun and Washington Post.

World Calendar of revised 12 months divides year into equal quarters of 13 weeks or 3 months of 31-30-30 days, each month having 26 weekdays plus Sundays. This 364-day year gives comparability and coordination to various calendar units. Essential 365th day, December W, World Holiday, extra Saturday, keeps calendar in step with seasons. Every 4 years—leap year—another extra Saturday, 366th day, is added, June W, World Holiday. Every quarter is identical, and every unit within every quarter same. Stabilizing World Holidays, one intercalated at end of every year and another middle of leap years, bring about agreeing days and dates, holidays always on same day and date every year, accurate comparability for contracts, reports and calculations from year to year, saving of time, money, effort. Postwar planning and making of peace will be greatly aided when based on steady, harmonious, well-coordinated World Calendar. Good foundations beget good results. Acts of today foundations of tomorrow.

This year is important because last four months of 1944 in both present Gregorian calendar and proposed World Calendar are same. This is possible because Sunday, December 31, and what would be extra Saturday, December W (World Holiday), are both non-productive, non-business days. Thus an excellent opportunity is offered to test and study merits of World Calendar by using last 4 months of 1944 as basis of comparison for same period in Gregorian calendar 1943 and 1945. It is recommended, however, that long range objective should be to prepare for national and general approval in 1947—pre-presidential election year. Following 2-3 years would give adequate time for everyone to get their affairs in order for inaugurating World Calendar in 1950 when both calendars again agree—Sunday, January 1.

Accepted 24-hour clock adopted by Armed Services has proved natural fore-runner for World Calendar. These two new and modern time-pieces are based on duodecimal number 12 divided into equal

quarters, thirds and halves—must in all time-reckoning. Captain J. F. Hellweg, U. S. N. Supt. U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, and guardian of our clock time has stated: "U. S. Naval Observatory has approved very strongly World Calendar. Benefits from it are manifold, and differences from long-established customs are negligible. . . . My advice to all advocates of calendar revision is to devote their energies to only proposal which meets all requirements of situation, with minimum of upheaval and disturbance and maximum of benefits to mankind—World Calendar."

Among American and World leaders who have endorsed World Calendar are Gerard Swope, M. Albert Linton, Myron C. Taylor, Gano Dunn, Julius F. Stone, Ira Hirschmann; Lord Desborough, Sir H. Spencer-Jones (England); Rt. Hon. H. L. F. Lagercrantz (Sweden); and Dr. Ch'ing-Sung Yü (China).

Seeks Global Community

By RICHARD W. WESTWOOD

From Nature Magazine, Washington, D. C., April, 1944

WE never receive a copy of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* that we do not wonder why something is not done about our obsolete Gregorian system. We fail to see any logical objection to the proposed World Calendar with its 12 months and its four quarters of 91 days each, plus its one extra "Year-End Day," and its "Leap-Year Day" sandwiched in between June and July every four years. We will confess we never were excited about the 13-month calendar idea, but we are unable to see that the "World Calendar" seriously upsets anything. If man can successfully tinker with the time of day, he certainly can equally successfully adopt a sensible and simple realignment of the days of the month. Perhaps in the plans for this post-war world the calendar will come in for consideration. In fact it would appear to be a good place to start in achieving that global community that seems to hold the most promise of accomplishing permanent peace.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

I sincerely believe that The New World Calendar is a genuinely fundamental reform and one that will be of vast benefit to mankind. I hope that your efforts in support of it will soon be crowned with success.—H. S. Southam, Publisher, *The Ottawa Citizen*, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

The world needs the new World Calendar. The new World Calendar with a minimum of change accomplishes results of great value to the world, for it eliminates many confusions of dates due to the irregularity of the existing calendar. I see no sufficient reason why this important reform would not be welcomed by the world when they understand it, except perhaps the apathy due to custom. It might add to the calendar that the World Holiday following December annually and following June quadrennially could be dedicated to prayers for world unity, cooperation and mutual good will.—Robert L. Owen, Counsellor at Law, Washington, D. C.

Your plan is excellent. We have operated too long on a hit-or-miss calendar because no one dared to be different.—Hart Cooper, Attorney, Wilmington, Del.

This method of dividing the year has been one of considerable interest to me and one with which I heartily concur. Years ago I was an engineer with the Eastman Kodak Company, at the time they adopted the 13-month period basis. Since I studied that and other calendars thoroughly at that time, I became interested in the general manner of yearly calendar arrangement. The World Calendar is, however, a considerable improvement over that, from various standpoints, all of which you know; and I trust that it may have an early adoption, in order that the conveniences, advantages and economies in all phases of life, which it promises, may be soon realized.—Donald F. Othmer, Prof. of Chem. Engineering, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

I find myself a convert to the idea.—The Rev. Willsie Martin, Los Angeles, Cal.

The World Calendar will effect a saving of millions of dollars every year in the cost of printing alone. In fact, the features of the new calendar will soon be memorized by everyone; so that the day of the week for any date is known without the aid of a calendar.—D. L. Reaburn, U. S. Engineering Office, Santa Maria, Cal.

I have been familiar with the proposed World Calendar for some years and, while I never have had occasion to make a thorough study of calendar problems, it has seemed to offer the most simple, practicable solution for many existing difficulties.—Carl N. Schmalz, Treas., R. H. Sterns Co., Boston, Mass.

To spread the movement of calendar reform is today necessary more than ever.—J. Brunet, Regent Knitting Mills, Montreal, Canada.

For some time I have been interested in your World Calendar and am strongly in favor of its adoption—just as strongly as I was against the adoption of the 13-month plan, for reasons unnecessary to point out to you. Best wishes for the success of your project.—D. W. Hardy, Englewood, N. J.

I have long been in favor of The World Calendar—or at least of some adjustment in the calendar that would simplify life for all of us.—J. Frederic Dewhurst, New York, N. Y.

I am heartily in favor of the reform you are proposing. Now that we are thinking in terms of global strategy, this is an opportune time to consider the proposed change in our calendar.—F. A. Conrad, Univ. of Ariz., Tucson.

Needless to say I am very much in sympathy with The World Calendar and hope that it may be adopted internationally in the near future.—E. T. Towne, Dean, The Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

I consider adoption of The World Calendar imperative from every point of view.—Julius F. Stone, Industrialist, Columbus, Ohio.

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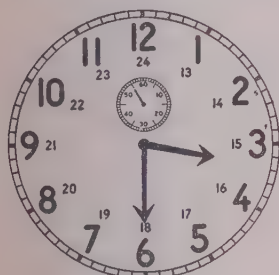
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EVERY SECOND, MINUTE, HOUR THE SAME

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The remarkable duodecimal number 12, in this instance the twice-told twelve, has been definitely established for our men in service. The hours are counted in hundreds to take care of the minutes, for example, the old 3.30 p.m. becomes 1530.

With the greatest simplicity and ease, confusion was changed to order, misunderstanding to clarity.

THE UNITED NATIONS and PEOPLES would do well to use the 24-hour clock in their daily lives and affairs, and acquire the same simplicity.

THESE TWO NEW AND MODERN TIME-PIECES are based on the *duodecimal* number 12 divided into equal quarters, thirds and halves, a MUST in all time-reckoning.

for further information:

630 FIFTH AVENUE THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC. NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

THE NEW WORLD CALENDAR

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
APRIL	MAY	JUNE
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	1 2
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	1 2
OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	1 2

EVERY DAY, DATE, YEAR THE SAME

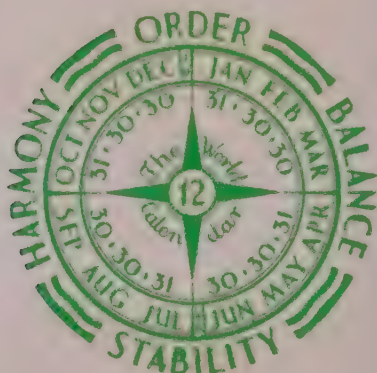
THE NEW 12-month year is divided into equal quarters of 3 months or 13 weeks or 91 days; the months are arranged in 31-30-30 days; each month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays. All the time units agree at the end of every quarter-year. The old December 31 becomes the new December W*, an extra Saturday, and the new year begins on Sunday, January 1. The old February 29 in leap years becomes the new June W**, another extra Saturday. Both December W and June W are World Holidays.

With a similar simplicity and ease, confusion gives way to order, changeability to stability.

THE UNITED NATIONS and PEOPLES would do well to consider the practical benefits of The World Calendar as it affects their affairs, preliminary to general world adoption.

YOUR Country needs YOUR MONEY
for
VICTORY

Buy more and more WAR BONDS
and STAMPS for an early PEACE!



Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

ATTENTION

Be Sure to Read the Important
Articles on Pages 115 and 125

THIRD QUARTER
1944

1944

PRESENT GREGORIAN CALENDAR

PROPOSED WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER											
JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1						1	2	3	4	5	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29		
30	31										
SECOND QUARTER											
APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1						1	2	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31	
30											
THIRD QUARTER											
JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1						1	2	3	4	5	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31
30	31										
FOURTH QUARTER											
OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	6	7	8	9
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	12	13	14	15	16
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	19	20	21	22	23
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	26	27	28	29	30
29	30	31									

FIRST QUARTER											
JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30
SECOND QUARTER											
APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30
											**
THIRD QUARTER											
JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER											
OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30
											*

This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

* A WORLD HOLIDAY, DECEMBER W, the Year-End Day, an extra Saturday, follows December 30th every year.

** A WORLD HOLIDAY, JUNE W, the Leap-Year Day, another extra Saturday, follows June 30th in leap years.

THE WORLD CALENDAR

THE WORLD CALENDAR of 12 months and equal quarters is a logical rearrangement of our present calendar. Every year is the same and begins on Sunday, January 1.

THE YEAR is divided into equal quarters of 3 months—13 weeks—91 days. The months are arranged in 31-30-30 days: each month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays. The various time-units all agree at the end of quarter-years.

* THE 365th DAY at the close of every year is the natural Year-End Day, the extra Saturday, December W (the old December 31). ** In leap years the 366th day, the Leap-Year Day (the old February 29), is placed in the midyear on another extra Saturday, June W. Both are World Holidays; and every business year begins with Monday, January 2.

THIS YEAR is significant because the last four months are the same in both the old and new calendars; Sunday, the old December 31, becomes the extra Saturday, December W—a World Holiday—both non-working days.

YOU have the opportunity to apply this calendar and observe its benefits YOURSELF in the last four months of this year.

The Last Four Months of 1944 Are The Same in Both Calendars



A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW WORLD

VOL. XIV

THIRD QUARTER, 1944

No. 3

DO you wish a preview of The World Calendar in advance of its adoption? Would you like to experiment and find out for yourself its effect on you, your family life and business? By a happy coincidence the present Gregorian and The World Calendars *meet and synchronize in the last quarter of this year*. Here is, then, an unexplored field for actually testing this new time-plan.

First of all you can more easily make accurate plans in this last quarter-year of even 13 weeks, which begins on a Sunday and ends on a Saturday, having a rhythmic arrangement of months of 31, 30, 30 days. Compare this calendar with the last year of 1943 and with the coming year of 1945 and you will discover many beneficial advantages.

Your family will rejoice in always observing Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday in November, namely, the 23d—no more confusion concerning its date as heretofore. Plans for Thanksgiving such as football games, transportation, securing tickets and enjoying theatres, operas and concerts, as well as the school holiday, will be greatly facilitated when Thanksgiving always comes on the *same date*.

Think of the postman, the sales and trades people and the many activities incident to Christmas, and you will readily realize how the happiness of every one will be increased by Sunday coming between Saturday and the Monday Christmas. Activities incident to Christmas shopping will have been completed on Saturday, and the relaxation and spiritual preparation on Sunday will add immeasurably to the fuller Christmas joy on Monday.

As for your business, the 26 weekdays in the months, exclusive of Sundays, will give you a clearer survey and a truer picture of it than has been possible heretofore. For with the present Gregorian calendar, months vary from 24 to 25, 26 and 27 weekdays. And in addition you will be pleasurably surprised that at the end of the quarter, on Saturday, December 30, the days, weeks, months and the quarter itself, all coordinate perfectly.

Now comes Sunday, December 31, 1944, in the old calendar, which would be converted to the new Year-End Day, December 31 or December W, the World Holiday, an extra Saturday, a *non-working day*.

Thus you will be a pioneer in the usage of this new time-plan. You can continue and with others cooperate in charting the further course for the adoption of the perpetual World Calendar for the greater benefit of a more enlightened world.

J O U R N A L O F

CALENDAR REFORM

July, August, September
1944

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EMERSON BREWER, Editor

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PENDING HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 39

This article deals with pending House Concurrent Resolution No. 39 on the Edwards Perpetual Calendar, introduced by the Hawaiian delegate, September 17, 1943, and states the differences between the Edwards Perpetual Calendar and The World Calendar.

CONSIDERABLE confusion has followed the introduction of the Edwards Perpetual Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters in the field of calendar revision. It was developed by Willard E. Edwards, a graduate of M.I.T. '26, a Burbank, California, engineer, and now Lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve. His plan is fully explained in a pamphlet published February 14, 1943, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

When Lieutenant Edwards was on assignment in Hawaii, he was successful in having his plan endorsed by the Hawaiian Legislature. This action afforded the Hawaiian delegate to the United States, the Honorable Joseph Rider Farrington, the opportunity to present a resolution in Congress which resulted in the House Concurrent Resolution 39 being introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it still rests, not having been considered or passed by the Congress up to this time. A copy of the resolution follows:

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 39

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 17, 1943

Mr. FARRINGTON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That the President is requested, at the con-*

ference for the conclusion of treaties of peace terminating the present war, to urge upon the nations of the world represented at such conference the adoption of the Edwards Perpetual Calendar referred to in House Resolution Numbered 79 adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, on April 28, 1943.

The World Calendar Association, Inc., being educational in its activities, is precluded from fostering legislation.

Although Lieutenant Edwards' plan, like The World Calendar, is based on a 12-month year of equal quarters, further similarity ends.

(See plans on pages 118-119)

Contrasting Differences

- E. The Edwards Perpetual Calendar begins the year and every quarter year on a *Monday*, the *second* day of the week.
- W. The World Calendar begins the year and every quarter-year on a *Sunday*, the *first* day of the week. Monday, January 2, begins the business year because Sunday, New Year's Day, is preceded by a World Holiday.
- E. The Edwards Perpetual Calendar allocates the days in the three months of every quarter as *30, 30, 31*, thereby giving every month *26 weekdays*, plus Sundays.
- W. The World Calendar allocates the days in the three months of every quarter as *31, 30, 30*, which gives to every month *26 weekdays*, plus Sundays.
- E. The Edwards Perpetual Calendar begins the civil year and the week with the proverbial "blue Monday"—a slow pick up.
- W. The World Calendar begins the civil year and the week with the customary Sunday—an uplift.
- E. To begin the year and the week on a business day, Monday, a materialistic beginning, will rob people of higher and nobler motives with which to start every year and week.
- W. To begin the year and the week with a spiritual Sunday will continue to inspire people with higher and nobler motives with which to start every year and week.
- E. The Edwards Perpetual Calendar places Monday as the first day of the week, which, in turn, makes the Hebrew Sabbath the sixth

day instead of the seventh day, and the Christian Sunday the seventh day instead of the first day of the week.

- W. The World Calendar keeps Sunday as the first day of the week that commemorates the Resurrection, and the Sabbath remains the seventh day of the week that recognizes the Hebrew day of rest.
- E. The arbitrary rearrangement of the days within the week by the Edwards Perpetual Calendar will increase opposition among the churches. The change is unnecessarily drastic.
- W. By retaining the arrangement of the week The World Calendar has received numerous endorsements from the churches, mentioned in a letter which concludes this article.
- E. The Edwards Perpetual Calendar plan ends every quarter with a Sunday, a day of worship. This will cause difficulty and confusion for general bookkeeping. Statisticians, accountants and all those who wish to close their books at the end of every quarter will either have to advance the day to Saturday or postpone it to Monday, the beginning of a new quarter.
- W. The World Calendar avoids these difficulties since every quarter ends with a Saturday, the last day of the business week, and does not interfere with the day of worship, Sunday.
- E. "Incidentally," the Edwards Perpetual Calendar avoids Friday-the-13ths, thus appeasing the superstitious.
- W. The World Calendar reduces Friday-the-13ths to *only* four (in the first month of every quarter) considering superstition as negligible.
- E. According to the press, the Edwards Perpetual Calendar has the approval of the Honolulu Junior Chamber of Commerce and dozens of large companies. It has also been favorably received by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Oklahoma and Southern California Universities.
- W. The World Calendar has the official approval of 14 nations. Among influential groups the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Committee for Maritime Meteorology, Commission 32 of the International Astronomical Union, Mathematical Association of America, American Industrial Bankers Association, American Institute of Accountants; the London, British and Empire Chambers of Commerce, as well as the New York State, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Galveston Chambers of Commerce, and the Chicago Association of Commerce; National and World Education Associations, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs have all approved it. Readers of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* can gain further information on endorsements from back issues.

THIS Plan ALTERS Arrangement of WEEKDAYS

THE EDWARDS PERPETUAL CALENDAR*

New Year's Day (a day apart from any week or month) is the first day of each year, followed by the 364-day calendar shown below:¹

JANUARY						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

FEBRUARY						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

MARCH						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APRIL						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MAY						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

JUNE						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Leap-Year Day (a second day apart) is observed only in leap years between June 31 and July 1 as the first day of the second half-year.¹

JULY						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

AUGUST						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

SEPTEMBER						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

OCTOBER						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

NOVEMBER						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

¹These 2 year-days, far from being "blank days," are definitely named and have a definite purpose. Considered apart from any week, they allow the calendar to become fixed and perpetual.

*From Congressional Record—Appendix, September 17, 1943, page A 4132.

THIS Plan RETAINS Arrangement of WEEKDAYS

THE WORLD CALENDAR

Every Year the Same

The year begins with Sunday, the first day of the week, and ends with an extra Saturday, the Year-End Day, which is the 365th day.

FIRST QUARTER

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30

SECOND QUARTER

APRIL	MAY	JUNE
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Leap-Year Day, June 31 or W, a World Holiday, an extra Saturday, follows June 30 in leap year.

THIRD QUARTER

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30

FOURTH QUARTER

OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Year-End Day, December 31, or W, a World Holiday, an extra Saturday, follows December 30 every year.

A Superior Calendar for Every Use

Leading officers of the U. S. Navy have been for more than ten years in the vanguard of calendar revision. During the summer of 1931, Rear Admiral F. B. Upham, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, stated: "My interest in the 12-month calendar advocated by The World Calendar Association prompted me to refer it to the Naval Observatory for comment on its merits from the point of view of that institution, the personnel of which are naval officers and astronomers. I am pleased to say that their comments are entirely favorable and they recommend its adoption."¹

Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, shortly before his lamentable death when the dirigible Akron, pride of the Navy, crashed off the Jersey coast during a thunderstorm in April, 1933, wrote: "The navigator wants a 12-month year, because 12 is a more convenient factor for the computations in which he is interested. The aviator is interested in this phase of the subject, in connection with his navigation across oceans . . . *those who are real leaders in modern progress see the importance of calendar reform*, and their support has an importance which cannot be ignored. Scientists, engineers, aviators and those in similar lines of progress are notably receptive to new ideas. They visualize a revised calendar as inevitable."²

And Commodore J. F. Hellweg, Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory in Washington, in an article in the *Journal of Calendar Reform* in 1933 affirmed: "The United States Naval Observatory has approved very strongly The World Calendar. Benefits from it are manifold, and the differences from long-established customs are negligible. . . . My advice to all advocates of calendar revision is to devote their energies to the only proposal which *meets all the requirements of the situation with a minimum of upheaval and disturbance and a maximum of benefits to mankind—The World Calendar.*"³

The World Calendar Association presents these forcible statements from eminent officers of the U. S. Navy and the contrasting differences of the two plans with the suggestion that every American weigh them carefully in order to reach the best possible decision. Such a decision will have an undeniable effect on our progress and a momentous influence on civilization.

After the House Concurrent Resolution 39 was introduced, it appeared that the Seventh-Day Adventists labored under the completely erroneous impression that the Resolution was sponsored by The World Calendar Association, Inc. This resulted in the printing of the following letter by

¹ *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 1, p. 148.

² *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 2, p. 34 (*italics*, The World Calendar Assn.)

³ *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 3, pp. 49, 51 (*italics*, The World Calendar Assn.)

Carlyle B. Haynes in the *Washington Star*. His letter and The World Calendar Association's reply are reprinted herewith.

WASHINGTON STAR LETTERS

(*Washington Star*, July 4, 1944)

The Calendar Reform Proposal Objected to as 'Irreligious'

To the Editor of The Star:

It is deplorable that, in this time when co-operation for building the postwar world is so indispensable and when there are so many important principles people of all faiths could unite on, there should be projected into postwar planning the controversial, disrupting factor of calendar revision.

Highly financed propaganda is being carried on for the adoption, beginning with 1945, of the so-called "world calendar." House concurrent resolution 39, if passed, would request the President to urge this blank-day devisive, irreligious project upon the nations of the world at the peace table.

The world calendar, with its blank or zero day proposal, would destroy Sunday and Sunday observance as we have known it through the centuries. It is an insidious attack on the world's great religions, for it would set aside the fixed days considered sacred by Catholics, Protestants, Jews and the Islamic peoples.

What it proposes is that Sunday, December 31, 1944, shall be blasted out of the calendar altogether, and that no Sunday thereafter shall be religiously observed until 1950.

It does not do this openly. But that is clearly the effect of what it proposes.

December 31, 1944, is Sunday, the first day of the week. The starry-eyed calendar reformers would take away its name and its place in the week. They would call it "an extra Saturday," and count it "no day," turning what has been considered a holy day into a holiday, with no place in the calendar except as "De-

(*Washington Star*, July 26, 1944)

Calendar Reformer Denies Plan Is 'Irreligious' in Effect

To the Editor of The Star:

Your issue for July 4 printed objections of Carlyle B. Haynes to the world calendar of 12 months and equal quarters as being "irreligious." He deplores that in the postwar planning there should be projected so disrupting a factor as calendar revision. To replace a changeable, disordered and confused calendar by one that is stable, ordered and equal is certainly not disruptive at any time. The armed forces unhesitatingly accepted the 24-hour clock to avoid the confusing method of a.m. and p.m. time, and the World Calendar Association, Inc., also advocates a time plan of greater simplicity, order and stability than we have now.

Mr. Haynes says that the World Calendar Association carries on highly financed propaganda. On the contrary, the organization is maintained by voluntary contributions from individuals and groups. It is a nonprofit and educational corporation.

Does Mr. Haynes realize that the 364-day year with the one or two extra days was devised by a Roman Catholic priest, Abbe Mastrofini, in 1834, received his bishop's Nihil Obstat and Imprimatur, and that this plan never was repudiated by the Roman Catholic Church?

The plan devises no blank or zero days. It contains an extra Saturday at the end of the year and another extra Saturday in leap years at mid-year. These days are dated December W and June W and considered as world holidays — nonworking days. Far from being blank or zero, they have the significant purpose of stabilizing the calendar and in their

cember W," whatever that may mean.

Then they would move Monday, January 1, 1945, the second day of the week, up to take the place and name of Sunday. It would be called Sunday and would be counted the first day. And throughout 1945 devoted observers of Sunday would be expected to keep this newly christened Sunday, which in reality would be Monday, while they call the real Sunday by the name of Saturday.

Then in 1946, Tuesday, the third day of the week, would take the place of Sunday, while the real Sunday would be called Friday. In 1947, Wednesday would be given Sunday's name and place and observed as though it were holy. In 1948, being leap year, Thursday, for the first six months, and Friday for the last six months, would be named Sunday. In 1949, Saturday would be counted and observed as Sunday. Not until 1950 would Sunday again be Sunday. After that the unfortunate procedure would commence all over again.

All this, mind you, in order to make a $365\frac{1}{4}$ day year into a 364-day year, solely in order that it may be divided evenly into four equal quarters of 91 days each. To accomplish this a day must be lopped off each year, and two taken off each leap year.

Such a proposal is a direct attack on the great religions of the world. It sets their fixed religious days wandering through the week. It is anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, anti-Jewish, anti-religious, anti-God.

France tried to destroy the never-broken uniformity of the seven-day week during the French Revolution when it adopted the ten-day week. But it was candid about it and avowedly did it to destroy religion. Russia tried to break the seven-day week when it adopted the 5-day week, later the 6-day week. It, too, was candid about it, doing it in the name

celebration uniting the peoples of the world on one and the same day. Therefore it is most unjust and unfair to stigmatize these days as "an insidious attack on the world's great religions — Catholics, Protestants, Jews and the Islamic peoples."

Fourteen nations officially approved the world calendar in their respective answers to the League of Nations' inquiry on the subject: Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Spain, Panama and Peru, Catholic countries; Norway, Esthonia and Hungary, Protestant countries; Greece of the Eastern Orthodox faith; Turkey and Afghanistan, Moslem countries, and China, a Buddhist-Taoist country. Of the Jews, one of the great Jewish leaders of America, Dr. Julian Morgenstern, President of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, is in favor of it.

Among the churches, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Methodist Council of Bishops and the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, of which the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is a member, all have advocated it. This array of religious approval answers Mr. Haynes' contention better than words of mine.

Furthermore, he has said that in the world calendar plan, Sunday, December 31, 1944, "shall be blasted out of the calendar altogether, and that no Sunday thereafter shall be religiously observed until 1950." He then explains that it would move Monday, January 1, 1945, the second day of the week, up to take the place and name of Sunday, and then in 1946, Tuesday, the third day of the week, would take the place of Sunday, and so on.

We concede that there are believers in the alleged unbroken continuity of the seven-day week since creation. They feel therefore that the extra Saturday, the Year-End Day World Holiday, December W, in common years, and another extra

of atheism in an attempt to ban religion.

Neither succeeded. They both came back to the age-long seven-day week. But we can have some respect for the forthrightness and honesty of their avowed purpose. The world calendar proposal is different. It seeks to break the divinely established seven-day week by its blank or zero day proposal. But it does it in the name of improved comparative statistics, and conceals its anti-religious character.

Sunday observance is an institution of the Catholic Church. That church established that observance by its own authority. To set aside Sunday and Sunday observance is an affront to every Catholic.

Sunday observance has been adopted by the overwhelming majority of Protestant churches. It is their claim that they observe Sunday in honor of the Lord's resurrection which took place on that day. To set aside Sunday, banish it from the calendar, and do away with its observance by transferring it to a day that has nothing whatever to do with the Lord's resurrection, is an affront to every Protestant.

Jews and some Protestant Christians, such as Seventh-day Adventists and Seventh-day Baptists, observe the seventh day Saturday. This day, too, by the adoption of the world calendar, would be detached from its place in the week and set to wandering, being called Friday in 1945, Thursday in 1946, Wednesday in 1947, Tuesday and Monday in 1948, Sunday in 1949, and would become Saturday again only in 1950. This is an affront to every Jew and Sabbath-keeping Christian.

In the interests of peace and harmony these misguided world calendar enthusiasts should be advised to cancel their hurtful propaganda and withdraw House concurrent resolution 39.

CARLYLE B. HAYNES.

Saturday, the Leap-Year Day World Holiday, June W, in leap years, would cause one or two eight-day weeks. For them the result would be wandering Sabbaths.

There is evidence according to Dr. Morgenstern, who wrote a detailed study of "The Three Calendars of Ancient Israel," that the internal revision of these calendar systems were of more than passing significance and "each in all likelihood of a thorough-going nature." Furthermore during the period of the priest code (550-400 B.C.) there was a revision of the Hebrew sacred books, the Hebrews allocating the Sabbath to themselves and having "it ordained of God at the time of creation." ("The Israel Saga," by Brooke Peters Church, The Macmillan Co., 1932.) Therefore the world calendar cannot recognize the unfounded unbroken continuity of the seven-day week since time immemorial.

Mr. Haynes claims that the world holidays in the world calendar set the fixed religious days wandering throughout the week. "It is anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, anti-Jewish, anti-religious, anti-God," he says. Such epithets are denied by the support given the world calendar by Protestant leaders such as Bishops Manning and Stires, Lord Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Adolph Keller, Eastern Orthodox Bishops Germanos and Irenaeus; Mohandas Gandhi and Swami Omkar, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Dr. Henry S. Leiper and Dr. H. W. B. Donegan, the late Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Dr. William Adams Brown, Roman Catholic Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores and Archdeacon Belisario A. Phillips, Protestant Bishop George Craig Stewart, Greek Orthodox Archbishop Chrysostomos and many others. They, like all reformers and leaders, recognize the natural progress of evolution and growth.

To link the world calendar with the French Revolution when it

(Excerpt, *Washington Star*,
July 17, 1944)

Says Days Do Not Matter in Worship of God

To the Editor of The Star:

I read with amazement . . . the letter of Carlyle B. Haynes concerning the so-called desecration of Sunday if calendar reform is adopted. It seems that this gentleman wholly misconstrues the spirit of the New Testament if he believes that it makes a vital difference whether Sabbath worship is held on Saturday or Sunday or any other day. Does he think we would be dishonoring God by worshipping on some other day? . . . Any religion that is injured by a change in the calendar is too fragile for survival. Nothing essential will be lost. The essentials of religion will remain regardless of the calendar. S. R. BAUER.

adopted the 10-day week and with Russia when it adopted the five-day week, later the six-day week, is untenable; there is no comparison. The world calendar of 12 months and equal quarters consistently upholds the seven-day week and carefully retains the seventh-day Sabbath and the first-day Sunday.

Mr. Haynes further states that their revisions (France and Russia) were "candid about it, doing it in the name of atheism in an attempt to ban religion. Neither succeeded. They both came back to the age-long seven-day week." Then he commends their "forthrightness and honesty," but condemns the World calendar in that "it does it in the name of improved comparative statistics and conceals its antireligious character." This is entirely in error.⁴

ELISABETH ACHELIS.

President, World Calendar Association, Inc.

⁴ See page 128.

EDITOR'S NOTE: If additional copies of this article are wanted, please write us.

DEATH COMES TO NOTED MATHEMATICIAN

WELL known as a teacher and an historian of mathematics, Dr. David Eugene Smith, 84, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics at Teachers College, Columbia University, died July 29, 1944, at his home in New York City.

Originally an attorney, Professor Smith practiced law for three years in Cortland, New York, where he was born. Giving up the practice of law, he began teaching mathematics at the State Normal School in Cortland, and from there progressed until he became associated with Teachers College, where he remained for 25 years.

His collection of mathematical devices was given to Columbia University in 1935, and it included tally sticks, magicians' compasses and portable Chinese sundials, as well as a collection of diplomas and documents from ancient universities.

In 1933, the Government of Persia decorated him for his work on the mathematics and philosophy of the poet and astronomer, Omar Khayyám, who at one time attempted a non-Euclidean geometry. Dr. Smith possessed a copy of a mathematical work by Omar Khayyám, which he said was obtained from a Persian in northern India.

Professor Smith felt that mathematics and poetry were closely related. Among his publications were *The Poetry of Mathematics and Other Essays* and a metrical version of Omar Khayyám. He also wrote many books on the history and teaching of mathematics and edited several technical journals.

In 1937, upon becoming a member of The World Calendar Association, Dr. Smith said: "The reform is certain to come. I hope that you will hasten it. In the past it has always taken a long time to bring about any reform."

Dr. Smith contributed an article to the *Journal of Calendar Reform* entitled "Stupor of Measurement," which appeared in the September, 1938, issue.

"CALENDAR CHANGE THREATENS RELIGION"

Certain members of the Association, deeply interested in the progress of The World Calendar, have mailed to the office copies of the brochure, Calendar Change Threatens Religion, published by the Religious Liberty Association, with their questions—"What is the answer?"—"Will you have an article in the next Journal?" The response is the following article.

THERE has come to The World Calendar Association a brochure under this title by Carlyle B. Haynes, with a cover letter dated August 4, 1944, signed by Heber H. Votaw, Chairman, and Paul Wickman, Secretary of the Calendar Commission of the Religious Liberty Association (an association of Seventh Day Adventists), Washington 12, D. C.

This booklet is of particular interest to religion for which it has been especially prepared. Mr. Haynes gives the impression that religion is united in opposing the two extra days which The World Calendar Association advocates—a highly debatable statement.

After giving the brochure careful study, the Association feels that added information should be given the readers of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* and its many members who will wish to be more fully informed regarding the statements made in this booklet.

The Association wishes to re-emphasize the objective of calendar reform that it is *civil in character*. In no wise does it intend to supplant existing religious calendars or religious feast days. The purpose of The World Calendar is to stabilize and equalize the civil calendar, making it every year the same.

The Association is not unmindful of those who believe in the alleged assumption of the unbroken continuity of the seven-day week since time immemorial. To them the perpetual calendar will cause a wandering Sunday with the introduction of the extra Saturday, December 31, the Year-End Day, or December W, a World Holiday, which occurs at the end of every year, as well as another extra Saturday, the Leap-Year Day, June 31, or June W, another World Holiday that comes in midyear between the second and third quarters.

It is an historical fact and should be of great significance to both civil and religious life that the 364-day year with the one or two extra days (the Year-End Day and the Leap-Year Day in the proposed perpetual World Calendar), *was conceived by an Italian Roman Catholic priest, the Abbé Mastrofini, in 1834.* We regretfully note that the origin of these days was not mentioned by Mr. Haynes.

It is true, as Mr. Haynes writes, that the Eastman 13-month calendar carried the provision called "blank days," and that The World Calendar Association uses the same device, *but* it gives to the one or two extra "stabilizing" days weekday names, dates in the month and names for the two days. In all justice and common sense these days in The World Calendar cannot be called blank or zero days.

The extra World Holidays (the 365th and 366th days of the year) make possible, what has never been possible before, that the Sunday and the Saturday will occur not only on the first and seventh day of every week, but on the first and seventh day of every new year as well. The *week*, as well as the day, date and month, will be stabilized in The World Calendar, that is every year the same. The week's former wanderings throughout the year will be ended and the calendar thereby stabilized.

Because of the keen interest in calendar reform, the United Press, in 1934, issued a questionnaire to ministers throughout the United States, and among the 1,178 replies received, 907 favored The World Calendar and 131 the now rejected 13-month calendar. The Year-End Day and the Leap-Year Day were integral parts of both plans.¹

With respect to Mr. Haynes' references to religious opponents, the Association would like to remind its readers of the careful four-year study of The World Calendar and a fixed Easter by the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, with which the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is in close relationship. At the time the study was made the President of the American Section was the late Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. The result of the study was a resolution (1936) wholly approving the perpetual World Calendar and a fixed Easter date. The suggested date is the second Sunday in April.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, himself a former President of the Federal Council of the Churches and Honorary Moderator of the Congregational Christian Churches, became a member of the American Advisory Committee of The World Calendar Association in 1933. He expressed his opinion most forcibly:

"I shall take opportunity again and again of referring to this matter because I have realized its vast importance, not only for religion but for the whole world and the world's trade and commerce."²

¹ *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 4, p. 120.

² *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 7, p. 33.

Dr. Cadman was a friend of Roman Catholics, Jews, and every branch of Protestantism.

Dr. William Adams Brown, Presbyterian minister, professor emeritus of the Union Theological Seminary and President (succeeding Dr. Cadman in 1937) of the American Section of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work until his death in 1943, accepted membership in the Association's American Advisory Committee in 1938, as successor to Dr. Cadman. He too wrote strongly in favor of the change.

"I am glad indeed to have my name associated with something in which I believe so much."

The late Dr. Herbert L. Willett, minister of the Disciples of Christ, associate editor of *The Christian Century*, professor of Oriental languages and literatures at the University of Chicago, and lecturer on Bible topics, whose scholarship was recognized beyond the bounds of Protestantism, wrote as follows:

"The fourth commandment enjoined the keeping of the Sabbath rather as honoring a day of rest and worship than as the designation of a particular day. It is difficult to conceive of weeks and designated days in the incalculable stretches of time from the beginnings of world-structure to the days of Hebrew history. The picture of a seven-day week and a day of rest given in the first chapter of Genesis *must be regarded as the accepted pattern of time in the late days of the priestly writer rather than as a cosmic and divine scheme.*"⁴

Among church groups adopting resolutions endorsing The World Calendar were the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1934, the American Lutheran Church, 1936, and the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, 1940.

When Elisabeth Achelis in 1934 visited the Patriarchate in Constantinople, she was most graciously received and given a clear understanding that the Patriarchate was not opposed to The World Calendar. And the Western European representative of the Eastern Orthodox Church residing in London, Archbishop Germanos, wrote an article in which he unequivocally endorsed The World Calendar with its Year-End and Leap-Year Days.⁵

It should be further noted that the late Professor Demetrius Eginitis, Director of the National Astronomical Observatory in Athens, member of the calendar committee of the League of Nations, and assigned by the Oecumenical Patriarchate to represent the Eastern Orthodox Church in all international conferences on calendar reform, submitted a report to His Holiness (June 23, 1931) which was published in *Ortodoxia* (August 1931), the official organ of the Oecumenical Patriarchate.⁶ In

³ *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 14, p. 18.

⁴ *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 3, inside back cover June issue (Italics The W.C.A.).

⁵ *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 3, p. 125.

⁶ *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 3, pp. 125-128.

this report, Professor Eginitis supported the opinion expressed by the national Greek calendar committee at the Preparatory Committee of the League of Nations, favoring the 12-month calendar of equal quarters including the two extra days, and, as representative of the Church of Constantinople, he upheld the same opinion. Mr. Haynes merely quotes him as giving the reasons for opposition to calendar change, not as supporting such opposition.

Professor Eginitis was not a delegate at the International Conference on Calendar Reform at the League of Nations, October 1931. Mr. Athanase Politis, the Greek delegate at this conference, gave to The World Calendar his country's official and unreserved endorsement.

The successor to Professor Eginitis as representative of the Patriarchate in Constantinople is Professor Hamilcar Alivizatos, dean of the Theological Section of the University of Athens and former Procurator of the State by the Holy Synod of Greece. He represents the Eastern Orthodox Church and as a member of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work approved The World Calendar in the resolution of 1936.

As for the Roman Catholic Church, mention has already been made that the two extra days, Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day, were conceived by an Italian Roman Catholic priest. In addition, it is well to recall the statement made by the Vatican to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in 1912:

"The Holy See declared that it made no objection but invited the civil powers to enter into an accord on the reform of the civil calendar, after which it would willingly grant its collaboration in so far as the matter affected religious feasts."

An outstanding rabbi and president of Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, Dr. Julian Morgenstern, has written: "In principle, I am in sympathy with the project of The World Calendar Association, particularly, if it is not at all the purpose of the Association to interfere unnecessarily in the religious calendars and ceremonial observances of various sects."

The World Calendar Association considers it fitting to mention here that the Editor of the *Washington Star* omitted the last paragraph of Miss Achelis' letter published July 26, 1944, doubtless because of the letter's length.⁸ It was a quotation from her recent book, *The Calendar for Everybody*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons:

"The World Holidays, each coming between the Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sunday, are like the hands of God stretched out . . . to welcome both the Saturday and the Sunday of rest, prayer and worship in closer relationship. . . . The new calendar . . . promises better days to come through the two new World Holidays. They form a rainbow bridge of many colors whereon peoples of all climes, customs and faiths join in a spirit of greater fellowship and friendship. The World Holidays are the friendly handclaps of time."

⁷ *The Catholic News*, March 27, 1937; *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 7, p. 85.

⁸ See pages 121-124 of this issue.

The inestimable benefits of the Hebraic and the Seventh Day Adventist Sabbath and the Christian Sunday rest in the spirit in which these days inspire man to live up to its highest and noblest, "for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."²

These statements, endorsements and facts are but a few of the many that approve and support the validity and feasibility of the extra days—the stabilizing of World Holidays—essential to a perpetual civil calendar. The World Calendar Association asks its friends to give this matter their unbiased and careful consideration and form their responsible judgment and program thereon.

EDITOR'S NOTE: If additional copies of this article are wanted, please write us.

THANKSGIVING DAY 1944

As Released to the Associated Press

FOR the first time since Sarah Josepha Hale in 1863 induced President Lincoln to proclaim Thanksgiving Day, this nation by Congressional Act will celebrate the observance on the *fourth* Thursday in November and *not* on the last or fifth Thursday.

In thus stabilizing Thanksgiving Day, Congress achieved the desire urgently expressed by Mrs. Hale that this holiday be "definitely settled"; its former waverings between a fourth and fifth Thursday having been removed.

When the resolution was first presented and passed by the House, a "joker" had crept in which read "the last Thursday of November." Senator Joseph A. Danaher of Connecticut, realizing that November may have four or five Thursdays, inserted the amendment that perfected the bill. It reads the "fourth" instead of "last" Thursday. This amendment was passed and signed by the President, December 26, 1941—19 days after Pearl Harbor.

In December, 1943, the six New England governors jointly agreed to set aside tradition and to follow the Federal Law of observing Thanksgiving on the *fourth* Thursday of each November as designated by Congress.

Because of certain State laws there probably will be some States in the Union that will be obliged to observe Thanksgiving on the last Thursday this year and so be at variance with the Federal Act. An announcement from Governor Dewey's office, published September 28, stated that New York would follow the Federal resolution.

The *fourth* Thursday for national observance of Thanksgiving Day will mean, for instance, that football games scheduled for the Saturday following Thanksgiving will always fall within the month of November. Thus will November close the amateur football season and no longer encroach into December, as frequently happened in past years when a fifth Thursday was the last in November and Saturday came on the first or second of December.

Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, stated: "It is urgently hoped that Americans wherever possible will conform to the Congressional Act. In these war times particularly, Americans will naturally wish to be united on their national Thanksgiving."

² 2 Corinthians 3:6.

AN ORIENTAL APPROVES "THE CALENDAR FOR EVERYBODY"

By Swami Omkar

Minister and writer, founder and president of The Mission of Peace where caste, creed, colour, religion and nationality are forgotten in the spirit of Brotherhood, Swami Omkar sent the following opinion in a letter from Sri Santi Ashram, Godavari Dt., S. India, August 18, 1944. He has made frequent visits to America, and readers will remember his former article which appeared in the Journal in 1939.

THE *Calendar for Everybody* is an unusually interesting and helpful book not only to the layman and businessman but also to the scientist and philosopher in both the Occident and Orient. It is a book complete in itself on the subject of calendar reform.

Anyone who writes for the benefit of everybody must be a universal soul with a universal heart, be it on calendar reform, religious, social, economic, political or any other reform. Anything that comes from a universal soul, who feels for everybody, must be a universal message, applying to the whole world. Hence this calendar reform is bound to succeed and be a blessing to future generations.

All homage and honor go to Elisabeth Achelis, the Lady of Calendar Reform, for advancing the idea of this balanced, regular and perpetual World Calendar, and bringing its work to the forefront of all the civilized nations with her sincere convictions, indefatigable zeal and one-pointed aim.

We are all the instruments of God, and He uses particular persons to do particular services and thus be the benefactors of humanity in every field of work. It was given to Miss Achelis to be the channel through which one of the best gifts would be bestowed upon the world—calendar reform—thus bringing order, economy, regularity and harmony in the calculations of time; not only in the distant United States of America in the West but also in India in the Far East because it is a calendar for everybody.

The World Calendar satisfies industry, labor, finance, science, government, law, education, home, agriculture, communication, religion and everybody. It is wonderful to have two World Holidays to unite people of all castes, creeds, colours and nations; thus making everybody feel the unity with their Creator—the One God—especially on these two World Holidays.

It is also inspiring to feel that TIME is the BREATH of the Earth. It is the Breath that leads to Breathlessness, the Fourth Dimensional State of Cosmic Consciousness.

It is strange how the selfless work of great souls, who work for everybody, is not fully appreciated Now, in the present time, but in future generations. Elisabeth Achelis is already blessed, for she has found her work in her life—a most useful and helpful work for the benefit of humanity.

Anyone who reads her book—her latest contribution—*The Calendar for Everybody*, realizes just by glancing over a few pages the great benefits of calendar reform. He who does not use what is given so freely for the common good of man in every clime must be an ignorant and blind worshiper of darkness instead of Light.

I too raise my voice in joining the multitudes who are recognizing and appreciating the selfless labors of Miss Achelis, offering all here—all in all at the Altar of Time the Changeless Truth.

May God's Richest Blessings be upon her and may He complete the noble work, that He has started through Miss Achelis for the balance, order and harmony of the World's Time through calendar reform, is my sincere wish and prayer. May peace be unto all.

ADMIRAL SPEAKS FOR CALENDAR

By Rear Admiral Reginald Rowan Belknap, U.S.N. (Ret.), New York City

"I HAVE been interested in The World Calendar movement's progress for some time and hope it will come to success.

"To me there seems to be only the force of custom against it. The calendar has been changed in times past, by decree, for reasons sufficient at the time. With the world now drawn more closely together, uniformity in greater degree would benefit all, especially if nations still using old style will conform. Certainly all employers and executives would find the new calendar a simplification in accounting and arranging.

"A permanent date for Easter Sunday, if included, would regulate other observances in the Church year. That independent variable affects many other arrangements.

"Personally I would miss March 31, my wedding day, especially in 1950, our golden anniversary; but that need not stand in the way of such a general improvement."

THE REV. GUTIÉRREZ LANZA

CUBAN CALENDAR

CHAIRMAN DIES

By José M. Lasa, S. J., Assistant to the Director of Belen Observatory, Havana, Cuba

EVERY newspaper in Havana, in extensive biographies and articles, has lamented the death of the Reverend Father Mariano Gutiérrez Lanza, Director of the famous Observatorio de Belén, which occurred December 24, 1943. The most widely read newspaper of the city, *Diario de la Marina*, said: "The death of the righteous man of science . . . is, for our nation, a grief sincerely shared by the *Diario de la Marina*, to whose pages the Reverend Father Gutiérrez Lanza frequently contributed."

He was born in Leon, Spain, in 1865. He embraced the religious life in the Compañía de Jesús in 1883 and he held the chair of Professor of Physics in the Colegio de Belén from 1891 to 1896. Ordained a priest, he studied in the University of Georgetown, Washington, D. C., and in 1902 returned to the Observatorio de Belén.

In 1920 he was named Director of the Observatorio de Montserrat, Cienfuegos, where he served four years, returning to the Observatorio de Belén as Director, a position which he filled with zeal for 19 years. His well-deserved reputation is due to constant work in the study of tropical cyclones and to his great abilities in following the course of the same.

He merited decorations both from the Government of Cuba and other Associations in Havana and from the Republican Government of Spain and General Franco. In 1935 he received the decoration of Officer of the Orden de Carlos Manuel de Céspedes from the Government of Cuba, and Commander of the Orden de la República Española, given by that Government. He was also Commander of the Orden de Honor y Mérito de la Cruz Roja, Commander with Star of Isabel la Católica, and Member with Merit of the Academia de Ciencias of Havana, and of other scientific societies of the island and abroad. He attended several conventions at Washington as delegate, and the convention at Lima.

In May, 1938, the Reverend Father Mariano Gutiérrez Lanza accepted the chairmanship of The World Calendar Committee of Cuba, which he

filled ably and well. Shortly before his death he received a communication from Monseñor Eduardo Martinez Dalmau, Bishop of the Diocese of Cienfuegos:

"I should like Your Reverence, as Cuban representative of the Association for the Reform of the Calendar, to communicate to them that I give my name to the statement that this Calendar [The World Calendar] seems to me to be more practical than the one used at present."

The World Calendar Association has sustained a loss in the death of this eminent Roman Catholic priest and scientist, one who had the courage to envision the benefits this new World Calendar would have in our religious, scientific, economic and social lives.

OBITUARY NOTES

CHARLES W. HINCKLEY, long a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., President of the Board of Trustees of the Wadsworth Avenue Baptist Church in New York City, died May 6 at the age of 65. In 1934, he and Mrs. Hinckley established the Charles W. Hinckley, Jr., Scholarship at Union College in memory of their son, who died in the spring of that year. Mr. Hinckley, Assistant Works Manager of the Otis Elevator Company, had been a member of The World Calendar Association almost from its inception.

FITZHUGH W. HAENSEL, a former Vice President of Columbia Concerts, Inc., and former President of Community Concerts Corporation, died May 3 in New York, at the age of 65. Through his efforts Community Concerts was built until it had an annual audience of 1,500,000 persons and gave 1,300 concerts a year. He managed many well-known artists, including Richard Crooks, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and Isadora Duncan. He had long been a member of The World Calendar Association.

DR. JACOB GUTMAN, founder of the Brooklyn Diagnostic Institute, and a member of The World Calendar Association since 1938, died at the age of 67 on May 7. Dr. Gutman had an enviable reputation in the medical field, having served as a Major in the Army Medical Corps during the first World War as Professor of Materia Medica at the University of the State of New Jersey and as instructor in medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. From 1922 until his death he was consulting physician to the Police Department as well as many hospitals. A fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American College of Physical Therapy, the American Medical Society and the American Endocrinology Association, he was author of the *Modern Drug Encyclopedia* and other books and articles.

DR. HARVEY W. COX, 69, died July 27, 1944, in Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Cox, retired President of Emory University and its second Chancellor, retired as President in 1942, after 22 years as head of the University. He had been a member of The World Calendar Association since 1932.

DR. ROBERT O. WILLIAMS, who was formerly President of Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, died in Van Wert, June 18, 1944. Dr. Williams was born in England, and was long identified not only with the Methodist Church but also with various educational institutions. He was a former President of the Ohio College Association and, since 1936, a member of The World Calendar Association.

PANAMA CHAIRMAN URGES STUDY OF NEW CALENDAR

Senor Juan Rivera Reyes is an enthusiastic and industrious internationalist furthering all progressive movements. In his pamphlet to advanced schools and colleges, he writes: "It is necessary to reform this system [the Gregorian] in the form that has been outlined [The World Calendar]. And the sooner it is done the better it will be for the well-being of the people."

CONVINCED that the instructors and students of Panama's universities and advanced schools should know of The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, Juan Rivera Reyes, President of the Panama Committee of The World Calendar, prepared a 20-page booklet entitled "La Reforma del Calendario."

Senor Rivera Reyes' objective can best be expressed by his letter which accompanied each of the booklets:

"The World Calendar Association, with its executive office in the United States under the presidency of Miss Elisabeth Achelis, and with both an American and a Foreign Advisory Committee, fights stubbornly for the adoption of a permanent World Calendar of 365 days to replace the present Gregorian system.

"The Association has a committee in practically every country. Its Panama Committee consists of the Rectors of the Inter-American University and of the National Institute, of Dr. Publio A. Vasquez, Professor of International Law, of the Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, Don Benito Reyes Testa, and of the undersigned, who is also the member for Panama of the Foreign Advisory Committee.

"The proposed World Calendar, which has been endorsed by innumerable scientific institutions all over the world, has already been approved by 14 countries, members of the League of Nations, among them the Republic of Panama. There is a plan to have The World Calendar adopted December 31, 1944, or June 30, 1945, since these dates coincide in the old and the new system.¹

¹ EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the publication of the pamphlet it has been decided, due to war conditions, that January 1, 1950, would be a more propitious date.

"The Association has asked me to acquaint the youth of Panama with the new system and its advantages, as compared to the Gregorian calendar, in the fields of economics, commerce, and statistics as well as in everyday life. Therefore I am glad to propose to you a 45-minute lecture to the students and professors of your institution. . . . Please indicate to me the day and the hour the conference can be held."

Five copies of the booklet were also sent to the Chairman of each of the Latin-American committees.

In congratulating Senor Rivera Reyes upon his energetic and determined campaign, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, wrote him as follows:

"There can be no question but that *now* is the time when we should have concerted action on the part of the countries in Latin America. The adoption of The World Calendar would without doubt result in greater efficiency not only in governmental work but in all phases of business, education, and science as well. To have these nations united in a common time-plan in itself promises greater unity among nations and may well be the forerunner of happier and more effective international unity along other lines.

"It should be needless for me to tell you how deeply grateful we are for your initiative and industry, and we wish you full success in your endeavor."

BUSINESS AND THE CALENDAR

From Editor and Publisher, New York, N. Y., August 26, 1944

WHATEVER place the United States may occupy in the postwar world, business is bound to have global commitments. Production for a battered earth will need the smoothest coordination possible.

A universal calendar of patterned and equal quarters would not guarantee this smoothness. But it would help.

America may junk her power and withdraw in isolation. Still our news will come and go throughout the world. Spanish cork and Cuban sugar, East Indian rubber and Canadian newsprint will be part of American industry. Holidays and tax times that stay put would certainly be business-like.

America might try imperialism, throw her weight around and tell the rest of the world which hoop to jump through. Still, industry would compare quarterly or semi-annual statements—and find it easier if it didn't have to correct for calendar quirks.

A problem that comes up is: How could a change to The World Calendar be accepted simultaneously? It need not be and probably wouldn't. We use the Gregorian calendar now; but there are more people who don't use it in the world than there are who do. A daily newspaper in India has six date-lines for its six races of readers who use six calendars.

Fourteen countries have endorsed The World Calendar. If the United States, Great Britain and Russia should approve it also, as a postwar advance, the rest of the world would follow suit. Man has been improving his calendars for 9,000 years.

Unequal quarters in our present system rub and shift. Equal quarters would ride in recurring schedules evenly.

SEES WORLD CALENDAR AS BOON TO SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN

By Colonel Roy P. Monahan

Colonel Monahan, Chief-of-Staff to Brigadier General John J. Mangan, First Brigade, New York Guard, Captain in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps on the Italian and French fronts in World War I, is an attorney who has been Commander of the New York State Department of Disabled American Veterans. He organized and was Commander of Aviators' Post No. 743, American Legion, and is currently an officer of Quentin Roosevelt Post No. 10, Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is Chairman of the New York State Americanization Committee, Disabled American Veterans. He was appointed to his present post by Governor Dewey early in August 1944, and was named by the Governor as a member of the Advisory Committee of the New York State Veterans Agency, to study the needs of the returning veterans from New York State. As a businessman, an attorney, and a soldier himself, he is the recipient of the Purple Heart.

IT is difficult to predict what our legislative branches of the Federal Government will ultimately do to aid the returning disabled American war veteran following World War II. Today it is a startling revelation to most American citizens to realize that the totally disabled veteran of World War I, not living in a hospital, after 25 years, is allowed a pension of only \$115.00 per month. A similarly disabled veteran of the Civil War, unable to work, was allowed as much as \$90.00 per month more than 60 years ago.

With living costs what they are now, in this period of total war and high wages, it is difficult to understand how a totally disabled veteran can manage to get along on such a limited sum and enforced budget—except perhaps if living in some isolated back country section. It is to be hoped that all returning veterans of World War II, both men and women of our Armed Forces—particularly the partially or totally disabled—will receive

better treatment than they have heretofore, after previous wars.

In August, I was appointed by Governor Thomas A. Dewey to represent the Disabled American Veterans, as a member of the Advisory Committee to the New York State Veterans Agency, created by the last State Legislature to study and plan proper care, rehabilitation and job-finding for the state's returning veterans, as rapidly as discharged.

In September the Disabled American Veterans, Inc., chartered by the United States Congress through a special Act, in 1933, to aid our disabled veterans of the first World War, and now similarly serving and admitting to membership the disabled men and women (through its Auxiliaries) coming home from the present battle fronts, will meet in National Convention at Denver, Colorado. I will be a delegate to that Convention as a former Commander of the New York State Department and Chairman of its Americanization Committee, which initiated in 1939 the successful prosecution of and closing of the German-American Bund Camp at Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y. This was followed by the arrest and conviction of Bundist Leader Fritz Kuhn and others by the Federal Government.

Our chief plea at the Denver D.A.V. Convention will be for proper pensions for our disabled officers and men. Today the D.A.V. numbers a membership of about 80,000 disabled veterans of both World Wars. Studies of their many needs now and in the postwar period are being made by previously appointed D.A.V. committees.

But among numerous proposals to be placed before the D.A.V. delegates, I intend to present a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to study The World Calendar. I hope this committee, if appointed and I believe it will be, brings back the recommendation that the D.A.V. Convention go on record as favoring the universal adoption of this sensible new calendar plan.

The Gregorian calendar now in use does not aid the disabled veteran. At first blush this may seem a rather peculiar statement to make. I will endeavor to make myself clear.

If you were forced today to exist on \$115.00 monthly and could not do any work whatsoever to add a penny to this Government pension, would you not find yourself in much greater difficulty during the seven 31-day months of the Gregorian calendar year when you could spend only \$3.71 each day, as compared with the one "red letter" month of February with its 28 days, when you would be truly "affluent" with \$4.11 to spend daily? These figures are not ridiculous, in comparison. It makes a vast, enforced difference in budgeting and spending for the harassed veteran, due to the peculiarities of our present-day calendar.

Of course, there remain four months with 30 calendar days, during

which the average allowance to the totally disabled veteran amounts to \$3.83 daily, under existing pension laws. That helps a bit! It allows 12 cents more to spend each day, as compared with the separate days of the seven lean months.

Perhaps this does not "add up" in your own mind, as you read. The point I am endeavoring to make is that under the most difficult of budgeting circumstances—usually occasioned because of small income—The World Calendar, with its equal quarters, and 12 months, if in use, would slightly ease the monthly burden of the disabled veteran, now further complicated by the vagaries of the Gregorian plan.

Checks to Government pensioners arrive promptly, with rare exceptions, on a given day of each month. But when such a small amount as \$115.00 is involved to meet all needs for one month, it does present a more difficult problem to the recipient when the check arrives at varying intervals, of now 28 and now 31 days. Believe it, or not!

This is not a far-fetched plea for The World Calendar. I am only using this example of the additional problems created by the irregularities of our present calendar which, in consequence, face the totally disabled veteran, as a particularly startling one. Don't you agree that if you had only an average of \$3.71 to spend daily for all your needs throughout the 365 days of the year, you'd be better able to manage if the money were available to you in equal daily amounts throughout each month, rather than to have an all-high month with \$4.11 to spend each day, and seven months of each year when you could use only \$3.71 daily out of the \$115.00 allowed by your Government pension check?

Only recently has our Government increased the pension of the totally disabled veteran from \$100.00 monthly to \$115.00. For more than 23 years after World War I, these men had to exist on an average of \$3.23 a day during the 31-day months of the year.

The pensions fixed for disabled war veterans, at this time, begin at \$10.00 per month for certain forms of partial disability, increasing as the case may be—an arm off, an eye gone, two legs paralyzed, and so on—standardized and graded upward, according to disability conditions and hardships enforced thereby, until the \$115.00 top is reached for total disability.

If a veteran, totally disabled, is placed in a Government hospital or other approved institution, so that all of his needs are cared for in a regimented manner, he is allowed \$6.00 per month for incidentals, or \$36.00 a year which he can use as he may see fit—nothing more.

Some argue that we did better by our veterans long ago, following the Revolution, and other earlier wars. Money of our new republic wasn't

worth much at first, following the Revolutionary War. "Not worth a Continental" is a phrase we still use occasionally, referring to the lack of value of some object, for our Continental Congress had issued about \$200,000,000 of worthless paper money "shinplasters" or "Continentials" during the war.

But land was cheap in those days. Many a Continental soldier received a bounty of Government owned land, in lieu of pension, up to as much as 640 acres. Some of these land holdings made their owners rich men. That was one old-time way of paying off.

Government reports show that a total of 68,793,870 acres of land were given to veterans of the Revolution, War of 1812, Indian Wars and the Mexican War, up to the year 1852 when Congress stopped the practice of such land-grants. In all, 598,701 officers and men received these land-grant bounties.

It will be interesting to note here that many of these original land-grant documents, handed down or recorded today, bear two calendar dates, those of the old Julian calendar and our present Gregorian calendar. Many of us do not realize that less than 200 years have passed since the world last changed its calendar.

Our first President of the United States was a young man when that calendar change took place, in 1752. It did not seem to be a difficult thing for the world to do then, according to the old records.

All this change had to be transmitted throughout the then civilized world by the slow process of sailing vessel, stagecoach, horse-ridden carrier or camel caravan. How much simpler and easier it would be today to accomplish the universal change from the outmoded Gregorian plan to the needed new World Calendar. Radio, telegraph, airplane with utmost rapidity would simplify the preliminary studies and planning and make for the ultimate simultaneous adoption of The World Calendar across the surface of the globe with no more confusion than is experienced when we change seasonally from so-called regular time to daylight-saving time.

Pension history records that the veteran officers of the Revolution received a particularly bad deal. The Continental Congress in 1778, early in the war, first voted to allow them one-half pay for seven years following the cessation of hostilities. This original promise by Congress was reduced in 1783 to a second promise to give officers one-half pay for five years after the war.

When the war was over, however, there being no funds in the United States Treasury, the 2,480 Continental Army officers mustered out by General George Washington did not even receive their back pay, nor did the soldiers get paid at that time—let alone receive their promised bonuses.

They walked home, or rode if lucky enough to have or obtain a horse.

Years after the Revolution, in 1832, when only 850 officers and men of the Continental Army remained alive, Congress voted them "full pay for life." In 1865, only three Revolutionary veterans then surviving, Congress granted the trio an additional \$300.00 per year "for life." They died within two years. Strange how the legislative branches of our Government work to reward these men who, in various wars, have given their lives, or their all, for their country.

Mexican War veterans started with \$8.00 pensions monthly in the 1850's, being increased to \$12.00 monthly "for the partially disabled or destitute" only, in 1893. The various Indian Wars veterans fared about the same. Our totally disabled veteran of all wars in which the United States had been engaged up to 1893, and living at that time, were awarded by Congress that year a monthly pension of \$50.00.

Civil War disabled veterans were awarded from \$6.00 per month upwards, until the totally disabled reached the original top pension amount of \$12.00 monthly. The Grand Army of the Republic, formed by the veterans of the Civil War in the North, eventually prevailed upon Congress to increase veterans' pensions until a final peak of \$90.00 monthly was reached for the totally disabled. Confederate Army veterans received the same pension treatment soon after the war.

Up to this date, the Veterans' Administration, now responsible for pension payments to veterans of all of our wars, and the dependents of veterans, records total paid out as follows:

<i>Wars</i>	<i>Pension Totals</i>
Revolutionary War	\$70,000,000.00
War of 1812.....	\$46,000,000.00
Indian Wars	\$54,000,000.00
Mexican War	\$35,000,000.00
Civil War	\$3,000,000,000.00

Veterans and their dependents are still pensioned with sums payable into the millions of dollars each month for service in the Spanish American War, and World Wars I and II. A relatively few pensioners remain on the rolls of the Civil and Indian Wars.

With this record of past pension payments, when compared with appropriations made over recent years for many peacetime and wartime measures, it hardly seems creditable that the totally disabled veteran of World War I and World War II, as of this writing, is today paid only \$115.00 monthly to budget and spend in order that he, or she, may live.

Budgeting, and living under a budget are difficult enough when even

moderate money income circumstances prevail. But when the months are as uneven and unbalanced as they are with the present Gregorian calendar system in effect, a truly unnecessary problem of fluctuating budgets is presented to all. This condition could be practically cured if The World Calendar were to be universally adopted—a calendar that is steady and comparable, wherein days and dates always agree, months are more equally apportioned and holidays always appear on their own particular dates and days.

And don't you believe that the two new World Holidays—one at the close of every year and the other in midyear in leap years—will be a welcome boon? Not to mention Christmas on December 25, *always a Monday*—resulting in a long week-end?

For these and many other reasons familiar to most readers of the *Journal*, I am one of the advocates of The World Calendar Association plan and campaign. While my plea, in this instance for its adoption on behalf of the Disabled American Veterans, is being used as only another example to point out the fallacies of the Gregorian calendar; as a business man and lawyer, and a military man—to a degree—I also make the appeal for the adoption of The World Calendar for the general betterment of our postwar world.

WORLD CALENDAR

From The Bank Man, Chicago, Ill., April, 1944

EFFORTS to bring about calendar reform are receiving augmented attention at the present time, due to the fact that 1945 would be a natural year to bring about the changes recommended by The World Calendar Association.

The eccentricities of the calendar, like those of the weather, have been the subject of human objurgation from time immemorial. Unlike the weather, however, something is done about the calendar from time to time. The present calendar has been in use about 200 years. Students of American history can fix the date pretty accurately because they recall the days dropped at that time moved Washington's Birthday from February 11 to February 22, a discrepancy that annoyed the good man all his life.

Nothing so radical is proposed in the new calendar. The idea is largely to eliminate the hopping of monthly dates over the various days of the week, a matter that has been a constant irritation to schedule makers, and which makes most statistical series ridiculous when they happened to hit a short week or a short month.

The proposition is entitled to consideration. It has very respectable backing. Certainly it is something that everyone should know about. We are therefore presenting in this number the proposals of The World Calendar Association, Inc.



HIGH MAJORITY OF CANADIAN SOCIETY APPROVES NEW CALENDAR

*Abstracted from The Journal of The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada,
July-August, 1944*

REPORT of Open Meetings (1944)—On Wednesday, January 19, the Ottawa Centre held a public lecture at the National Museum on the subject of calendar reform. The speaker was Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, and the title of her address was "The World Calendar."

Miss Achelis made clear the intimate association in all ages of astronomy with the calendar, and said that astronomers particularly realized the defects of the present calendar, though now these were apparent to all other phases of civilized life also. She gave a detailed account of recent attempts at calendar reform noting that at the League of Nations conference on the matter in 1931 over 500 different plans for reform or change were submitted. These have more or less crystallized into two main plans, the 13-month plan of 28 days and four weeks to every month, and the 12-month plan of identical quarters each having three months of 31, 30, 30 days respectively. The latter is "The World Calendar," favored by the speaker, who is President of the Association organized to bring it about.

Miss Achelis mentioned Canadians who have been prominent in improvements in the measuring of time, or in calendar reform. Of special interest to the Society was her mention of the work of Dr. H. R. Kingston, a former President of the R.A.S.C.

A number of questions were asked the speaker after the address; they showed general wide approval of calendar reform, but some difference of opinion as to which method was the better.

Dr. T. L. Tanton, President of the Ottawa Centre, was in the chair and introduced Miss Achelis, mentioning how great an amount of time and effort and money she has for years put into the advancing of The World Calendar. The lecture was very well attended, the Museum Hall being quite filled with an interested audience.

NOTE—This meeting has had an interesting sequel. Because of several

inquiries the council felt the need of knowing the members' opinions about calendar reform, etc., and so a little plebiscite was held by means of questionnaires sent out to them. The machinery used was an explanatory covering letter enclosing the questionnaire on a stamped addressed card, to be filled in and returned to the secretary.

The questions asked were simply: Do you approve of calendar reform? Do you approve of The World Calendar? Do you think this Centre should support calendar reform as it sees opportunity to do so? And a space for "Remarks."

A good half of the membership replied—a high percentage for this kind of effort—and examination reveals (a) practically unanimous support for calendar reform; (b) a high majority approval of The World Calendar, but with some members approving of it as a step on the way rather than the final goal; (c) nearly unanimous opinion that the Centre should take such action as it can.

From these results the council of the Ottawa Centre feels justified in asking that other Centres, which have not already done so, express themselves on this important matter, and make their opinions known to the General Council in order that it may speak with an informed voice for the whole Society, and with the authority of the Society as a national body. It is important that these matters be attended to soon, if our influence is to be of use in bringing about calendar reform at the time most appropriate for it.

F. W. MATLEY, *Secretary.*

A POSER FOR MATHEMATICIANS

WHY is it that in our present changeable calendar, wherein days and dates always vary, that the

Fourth day in every fourth month

Sixth day in every sixth month

Eighth day in every eighth month

Twelfth day in every twelfth month

always agree and are the same?

We do not know the answer, do you?



DEATH COMES TO HEAD OF HAYDEN PLANETARIUM

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. BARTON, JR., Chairman and Curator of the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History, a mecca for thousands of people every year, died July 7, 1944, on his fifty-first birthday.

He was born in Baltimore in 1893, was educated in the public schools and graduated with honors from Baltimore City College. He received the degrees of B.S. and M.S. at the University of Pennsylvania. It was there he first became interested in astronomy.

After his service in the First World War, he was with the United States Bureau of Public Roads, later becoming associated with the Franklin Institute and the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia. For ten years he was a Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, leaving that post to become the head of the Department of Civil Engineering at Pennsylvania Military College.

In 1935, when the Hayden Planetarium was opened, Professor Barton was appointed Associate Curator, in 1938 was made Executive Curator, and in 1941 succeeded Dr. Clyde Fisher as Chairman and Curator.

To Professor Barton's credit is ascribed the popularization of that institution, by combining scientific accuracy with popular demonstrative presentation. As Curator of this popular Planetarium, he traveled much. He was a member of the Franklin Institute Eclipse Expedition, going to Conway, New Hampshire, and later to Peru to photograph and study the total eclipse of the sun. He perfected many special instruments for projecting the complete process of the solar eclipses, for showing the actions and colors of the aurora borealis and for throwing an image of the sun on the interior of the Planetarium dome.

Professor Barton has been of inestimable help to The World Calendar Association. He was a staunch and loyal supporter of The World Calendar and wrote articles on the subject. The calendar was frequently listed on the Planetarium lecture program. As a member of the American Advisory Committee of the Association, he was always willing, ready and able to advise and assist in research having to do with time factors. "His death at this early age takes from the Association not only an ardent, skillful and talented aid, but a warm friend that this Association will long miss," states Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association.

LITTLE BUSINESS AIDED BY A PERPETUAL EQUALIZED CALENDAR

By *Thomas Calvert McClary*

Mr. McClary has written many articles on economics and postwar plans. His views on small business, their handicaps, their advantages, and their privileges, we believe will interest all readers who appreciate the problems confronting them.

LITTLE business has reached the point of economic fatigue where it needs more than blood plasma to bring it back to health. It needs relief from the irritations that beset it, particularly in the civilian products realm, and every measure that will ease its burden should be encouraged. One of these is a calendar upon which it can depend. We have the word of the outspoken Maury Maverick that small business is in a bad way and that, unless something definite is done to alleviate its problems in a hurry, it is liable to collapse.

To get an idea of just how big small business is, turn back to days of peace and figures which had not reached astronomical proportions. As of 1940, there were roughly 1,770,000 *retail* units in our country, 753,000 of these employed no salaried help, owners and families doing all the work. Another 400,000 employed only one person each.

Of our 646,000 *service* businesses . . . barber shops, plumbers, tailors, shoe men, etc. . . . 365,000 (over half) employed no salaried help. Of the remainder, a considerable proportion had only one employee each, with, perhaps, an additional part-time employee for apprenticeship or deliveries.

The Department of Commerce reckons a small business as one having a yearly net sales or receipts of less than \$50,000. A wholesaler with annual net turnover of less than \$200,000 is small business. A manufacturer employing less than 100 persons falls into the same class. Jesse Jones painted the picture, stating: "Over nine tenths of all business concerns in the country are small, and these nine tenths account for 45 per cent of the workers employed, and for 34 per cent of the business in dollar volume."

The figures show a shocking maladjustment of employment in ratio to business done and capital invested. During the war years the net profit figures show an even broader stretch. Some small businesses grew into

husky war babies, but the average dealing in civilian goods has been dehydrated of working and renewal capital.

With national conversion to the war effort, small businesses left in the civilian ranks fared generally worse. Small food stores could not get the stock to sell; time and profits have been seriously impaired by the complications of rationing and rising labor costs. Drugstores were, to some extent, in a worse way, because much of their normal business in specialty and luxury items no longer existed. Businesses such as lumber yards were confronted with green lumber, or none at all. Restaurants have been crowded, but their profits have been mangled between ceiling retail prices while food prices were mounting; food shortages necessitating limited trade; increasing labor costs, and corners on vital items such as butter and meat. Specialty and luxury manufacturers, and the suppliers of this group, have been left to fend as best they could.

So far, most of these businesses have managed to get by, but the case of a small food store employing one full-time and one part-time employee is typical. The store formerly made roughly \$75 per week profit; its gross profit today is currently \$25 per week, and, of this, increased labor costs are consuming \$18. Of the remaining \$7 to pay interest on a \$9,000 investment plus management, there has not been much to put aside for badly needed repairs and a fresh inventory when supplies loosen up. The owner foresees a continuation for ten years of price fixing and rationing in some form. He foresees sporadic dumping of some of the enormous surplus stock on hand in both government and private warehouses. In such dumping, he feels he will come off a bad second; the big chains being in the advantageous position to gain most in a surplus market.

Compensating small business to some extent may be this fact; small business is more flexible of management, more readily adaptable to new ideas and meeting change. Undoubtedly, there will be a postwar boom in capital goods and repair work. Small business, with its largely local complexion and flexibility to meet particular needs, is anticipating a good slice of this boom. But the readjustment of the reconversion and rehabilitation period is bound to be spotty. Big business can better absorb the bad spots in its overall spread and, while it may slice down profits, it will not cripple the corporation. Where small business faces danger is that it has not been able to lay by surpluses during the war, its physical plant is impaired and its inventories low, and a bad period, even of short duration, may be the final straw to break that particular business' back. It is going to require all of the flexibility and ingenuity of individual ownership plus much of the efficiency and planning of big business for small business to ride the rough spots and capitalize on better periods under the handicap of small profit margins which, in general, appear inevitable.

One of the most specific and largest losses to small business today is rooted in the circumstances arising out of our antiquated calendar. The ratio of loss to profit is too variable to give a broad estimate. But, for the year 1943, a small-town drugstore estimated calendar fluctuations wiped out two weeks' profits; a small lumber mill found it negotiated a 90-day contract at no profit whatever; a food store estimated that spoilage due to calendar uncertainties cost it 10 per cent loss on its vegetables profit; an assembling plant paid 18 per cent overtime charges; a small paper mill suffered 8.4 per cent over the anticipated absenteeism in six months; a small dry goods store ran a loss on three different sales; and a local trucker found his total pay roll upped 23 per cent overtime on "long week-ends."

Under the present calendar, with its variant weekdays for "date" holidays, such as the Fourth of July, or its variant dates for "day" holidays, such as Labor Day, there is almost no way for small business to anticipate or estimate its holiday business except guesswork. There is no basis for comparison. Perhaps last year a holiday fell on a Friday or Saturday, simultaneously with weekly and mid-month pay days, but this year it falls two days off, affecting the expenditures and vacationing habits of everybody. Then, too, there is the glaring defect that months may have four or five Tuesdays or Thursdays and again four or five Saturdays and Sundays, not to mention the exasperating differences of 24, 25, 26 or 27 weekdays in the months.

So important is calendar fluctuation to *big business* that one department store employs three people whose entire work is researching and mathematically adjusting comparative holiday and date figures from preceding years. One railroad has an entire division of its traffic department occupied with similar comparisons. And one of the most hectic and important departments of a chain grocery store is the one correlating the work between traffic and buying departments. A shipment needed on a Tuesday morning is a loss proposition if it arrives on a Monday holiday and requires overtime charges for delivery and storage; and spoilables shipped in for the week-end are no good if Friday is a holiday and half the people are away.

Big business meets the situation at considerable cost with expert research, and even then occasionally goes for a tumble. *Small business* has no experts and cannot afford individual calculating service. The avoidable variations of the calendar cause losses as ridiculous and exasperating as would be caused by the variations of a universal use of changeable clocks. Even today the 12-hour clock is giving way to the 24-hour clock so as to bring about greater efficiency through greater exactness.

Small business needs desperately to cut losses arising from lack of a

true basis for comparative sales analysis and that can only be done by a new calendar which is the same every quarter; every half; year after year. Of several calendar reforms proposed, the perpetual World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters appears to be the best to meet the desired ends. From the auditing standpoint, the regular pattern of quarters composed of months of 31-30-30 days, with each quarter beginning and ending upon the same day, and with an established *26 weekdays each month* plus Sundays, would save enormous paper work and give a stability to the fiscal side of business not now possible. From the standpoints of comparative costs and comparative sales analyses, the pinning of dated holidays to the same weekday each year, and vice versa, would be such an outstanding aid that it defies description.

When the day arrives that the small businessman can analyze parallel months and quarters for three or four years back, much of his present guesswork and losses will be taken out of his business and daily life. It has been said that *Guessing Is Gambling* which describes the present calendar admirably, but the other side is equally true that *Certainty Is Conserving*, descriptive of the new perpetual World Calendar. The postwar world will be too complex, too dependent upon speed and accuracy of time, to leave room for avoidable variables such as the present calendar. There is the matter of general efficiency and simplification of routine on one hand; on the other is the trend toward lower margins of profit on small orders and individual items, which, in the event of miscalculation or spoilage, represents a rising ratio of loss. Small business must save every penny or else risk dollar losses that may well mean bankruptcy. Taking the guesswork out of the calendar in the postwar world may well mean the difference to small business of profit or loss, its existence or non-existence. Day and date stability is something small business must have.

This need is ably met by The World Calendar of equal quarters wherein the varying time-units agree at the close of every quarter and perfect equalization is had. No longer will small business be penalized, through lack of means in obtaining comparative analysis, while big business has the advantage through its vast financial resources and hundreds of employees. Statistical, accounting and bookkeeping conditions would be equitable for both big and small businesses. This perpetual calendar would be comparable from year to year, quarters would be equalized and the same, and months would have their 26 weekdays, exclusive of Sundays. The square deal of The World Calendar would reflect the square deal in its usage everywhere. All business, without dispute, needs a stabilized and equalized calendar, the same as all business needs and has Standard Time. The World Calendar is a better agent to assure stability, equality and order for our postwar world.

LINKS CHINESE REFORM WITH CALENDAR CHANGE

*By Lewis A. Maverick, Agent for the George M. Maverick Estate Inc.,
San Antonio, Texas*

The writer's article in Agricultural History, October 1940, carries an unusual account of calendar reform in old China. It mentions the eminent Clavius, who assisted the Pope in the Gregorian reform, and the great astronomer Galileo.

WITH reference to your interesting summary, "Calendar Reform across Eighteen Centuries," [*Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 13, pp. 130, 181] permit me to suggest a link between the calendar reform movement of the occidental world, and that of China in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

I quote from my article, "Hsü Kuang-Ch'i, a Chinese Authority on Agriculture," *Agricultural History*, Vol. 14, pages 143-160, October, 1940.

"Father Matteo Ricci penetrated from Chao Chou to Nanking in 1598, and there saw and admired the astronomical instruments that had been constructed by Kuo Shou-Ching three centuries earlier. He found that the clerks of the board of mathematics calculated the calendar by ancient formulas, and that they were unable to understand or use the excellent instruments. . . . Hsü was assigned by the government to serve on the board of mathematics, a body which had jurisdiction over the calendar. The Chinese year begins with a new moon and it usually includes 12 and sometimes 13 lunar months. Rites are prescribed to be held at the time of each full moon and each new moon, so that these dates must be calculated.

"The agricultural seasons depend, of course, upon the true solar year, and must be located in this year of varying length. Astrological considerations and lucky days are important. Most exacting of all, eclipses of sun and moon must be forecast, for important services attend these events.

"Hsü knew that, by virtue of recent European discoveries, the missionaries were in possession of greater knowledge and skill in the field of astronomy than the Mohammedans, who, quite properly, had been regarded

until then as the leading authorities. Father Ricci had been a pupil in Rome of the great Clavius (Father Christopher Klau, 1538-1612), who served in the reform of the Julian calendar and the introduction of the Gregorian. Hsü was not yet powerful enough to secure the appointment of these foreigners to the board, but in 1611 he succeeded in getting two of them appointed to serve as his aides.

"A difference arose in forecasts of an eclipse by the Chinese astronomers and the Europeans, and the latter were proved correct, a victory which greatly enhanced their prestige. . . . In 1628, Hsü attained the supreme dignity of *kolao*, or minister of state. He summoned Father John Terrenz to Peking to reform the method of calculating the calendar. Father Terrenz wrote back to his former colleague, Galileo, to enlist aid in the preparation of tables of eclipses according to the new methods then being introduced in Europe. Father Terrenz died in 1630, and Fathers Johann Adam Schall von Bell and Giacomo Rho were designated to continue the work of calendar reform.

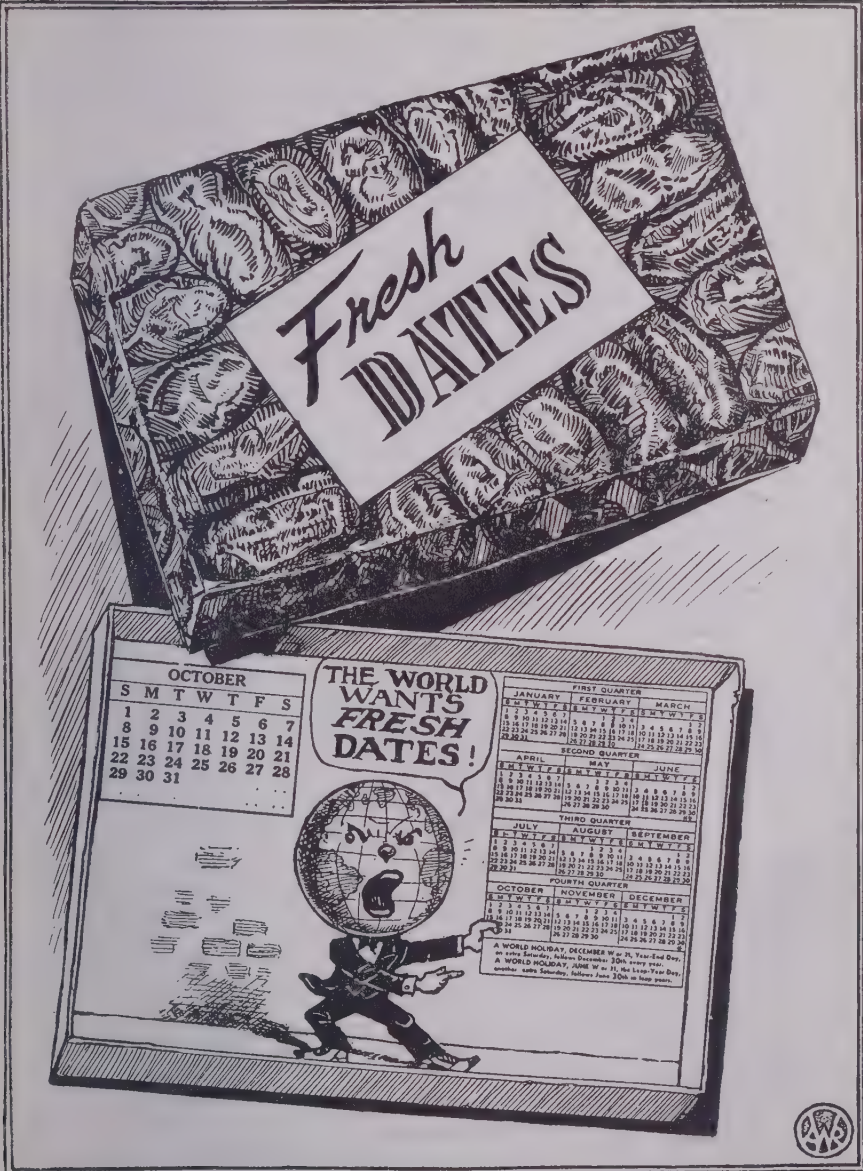
"They realized that if European methods were to be introduced, they must prepare a systematic course in mathematics and astronomy for the staff. Father Terrenz had begun to translate European works for this purpose; his successors now completed the course, which was published under the title of the Ch'ung Cheng Calendar."

References will be found in the article; probably the most important are Louis Pfister, S. J., *Notices biographiques et bibliographiques de tous les membres de la Compagnie de Jésus qui ont vécu en Chine pour y prêcher l'Evangile* (Shanghai, 1932-34, 2 vols.) and Alexander Wylie, *Notes on Chinese Literature* (Shanghai, 1902).

MANY A TRUE WORD IS SPOKEN IN JEST

AT a dinner with friends on the first of April, Miss Achelis was given a box of "Fresh Dates" and wishing to share them she was greeted with hilarious laughter and exclamations of "April fool." The box contained not the fruit but a card with calendar dates. Heartily joining in the fun, she immediately saw in it more than a joke and asked her friend Mrs. Albertine R. Wheelan, who had designed the card, to illustrate the box with the card. These "Fresh Dates" are now offered to readers of the JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM and the entire world. For the last three months, or the last quarter of 1944, these "Fresh Dates" will actually be ours to enjoy and everyone will have the opportunity to sample and test these dates—and to order them for his daily use and enjoyment by 1950.





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MANY A TRUE WORD IS SPOKEN IN JEST

THE PROBLEM OF LEAP YEAR

By David Dietz, Science Editor, Scripps-Howard Newspapers

SINCE today is February 29, the extra day that leap year brings, this is an ideal time to discuss the subject of the calendar and its reform. Leap year thus far has been marked by an absence of the usual quantity of jokes about the girls doing the proposing in leap year. That may be due to the war and the absence of so many young men from the home front. Perhaps it is due to a general acceptance of the idea once so vigorously promulgated by Henry Mencken that in leap year or any other year it is the young lady who marks her man and proceeds to get him.

But returning to safer, scientific ground, let us note the cause of our calendar difficulties. It arises from the fact that the earth does not go around the sun in an even number of days but in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. Therefore any calendar designed to repeat itself endlessly gets out of order.

Julius Caesar started leap year when he found the Roman calendar completely off schedule. So he put in the extra day every fourth year.

But Caesar's idea introduced too much compensation into the calendar with the result that a day was gained every 128 years. By the year 1582 the calendar was out of whack by 10 days. It was at this point that Pope Gregory XIII took a hand in the situation and devised a rule by which every year whose date number is evenly divisible by four, with the exception of one divisible by 100, unless it is also divisible by 400, shall be a leap year. Eventually, however, the calendar will get itself out of order again because it does not fall behind three days in 400 years, but three days in 384 years. It will be some time, therefore, before we need worry about the situation; this discrepancy will amount to one day in about 3,300 years.

Meanwhile, however, many reformers would simplify the calendar. The most favored suggestion is the so-called "World Calendar." This would divide the year into four equal quarters. Each quarter would have a month of 31 days followed by two months of 30 days each, thus accounting for 364 days. The last day of the year would be known as Year-End Day and designated as December W or 31. Leap year, in this calendar, would be celebrated not by an extra day in February but by an extra day at the end of June, known as June W or 31.

U. S. NAVY COMMANDER DISCUSSES FOURTEEN CALENDARS NOW IN USE

*By Commander W. A. Mason, U.S.N. (Ret.), Hydrographic Office,
Washington, D. C.*

*Abridged From The Navigator's Log, Naval Air Training Station, Holly-
wood, Fla., November 20, 1943*

CONSIDER our Calendar—or rather, “Those Calendars,” for a moment’s reflection will disclose that we have 14 of them, seven for ordinary years and seven more for the leap years. This is obvious when it is remembered that the year may commence any day of the week. There are 28 varieties of months.

Our months have an unequal number of days (28 to 31) and likewise the quarters (90 to 92). The first half of the year has 181 or 182 days while the last half has 184, a difference of 1.7 per cent. No year is a duplicate of another except at irregular intervals. The year cannot be divided into equal halves, quarters, thirds, sixths or twelfths. Neither can it be divided into weeks.

The anniversary of an event seldom falls on the same day of the week. Holidays are variable. Those that come on stated days fall on different dates (such as Thanksgiving). Those that come on stated dates fall on different days (such as Christmas). It is almost impossible to designate a set time for a weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly meeting. If a date is chosen it will eventually fall on a holiday or Sunday. If a day is used it will sometimes be a holiday. Man is therefore driven to various subterfuges such as that of designating the day for “General Election” as “the first Tuesday after the first Monday.” The businessman finds it impossible to compare a given period of one year with a similar period of another year as they don’t contain the same number of weekdays.

The World Calendar Association proposes to do something about this confusing situation and is enlisting support for its proposed “World Cal-

endar" which divides the year into four equal quarters of 91 days each, 13 of which shall be Sundays and 78 weekdays. The first month in each quarter would have 31 days including 5 Sundays; the other two months in each quarter would be of 30 days and 4 Sundays each. This calendar would be perpetual each year commencing on Sunday, 1 January.

A moment with a lead pencil will indicate that the above plan would result in a year of 364 days and therefore requires that an extra day be inserted. This is done after Saturday, 30 December. This intercalary day would be an extra Saturday, a World Holiday. The New Year would commence on Sunday, 1 January. When leap year comes around a similar intercalary day would be inserted at the end of June. It too would be Saturday and a World Holiday.

Under this plan all holidays would be "stabilized." Christmas for instance would always fall on Monday. Many other advantages will result if this plan is adopted. Being perpetual, one calendar will suffice indefinitely and could be made of metal or plastic.

No great alteration in the present calendar is necessary. Six of the months would retain their present quota of days without change. March, August and May would each lose a day, April would gain one and February two. Nothing but the inertia of custom holds back this reform which would benefit all classes of people.

TORONTO MEN FORM COMMITTEE

AT the request of J. Royden Gilley, Comptroller of Hart House, University of Toronto, Dr. R. H. Coats, formerly Statistician for the Dominion of Canada; Dr. C. A. Chant, Editor of *The Journal* of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada; Dr. Andrew Thomson, Assistant Controller, Meteorological Services of Canada, and W. R. Cowan, Assistant Comptroller of Hart House, have agreed to act as The World Calendar Committee in the Toronto area.

All of these men have been interested in calendar reform for some time; and their appointment is indicative of the interest in this movement and the seriousness with which it is contemplated.



CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

New Calendar Proposal

Pontiac (Mich.) Daily Press

June 19, 1944

FOR many years The World Calendar Association has been battling to institute a new calendar. Now the organization is focusing its attention on January 1, 1950, as this particular January becomes a logical starting point and coincides precisely with the organization's plan.

The World Calendar has much to commend it. The year is divided into four equal quarters of three months totaling 91 days. The first month in each quarter has 31 days, and the two succeeding months have 30 respectively. Each quarter begins with Sunday the first, and ends with Saturday the thirtieth.

One of the distinctive features lies in the fact that the same date would fall on the same day each year. Christmas, for example, would always be on Monday. Easter now wanders over a range extending from March 22 to April 25, but under the new calendar it is suggested that Easter always be on April 8. Several important religious groups have already approved the proposed change.

Merchants would be especially interested in the fact that each of the 12 months would have 26 business days.

Another distinctive feature lies in the addition of a new holiday. As outlined above, the calendar embraces but 364 days; and to add the 365th, the organization proposes a World Holiday between the end of one year and the beginning of the next. This would be known as a World Holiday and would simply figure as an extra Saturday and would be observed as a holiday.

Leap year's problems was solved by adding one day every four years in the summer between the conclusion of June and the beginning of July. This, also, would be a World Holiday.

There are many features commending the proposal and flaws are hard to find. There may be inherent inertia to be

overcome but once the idea has been discussed and digested, it sounds sensible and logical.

Mankind has tinkered with the calendar for centuries. Perhaps one more repair job would fix the critter for good.

Orchids for Miss Achelis

Medina (N. Y.) Daily Journal-Register

February 17, 1944

ON the jacket of one of the best books on the calendar published in many months is a short personal sketch supplied by publishers G. P. Putnam's Sons of "The Author" of *The Calendar for Everybody*. The sketch is as follows:

"At middle age Elisabeth Achelis became interested in improving our imperfect method of clicking off the hours, days, months and years.

"In 1929, while at the Lake Placid Club, she attended a lecture on the 13-month calendar which George Eastman, the camera manufacturer, was trying to bring before the League of Nations at Geneva for universal adoption. Several things were wrong with his plan. For 13 cannot be halved or quartered, and the newly invented month, Sol, also was objectionable. Miss Achelis might have dismissed the whole matter but for a brief communication that appeared in *The New York Times*, wherein the writer proposed a 12-month calendar of equal quarters. This plan was immediately appealing and she named it The World Calendar, recognizing its global aspect. This new plan was laid before her minister, her lawyer, the president of her bank and various business men who unanimously liked the idea.

"She then, with friends, organized The World Calendar Association in 1930, and the following year attended the International Calendar Conference at the League of Nations where the plan successfully checkmated the 13-month calendar. Since then The World Calendar has made rapid strides and its adoption is a foregone conclusion."

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

Calendar Change Urged By Texas Professor

*From University of Texas News Service,
Austin*

IT'S probably "only a matter of education" before most of the nations of the world will adopt a new, simplified World Calendar, Dr. J. W. Baldwin, University of Texas professor, believes.

This new calendar—already approved by 14 foreign countries—would retain the 12-month year of only 365 days with equal 91-day quarters. January, April, July, and October, first month in each quarter, would have 31 days and all other months would have 30 days.

In this way—equalizing the quarters—the dates of the month would be "frozen" on the same days of the week every year. Christmas, for example, would be permanently fixed on Monday [December 25].

Such a stabilization of days and equalization of quarters would "save billions of dollars" in the statistical work and bookkeeping of government and industry, Dr. Baldwin points out, since the quarter is the basic unit of comparison and planning in such work.

"Under our present calendar the quarters are unstable and irregular, making comparative work with statistics highly complicated," he explains.

To preserve the regularity of the seasons under this new calendar the 365th day of the year would be observed as an extra Saturday, December W, a world-wide holiday. In leap years, an extra day, June W, would be observed in mid-year.

Not a member of any calendar-change organization himself, Dr. Baldwin nevertheless is busy voluntarily writing, making speeches and distributing literature advocating this calendar reform.

"The idea is practical, sensible, and not radically different from our present plan," he points out, "and I feel it's only a matter of education before the world will accept this new calendar.

"In Texas, I've found definite enthusiasm for the change," he added, "with the only criticism coming from those who merely oppose changing the calendar because it is an institution of our society, although many do not realize that our present calendar is less than 200 years old."

Newspaper Man Is Eager for New Calendar

By GEORGE B. McCORMICK

*News Department, Daily Local News, West
Chester, Pa.*

THIS is coming from a "red-hot" advocate of calendar reform!

For some years I have gathered clippings on this subject, from numerous newspapers, magazines, etc., and am firmly established in the belief in the great need to suffering humanity for a new calendar to save us so much annoyance and confusion in planning our accustomed duties. There are so many advantages in the reform advocated by your Association.

While in France, with the American Expeditionary Forces, in 1918-1919, I readily took to the 24-hour time system, and had no trouble knowing when to arrive at a railroad station to take the 1844 train. So let's get at work on the new calendar of 12 months, with semi-annual and quarterly terms each of the same number of days—a perfect time measurement. It will be a great convenience to have all the years alike, with each quarter beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday, each quarter with 13 weeks and 91 days.

I have been a newspaper reporter and

correspondent for half a century, and have experienced trouble in meeting advanced assignments for certain dates. For instance, for more than 20 years I have been an officer of the Chester County Firemen's Association, with monthly meetings scheduled for the year in advance, on the second Friday night of each month. Some months the meeting-night would fall on the 8th, and in other months on the 14th; the same with monthly meetings of the Historical Society, with meetings on the third Tuesday of each month—some months on the 15th, and others on the 21st. With the new calendar, the firemen would gather on the second Friday, regardless of the date, and the historians on the third Tuesday.

I surely do wish you good luck in your labors for a calendar reform.

The World Calendar

By W. THETFORD LEVINESS

From Gotham Life, New York, N. Y., January 1, 1944

NEW Year's Day, 1944, is a reminder that, if the world today were as peace-conscious as it is obviously war-conscious, there might be rejoicing at the end of this year over the adoption of The World Calendar, a stabilizing instrument of measurement for the days of the year.

The World Calendar is advocated by a sturdy band of pedants who call themselves collectively The World Calendar Association—an educational institution, incidentally, recognized under the laws of the State of New York. Their office is at 630 Fifth Avenue, in the International Building—appropriately enough, since this is indeed an international movement.

The calendar proposed would equalize the quarters of the year and cause each date to fall upon the same day of the week every year. Quarters would be of 3 months or 91 days each; the first month would have 31 days, the remaining two 30 each. All this adds up to 364 days in a 12-month year. But the Gregorian calendar, a revision of the old Julian form, now in use,

has 365 days and 366 in leap year, and is astronomically very nearly correct. The World Calendar Association proposes to intercalate these days into the year without interrupting the normal successions of either the week, the month, or the year as a whole. The 365th day, to be known as Year-End Day, would be considered an extra Saturday at the end of each year; while the 366th day would be another extra Saturday placed between June and July every fourth year (except century years, only one out of four of which is a leap year). Both these intercalated days would be considered holidays, and since the war began it has been strongly urged that they be given over every year to programs leading toward lasting peace.

Only seven changes are otherwise necessary to bring about this stabilized calendar. February is given two more days, and April one more; the 31st days of March, May and August are eliminated; and December 31 is converted into Year-End Day.

The movement has gained much momentum in Latin-America, and may be put into effect within a few years among nations of the Pan-American Union, including the United States. The war has curtailed activity in the Old World but Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of the Association, was received favorably when she presented the idea to the League of Nations at a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, several years before World War II. It is hoped that the nations will agree upon this scheme and that the calendar will be adopted on a world-wide basis within a few years after an armistice. The change must be made when the Gregorian year begins on a Sunday, so that no days will be lost; but a resolution to adopt it at such a time could be passed by an international tribunal at any time prior to that. The issue may prove to be a basic test of international collaboration in the postwar world; if the United Nations and the elements of defeat can agree upon one matter affecting the lives of all the world's peoples, there may very well be a precedent established for greater collaboration on even more vital issues. At least the backers of the revised calendar think it's worth trying.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

Your World Calendar plan interests me tremendously; as a former retailer, it certainly has a great appeal for me.—Robert R. Guthrie, New York City.

I feel sure that your efforts will not be in vain, and that, very shortly, we shall be using *The World Calendar*: perhaps not at the end of this year on account of the present state of relationships, but *I do* think that *The World Calendar* should be one of the foremost objects in our postwar world.—Donald Gates, Hove, England.

I am heartily in support of the proposed new World Calendar of four 91-day quarters, an extra day, and the leap-year day. It will be a great improvement in our social system when achieved.—C. L. Kephart, Arlington, Va.

I have a growing belief in the value and feasibility of *The World Calendar* and so far as I have been able I have been suggesting it to my associates.—Dr. E. E. Rall, Pres., North Central College, Naperville, Ill.

The arguments for *The World Calendar* are so trenchant that no thinking person can afford to ignore them.—Horace Renegar, Dir., The Tulane Univ. of La., New Orleans.

For a number of years I have had the privilege of reading what you have printed in the *Journal of Calendar Reform* and it seems that there would be many advantages in making the changes that are suggested. Many problems have become World Problems; then why not a World Calendar? Especially NOW "the last four months of 1944 are the same in both calendars!" Mrs. C. E. Ranck, Missionary, Los Angeles, Cal.

It is good in every field of endeavor and will at last standardize the calendar, which has never been done.—Leland L. Mooers, Eugene, Ore.

Your form of a calendar is ideal, and we offer the wish that the obstacles in the way of its early adoption may all soon

fall by the wayside.—Walter W. Hoops, Mgr., Economy Blue Print Co., New York City.

I am "all for" this action and hope it may be taken in the near future.—Mary E. Woolley, former Pres., Mount Holyoke Coll., Westport, N. Y.

I have always felt that *The World Calendar* put in effect would be one of the greatest steps in history.—Arthur S. Hamilton, Sec.-Treas., *The Fraternal Monitor*, Rochester, N. Y.

As you know, I am a believer in the improved calendar and hope that it may come into adoption at an early stage.—Dr. Dougald C. Jackson, Cambridge, Mass.

There is much, very much, in favor of your proposal. — Morton Bodfish, Exec. Vice Pres., U. S. Savings & Loan League, Chicago, Ill.

The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters has quite a number of good points, and few, if any, bad ones. David G. Fleet, Asst. to Pres., Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., San Diego, Cal.

I am quite familiar with it and think it excellent and will do whatever I can to further its adoption.—Emil Brisacher, Advertising Engineer, San Francisco, Cal.

I am very much in favor of it.—Rittenhouse Neisser, Librn., Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

I have long been interested in the aims of *The World Calendar Association* and hope that at some date in the not too distant future it will be possible to realize your aims.—Wm. C. Planz, Pres., Textile Export Association of the United States.

We are very much in favor of the calendar which your Association proposes, because of the stability given the arrangement of days and holidays.—Frank G. Huntress, Pres., Express Publishing Co., San Antonio, Tex.

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Membership is based on active interest in the study of adequate and effective improvement of the calendar. Owing to lack of space, a large number of names have been omitted. They will be printed in future issues.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR REFORM OF THE CALENDAR

ARGENTINA: Comité Argentino del Calendario Mundial, Admiral José Guisasola, Chairman, Ministerio de Marina, Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA: Committee on Calendar Reform of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, C. W. Allen, Secy., Solar Observatory, Canberra.

BELGIUM: Belgian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Professor M. Dehalu, President, l'Université de Liège, Liège.

BOLIVIA: Comité Boliviano del Calendario Mundial, Don Moises Santivanez, Chairman, Biblioteca Nacional, Sucre.

BRAZIL: Comité Brasileiro do Calendario Mundial, Rear Admiral Radier de Aquino, Chairman, Rua Raul Pompeia No. 133, Rio de Janeiro.

CANADA: Rational Calendar Association, J. Royden Gille, Hart House, University of Toronto; A. J. Hills, National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa.

CHILE: Comité Chileno del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Cumming, Chairman, Calle Manuel Rodriguez, Santiago.

CHINA: Chinese Association for the Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Ch'ing-Sung Yü, Director, National Institute of Astronomy, Kunming, Yunnan.

COLOMBIA: Comité Colombiano del Calendario Mundial, Bogota.

COSTA RICA: Comité Costarricense del Calendario Mundial (Igualmente de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador y Nicaragua), Don Teodoro Picado, Chairman, San José.

CUBA: Comité Cubano del Calendario Mundial, Belén Observatory, Havana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Comité Dominicano del Calendario Mundial, Barney N. Morgan, Chairman, Box 727, Ciudad Trujillo.

ECUADOR: Comité Ecuatoriano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Chairman, Calle Cienfuegos 153, Santiago, Chile.

ENGLAND: Rational Calendar Association, C. David Stelling, Director, 38, Parliament Street, London.

FRANCE: Comité National pour la Reforme du Calendrier, Senateur Justin Godart, President; Paul-Louis Hervier, Secy., 5, Rue Bernoulli, Paris.

GERMANY: Deutscher Ausschuss für Kalenderreform, Dr. Grosse, Geschäftsführer, Neue Wilhelmstr. 9/11, Berlin N. W. 7.—

Der Weltbund für Kalenderreform, Dr. Rudolph Blochmann, Secy., 24 Lornsenstrasse, Kiel.

GREECE: Greek National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. S. Plakidis, Secy., Observatory of University of Athens.

HUNGARY: Hungarian Committee for Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Paul Vajda, Secy., 9 Eotös Utca, Budapest.

IRELAND: Committee for Calendar Reform, E. K. Eason, Secy., 80, Mid. Abbey St., Dublin.

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SWITZERLAND: Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Emile Marchand, Secy., Mythenstrasse 2, Zurich 2.—Comité International de Coopération de l'Association Universelle du Calendrier, M. Raymond Mage, Secrétaire Général, Palais Wilson, Geneva.

TURKEY: Committee on Calendar Reform, Dr. M. I. Dereoglu, Secy., P. O. Box 1121, Hanhaym Han No. 10, Istanbul.

URUGUAY: Comité Uruguayo del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Reyes Thevenet, Chairman, Liceo de Enseñanza Secundaria Hector Miranda, Calle Sierra 2268, Montevideo.

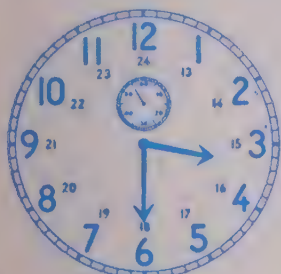
VENEZUELA: Comité Venezolano del Calendario Mundial, Don Antonio Arráiz, Chairman, c/o El Nacional, Apartado de Correos 209, Caracas.

YUGOSLAVIA: Yugoslavian Committee on Calendar Reform, Georges Curcin, Chairman, Poenkareova 25—III, Belgrade.

TWO UP-TO-DATE TIME PIECES

THIS WE HAVE NOW! WE SHOULD HAVE THIS!

THE TWENTY-FOUR HOUR CLOCK



EVERY SECOND, MINUTE, HOUR THE SAME

THE ARMED FORCES performed a master stroke when they replaced the A.M. and P.M. clock time with the 24-hour clock. This new clock time is now in practical use among the allied forces.

The remarkable duodecimal number 12, in this instance the twice-told twelve, has been definitely established for our men in service. The hours are counted in hundreds to take care of the minutes, for example, the old 3.20 p.m. becomes 1530.

With the greatest simplicity and ease, confusion was changed to order, misunderstanding to clarity.

THE UNITED NATIONS and PEOPLES would do well to use the 24-hour clock in their daily lives and affairs, and acquire the same simplicity.

THESE TWO NEW AND MODERN TIME-PIECES are based on the duodecimal number 12 divided into equal quarters, thirds and halves, a MUST in all time-reckoning.

for further information:

630 FIFTH AVENUE THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC. NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

THE NEW WORLD CALENDAR

JANUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	FEBRUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	MARCH S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
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EVERY DAY, DATE, YEAR THE SAME

THE NEW 12-month year is divided into equal quarters of 3 months or 13 weeks or 91 days; the months are arranged in 31-30-30 days; each month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays. All the time units agree at the end of every quarter-year. The old December 31 becomes the new December W*, an extra Saturday, and the new year begins on Sunday, January 1. The old February 29 in leap years becomes the new June W*, another extra Saturday. Both December W and June W are World Holidays.

With a similar simplicity and ease, confusion gives way to order, changeability to stability.

THE UNITED NATIONS and PEOPLES would do well to consider the practical benefits of The World Calendar as it affects their affairs, preliminary to general world adoption.

YOUR Country needs YOUR MONEY
for
VICTORY

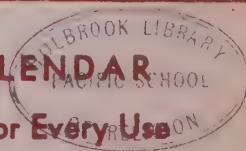
Buy more and more WAR BONDS
and STAMPS for an early PEACE!



After reading, kindly file, catalog or pass along to others.

Journal of
**CALENDAR
REFORM**

THE WORLD CALENDAR
A Superior Time-Plan for Every Use



FOURTH QUARTER

1944

1944

PRESENT GREGORIAN CALENDAR

PROPOSED WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29					26	27	28	29	30	31	
30	31																			
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
30																				
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	31																			
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
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29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
														31	*					

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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SECOND QUARTER																				
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				**
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				*

This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

* A WORLD HOLIDAY, DECEMBER W, or 31, the Year-End Day, an extra Saturday, follows December 30th every year.
** A WORLD HOLIDAY, JUNE W, or 31, the Leap-Year Day, another Saturday, follows June 30th in leap years.

THE WORLD CALENDAR

THE WORLD CALENDAR of 12 months and equal quarters is a logical rearrangement of our present calendar. Every year is the same and begins on Sunday, January 1.

THE YEAR is divided into equal quarters of 3 months—13 weeks—91 days. The months are arranged in 31-30-30 days: each month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays. The various time-units all agree at the end of quarter-years.

* THE 365th DAY at the close of every year is the natural Year-End Day, the extra Saturday, December W or 31. ** In leap years the 366th day, the Leap-Year Day (the old February 29), is placed in the midyear on another extra Saturday, June W or 31. Both are World Holidays; and every business year begins with Monday, January 2.

THIS YEAR is significant because the last four months are the same in both the old and new calendars; Sunday, the old December 31, is comparable to the extra Saturday, December W—a World Holiday—both non-working days.

YOU have the opportunity to apply this calendar and observe its benefits YOURSELF in the last four months of this year.

The Last Four Months of 1944 Are The Same in Both Calendars



A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW WORLD

VOL. XIV

FOURTH QUARTER, 1944

No. 4

DECEMBER is largely a month of contemplation, a month for summing up the year's achievement. The year just ending has been a momentous one. Steadily and heroically the men of the United Nations have forged ahead in the war, and all signs point to victory on the widely separated fronts, notwithstanding the gigantic task that still lies ahead.

Our nation once again has proved its democracy. With nearly 12 million men in uniform, we have in an orderly and democratic fashion exercised our right of franchise, an event that has amazed even our most democratic allies.

The World Calendar Association can review the year now ending with satisfaction. Although the war and the presidential election campaign overshadowed the importance of calendar revision at this time, numerous organizations, varying in membership and objectives, have endorsed The World Calendar. From these will emerge much that is constructive. There is an ever growing feeling that present and postwar planning should include a common and improved denominator of time.

Those who oppose The World Calendar for religious or other reasons have publicly presented their views and firmly asserted their contentions. Their differences have been given wide publicity and are in line with the age-old issue: fundamentalism as opposed to liberalism, conservatism against progressiveness, and the set mind against the open mind.

Plans for peace and for rehabilitation are receiving full attention. National and international consciousness have awakened nations to their after-war responsibilities, resulting in international conferences—on economics at Bretton Woods, on food and agriculture at Hot Springs, on relief and rehabilitation at Atlantic City, and on peace plans at Dumbarton Oaks. These vast programs demand an increasing use of the calendar and can best be served by the new perpetual World Calendar, because it will save countless hours in coordinating the manifold details incident to such a vast program.

It is our aim and purpose to knit together the many threads of individual and group approval, together with the endorsements of national and international organizations, into a strong skein, and with this weight of public opinion obtain general approval of The World Calendar by 1948. This will give everyone an opportunity to arrange their affairs so that the new time-plan may be put into actual operation on Sunday, January 1, 1950, when again both the Gregorian and The World Calendar agree.

To our readers and everyone everywhere we wish happiness, good health and God's blessing in 1945.

CALENDAR REFORM

October, November, December
1944

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EMERSON BREWER, Editor

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PLANS ELIMINATED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS INCLUDE DUPLICATE OF EDWARDS CALENDAR

By Essy Key-Rasmussen, former member of the Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations, in charge of Calendar Reform

IN the previous issue of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*, considerable notice was given the Edwards Perpetual Calendar because of Resolution 39 which has been referred to the United States Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs. Up to this time, no action has been taken.

As a Member of the Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations, in charge of Calendar Reform, 1921-39, I wish to call the attention of readers of the *Journal* and The World Calendar Association itself to the fact that the Edwards Perpetual Calendar is a direct replica of Professor L. A. Grosclaude's plan which was published in Switzerland, March 1900. It is probable that, because of the many years which have elapsed since then, Lieutenant Willard E. Edwards, U.S.N.R., was unaware of this fact.

For the interest of calendar reform in general and of The World Calendar in particular, I should like to mention several calendar proposals that were submitted to the League of Nations in the many years that I was a member of the Section in charge of Calendar Reform.

From the more than 500 plans presented to the League of Nations, and of which all but two were eliminated by the Communications and Transit Committee and also by the International Conference held in Geneva in 1931, I restate a few:

THE GROSCLAUDE PLAN

As just mentioned, the eminent Swiss educator proposed, as early as March 1900, a perpetual 12-month calendar of equal quarters having three months of 30, 30, 31 days and beginning the year with a Monday. It contained the annual "blank day" to be inserted between December 31 and January 1, and Leap-day to be inserted between June 31 and July 1. This plan was rejected by the official Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform for the one based on 12 months of equal quarters, including the extra days,

the change of familiar dates such as the Fourth of July, which became Sol 17. Then, too, the complete upheaval that would result from the adoption of this calendar was overwhelming in its effect. For instance, only the first 28 days of January would remain and thus be comparable with the present calendar—all of the other 337 days being converted to new dates. And to many, the sameness of the 13-month calendar was distasteful and benumbing. The thirteenth month, too, constantly intruded itself like the proverbial sore thumb. Finally, it would be extremely difficult to compare historical records and valuable research material of the past with the present. Miss Achelis in her recent book, *The Calendar for Everybody*, summed up the objections to the plan in the following words: "The 13-month plan, in its cyclonic change, proved its own undoing. It dealt in extremes and nature ever resents extremes." The League of Nations eliminated it when in 1937 the Council submitted only The World Calendar to the various nations for their opinion.

After having fought valiantly for many years for the adoption of the 13-month calendar, under the able leadership of George Eastman in the United States and Moses B. Cotsworth in England, the International Fixed Calendar League, with offices in London, England, and in Rochester, New York, quietly closed its doors about 1937, and activities ceased.

OTHER REFORMS

Other calendar reforms were planned on the decimal system; plans for 5, 6 or 10-day weeks; a calendar that would change the date of the new year to make it coincident with a seasonal beginning, such as the winter solstice or the spring equinox; and plans that contained *more* than one intercalary day every year and two in leap years. All these were rejected as being too inconvenient and causing unnecessary confusion.

It is distinctly satisfying to calendar reformers that with the passing years The World Calendar is growing in approval and is coming to be recognized as a valuable instrument for bringing greater unity and order into our time measurement.

Its adoption would be greatly facilitated were calendar reformers to present a united front and rally around The World Calendar, the plan that Chile in its draft resolution presented before the Council of the League in 1937 and which received the official approval of 14 nations—Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay.



AVIATION INDUSTRY WILL BE GREATLY BENEFITED BY WORLD CALENDAR

By C. B. Gilbert, President of Gilbert Air Services, as told to Morton P. Gudebrod, Associated Press Foreign Correspondent, Paris Bureau

GENERAL MACARTHUR issues a communique from his advanced headquarters in the jungles of New Guinea . . . three days later he meets President Roosevelt at Pearl Harbor.

A foreign correspondent, off on home leave, bids goodbye to the boys at the Press Hostel in Chungking on Monday morning . . . on Friday afternoon he's shaking hands with the boss in New York.

D-Day plus ten, and doughboys who were wounded on the beaches of Normandy are lying in soft hospital beds here in the States—brought back by flying ambulance.

The Air Transport Command announces casually that planes under its control have completed 200,000 trans-Atlantic crossings. . . .

Miracles?

Not at all. A few years ago any one of those flights would have been front page stuff. Today they're routine. This is the age of flight.

Under the stimulus of war, aviation has taken such tremendous strides that even the most uncautious prophet stands a good chance of seeing his predictions not only fulfilled, but outdistanced a few years hence. When the fighting ends and the world goes back to peaceful commerce, all this experience in building aircraft, all the training of personnel, pioneering of air routes and construction of far-flung bases will be the heritage of civil aviation. And our airlines, while serving the armed forces directly and at the same time maintaining vital civilian service despite rigidly limited equipment, have been planning for the day when the skies will be filled with planes carrying ordinary civilians, business men and tourists, along the air lanes of the earth.

Perhaps it's bromidic to speak of air transport "shrinking the earth"; but it's a literal fact that *today* no inhabited spot on the face of the earth is more than 60 air hours from your home—wherever you live! Unless

you wear a lot of very shiny gold braid, of course, or carry a AAA-1 priority, you can't get a ticket now, but the civil airlines are prepared to accommodate you, on an ordinary ticket, as soon as they are given the go-ahead signal.

The Gilbert company is now planning to operate air-express "feeder" routes throughout several Eastern States, as soon after the war as aircraft and other equipment can be obtained. The project calls for the use of light planes, and helicopters on certain of the divisions.

The task of projecting an airline project many months in advance is a complicated one because of the many uncertain factors involved. Both in estimating our costs of operation and in laying out a system of flight schedules, we could effect a very substantial saving in time and money if we had a calendar that was stable and properly balanced, such as The World Calendar.

With equal quarters of each year and unchanging holidays, our plans, once laid out, would not require continual and costly revisions to fit our operations to the vagaries of the present calendar. It would greatly simplify the planning of a long-term expansion program.

I feel sure that the aviation industry, like those in so many other fields, would be enormously benefited by the general adoption of the perpetual World Calendar. Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, must have felt the same way in 1932 because, just previous to his lamentable death, he wrote:

"... leaders in modern progress see the importance of calendar reform, and their support has an importance which cannot be ignored. Scientists, engineers, aviators and those in similar lines of progress are notably receptive to new ideas. They visualize a revised calendar as inevitable."

And new ideas are characteristics of aviation. It will be no ordinary plane that will waft you from New York to San Francisco in 11 hours. Here is a conservative, as you will see, prediction of the Air Pullman of tomorrow as envisioned by William B. Stout and Franklin M. Reck, aviation researchers and plane designers, in their recent book, *Tomorrow We Fly*.

"It's a low-wing monoplane in the 60-ton class. It has four engines of 3,000 horsepower each and will cruise at 266 miles per hour... its 118-foot-long cabin will accommodate 100 passengers by day and 56 by night, plus a couple of tons of cargo. This is the deluxe kind of ship... with compartments, observation and lounge. With such a superliner our airlines expect to capture 75 per cent of the nation's Pullman traffic instead of the 13-plus per cent carried in 1942."

Where will the airlines get enough passengers to operate fleets of such ships?

Every form of passenger transportation—trains, buses, airlines—will find an unprecedented demand for its services after the war. Recent surveys have shown that of all travelers since our country entered the war 78 per cent had never before ridden in any form of long-haul transport. The advantages of travel, as a means of spurring business and trade relations, as well as for recreation and adventure, have been taught to literally millions of plain Americans. And the travel virus is a hardy one.

Neither trains nor buses nor planes will hunger for customers, but the earthbound carriers are subject to certain limitations that don't affect the airways. To increase traffic or to speed schedules appreciably beyond a certain point, railroads must acquire new rights of way and install new trackage; curves must be widened to permit trains to round them at higher speeds—both expensive and time-consuming tasks. And Robert Moses, City Planning Commissioner of New York, predicts that it will be decades before enough highways are built or city thoroughfares improved to allow road space and terminal facilities for many more inter-city buses than were operating just before gasoline shortages curtailed service.

The number and size of tomorrow's airliners and their speed and range of operation seem limited only by the size and location of world airports—but to a very great extent this factor already has been taken care of by the needs of global warfare. Vast military airports, equipped with every modern traffic control feature and with runways capable of accommodating such air giants as the B-29 and the B-32 have been built on every continent, in the barren tundra of the Arctic, on lonely islands of the great oceans.

The biggest transport planes, toward whatever point of the compass they fly, are seldom if ever beyond reach of an adequate airdrome with long concrete runways, hangars and repair and refueling facilities, whether their course is shaped for the plains of India, the Australian bush, toward South America, China, Europe, Russia or Africa. The locations of many of these huge airdromes are still shrouded in military secrecy, but tomorrow they will be the stepping stones of peacetime air routes crisscrossing the globe—as familiar to the traveler as the cities of home.

Return by the Army and Navy of militarized airports to civilian operation will soon be a matter of public discussion, and possible action, predicts *Aviation News*, McGraw-Hill publication.

"Civil Aeronautics Administration built an undisclosed number of Class 4 fields for military use, which, however, were so located as to serve large municipalities on the airline system.

"Some of the fields were intended to accommodate operations in resisting invasion, and were never used. It is understood that some have been

put on a stand-by status after being closed. When the services feel that they are ready to turn them over to municipal control, there will still be the problems of manpower, equipment and civilian-type facilities to put them into operation," the publication points out.

But what will it cost to fly?

Juan Terry Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, whose planes have pioneered more far-flung world routes than any other commercial airline, recently startled the aviation world with announcements of Pan American's plans for postwar operation of its South American routes. First-class passengers on long-distance routes will pay as little as 3½ cents a mile!

The fare from New York to Rio de Janeiro will be reduced from \$491.35 to \$275; New York to Buenos Aires from \$561.35 to \$190.50; from Los Angeles to Buenos Aires from \$670 to \$227. These projected fares are well below pre-war steamship rates.

In addition, announcements tell of orders for 108-passenger, 300-mile-an-hour land planes for the Latin-American service—thus slashing flying time by two thirds. Another contract was for 50 huge planes entered into by several companies. Compare these facts with Stout's and Reck's forecast of the future Air Pullman.

In August, too, Pan American scored another postwar beat in conjunction with Eastern Air Lines, when the two carriers announced that beginning August 15 joint service between New York and Mexico City would be doubled, providing two flights daily between the two cities.

On long and medium-distance domestic flights, aviation experts expect postwar passenger fares to level off somewhere around 4 cents a mile when larger ships are put into operation. There are many factors that affect costs—and it is costs that determine rates. Improved engines, higher-powered fuels, larger planes, more efficient scheduling—all tend to lower the ultimate cost to the consumers, both the passengers and the shippers of cargo.

The transportation of cargo or freight over long distances by plane is another field that has been tremendously developed and expanded by wartime military needs. Jeeps, bulldozers, heavy machinery of all types have been rushed by air over continents and oceans to the battle areas where they were vitally needed. The American air force chasing Rommel's fleeing army across North Africa literally built their fields as they flew in. Transport planes carrying grading and construction equipment and engineers would make precarious landings on some level area; the engineers went to work. Sometimes within only 24 hours a bomber base existed where only desert cactus grew before.

But it is unlikely that commercial airlines in the near future will

compete with railroads, ships or trucks for heavy freight. In the military sense, such operations are practical—speed is the objective, and cost in dollars doesn't count. But bulky products such as ore, lumber and grains travel by steamer or train at a cost usually of less than a cent a mile. Planes do not expect to compete for that business.

It is in the field of "first-class express" cargo transportation that lies the airlines' great postwar opportunity, according to Messrs. Stout and Reck.

"Aviation, tomorrow, is going to put up a battle royal for first-class express," they write. They estimate a potential of 650,000,000 ton-miles of air express annually in the reasonably near future, when costs are reduced to 20 cents a ton-mile.

Other aviation experts foresee far lower rates as volume increases.

What will this "express" goods consist of?

A thousand widely assorted things. Fresh Florida fruits, berries, southern vegetables, rushed by air to the northern markets in winter; cut flowers shipped from their native habitat overnight to florist shops throughout the country; lightweight editions of big-city newspapers delivered to key cities the day of publication (the famous *Times* of London recently instituted such a daily air edition which is sent to every continent); women's dress models rushed from world fashion centers; printers' proofs, repair parts . . . the list is endless. Anything not too bulky, which is perishable or for other reasons requires the fastest form of transportation is potential cargo for the civil airlines.

There is no question but that the people of the United States—of the world, for that matter—have accepted aviation as an everyday means of traveling from place to place. But the airlines know that if they are to expand and compete with older means of transportation over great distances they must compete on a price basis. Air travel must be available to everyone at a normal cost; speed alone will not attract enough customers to make the airliner of tomorrow a paying proposition.

This means that operational costs must be cut through efficient operation. And the efficiency must be maintained not only in plane and engine design, but efficiency carried out to all the intricate details of planning and management.

Certainly, one of the increasingly complex problems of postwar aviation will be the integration of schedules. To the passenger or to the shipper spending his dollars for fast transportation, time literally means money. Stop-overs will be costly.

If you are paying to fly from New York to Melbourne, you will refuse to spend a day grounded in San Francisco waiting for a connecting plane.

You won't have to; but the cost to the airlines of affording you this smooth-running, interlocked schedule, between perhaps three or four connecting lines, will be reflected in the price of your ticket.

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Air Lines, points out that it takes a staff of traffic experts months of research and patient labor to arrange a workable schedule for only one year ahead. It's an expensive undertaking, and, once the schedules are complete, the whole long, arduous task must begin all over again for the next year because no two consecutive years are alike.

Our present calendar is no respecter of schedules. It is the *bane* of the planner, the traffic director, the cost accountant. Every form of transportation spends scores of thousands every year in the process of planning new timetables and striving to make new schedules fit the requirements of its customers.

These planners, directors and accountants can't do it once and for all—work out an efficient program and apply it year after year—the present calendar doesn't allow them to. The new World Calendar with only minor alterations will take care of new business or new routes.

If we had one stable and efficient calendar in which days and dates always agree, in which holidays do not grasshop—July Fourth a Monday in one year and in another jumping to Wednesday—and if we could count on an established number of weekdays in each month and equal quarter-years, cargoes and freight could be more easily handled without overtime payments for labor. We could make our plans for a century of Thanksgiving rushes if we knew that all through the century Thanksgiving would fall always on the same *date* of the month as well as the same day of the week—*November 23*, the fourth Thursday.

Thousands upon thousands of man-hours a year are devoted to untangling the days and dates of the year and fitting operations to an irregular and ever-changing calendar; and the thousands of dollars that these same man-hours cost would be saved with the adoption of The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, and be used for more constructive purposes than mere calendar adjustments.

Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, sees in the general adoption of the perpetual World Calendar even more than efficient linking of various countries by multiple airlines. She and many other members of The World Calendar Association envision this one common denominator of time as a means of bringing greater harmony and understanding among countries and people throughout the world. Here is at least one link which can be made common to all nations and all people, regardless of their personal, national or economic commitments.

NEW CALENDAR URGED BY AUSTRALIANS

From The Sunday Sun and Guardian, Sidney, Australia, September 3, 1944

FOURTEEN nations have officially backed a new World Calendar, which has also been recommended here by the Australian branch of the British Institute of Physics.

Main feature of the proposed calendar is that each date falls on the same day every year—Christmas Day will always be on a Monday, New Year's Day a Sunday, and other public holidays will be similarly fixed days.

Other features are: The year is split into four quarters, each of three months. The first month of each quarter (January, April, July, October) has 31 days; the other two months have 30 days.

This makes only 364 days, so an extra Year-End Day is added between December 30 and January 1. This day will be an extra Saturday and a World Holiday. Leap-Year Day will also be an extra Saturday, interpolated between June 30 and July 1. This will also be a World Holiday.

Experts say principal advantages of the new calendar are that it would facilitate business and banking dealings, make comparison of statistics easier, and simplify arrangements for public holidays.

The new calendar could be most conveniently introduced in 1950.

The British Institute of Physics is backing the new calendar and enthusiasts in America have formed a special organization to urge its adoption.

The Physics Institute in Australia has passed its recommendation on to Postwar Reconstruction Director, Dr. H. C. Coombs.

Discussing the new calendar, the RAAF magazine, *Wings*, comments: "Cynics say it is too intelligent to be adopted."

A bank official said yesterday that the new scheme would be of great assistance in commerce and banking. "But, like the metric money system, everyone agrees it's a good thing, but no one does any more about it," he said.

Government astronomer, H. Wood, said: "The new calendar is an excellent idea, and would undoubtedly simplify many kinds of calculations. It has been commended by the League of Nations, but action to introduce it has been very slow."

NEW CALENDAR WOULD HELP PUBLIC RELATIONS PLANNING

By William Pettit, Public Relations Staff, N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc., New York City

Mr. Pettit came into the public relations field after spending more than ten years on the editorial staff of Middle West and West Coast newspapers. His previous experience and present responsibilities have made him keenly conscious of the disruption occasioned by the present calendar. Practical and experienced, he has been an advocate of calendar reform since his days on the editorial side of the publishing business.

TO those of us who are in public relations, a calendar which will "stay put" would be of inestimable value. This would not solve all of our problems but it would solve one of them, and a very important one. Most of our plans are long-range plans. In some cases we must project our planning ahead for a year or more. When a public relations campaign is outlined, arrangements for staggered releases have to be made. These arrangements would be greatly simplified if we had a year of equal quarters, with all holidays falling on the same day and date each year.

Perhaps to the average man the term public relations and the activities of those engaged in this type of work are enigmas. This is due to several reasons.

In the first place, public relations compared to other pursuits is a comparatively new line of endeavor. It has just been within the last few years that the public relations business has emerged from the swaddling clothes of infancy to don the long pants of an adult and recognized profession. There is a world of difference between the work done by a press agent and the careful planning, knowledge, and experience necessary for a public relations man to formulate and carry through a successful public relations program.

The task of the public relations man is to mold public opinion. The

technique he uses is as definite and business-like as that practiced in the manufacturing of automobiles.

Plans must be definite and sure. Programs must be outlined for a long period of time. Nothing is gained in this business by "flash in the pan" publicity. Consequently the consideration of a stable calendar has impressed itself not only in my instance but with many other men in this business as well. Obviously, a steady calendar in which weekdays and month-dates agree from year to year leads to more accurate planning and is a valuable time conserver.

The profession of public relations has many facets. It embodies the fields of what are known as customer or consumer relations, labor or employee relations, industrial relations, as well as reaching the public in general. In the application of public relations' techniques to the problems of large industrial corporations and industry groups, it is our job to tell our client-industry's story to the public, to translate its problems in a manner in which they will be understood, to explain its actions, objectives and business.

This is done in various ways. It may be that the dealers handling a certain organization's products have become lax in the courtesy shown their customers, through wartime prosperity or the difficulty of obtaining merchandise. As a result of this, it may be deemed wise by the public relations counselor to schedule a series of dealer meetings designed to stress the importance to the dealer of ridding himself of the philosophy of "Don't you know there's a war on, Bud?" In other words, he is reminded of the fact that the courtesy he shows to his customers today will pay dividends in the postwar era when business may not be so rushing and he is still going to have to depend on those same customers for his livelihood. Very often a dealer booklet on the same subject prepared by the public relations man supplements these meetings. Proper scheduling and timing is extremely vital in any program of this nature, and this is where an orderly and regular calendar would be of immense help.

Perhaps a company is facing a shortage of employees in order to fill vital war contracts, or there is dissatisfaction among its employees through lack of understanding of the management's policies. Here public relations plays a very important role.

One of the best methods of bringing about a better understanding between management and employees is the "house organ," a publication intended for employees and their associates. If a labor-management committee exists within the organization, this committee can be very helpful in obtaining suggestions from the employees for the house organ and appointing certain key people throughout the company's departments to act as reporters in gathering news for the various issues.

As the employee becomes more familiar by means of the house organ with his company's aims and obtains first hand information on the reasons for certain company policies, to some of which he may have objected, he is bound to develop a closer and more "homey" feeling for this firm from which he receives his salary every pay-day. This better feeling among the employees is naturally reflected throughout the community in a word of mouth campaign which, when backed up by a publicity program telling the public that more employees are needed, will bring about an influx of additional workers desirous of being employed by a company with happy working conditions.

There are many other problems which face the public relations man. He may be called upon to explain to the public why there is a fuel shortage; how much of a certain type of fuel the consumer may expect to receive during the heating season. A man in a small town cannot understand why his public utility rate has been "upped." A company wishes to prepare the market for new products and developments which will be available to the public after the war. A campaign must be designed and put into operation which will best demonstrate the superiority of one article over its competitors. Every one of these things I have mentioned necessitates careful planning and execution in which the time factor looms large.

The program may take the form of a publicity campaign alone; at least in most cases, publicity will be an important part of it. The media used may be newspapers, radio, magazines and any other publicity outlet which presents itself. But no matter whether one or all of these media are used it has been found by those in the profession that the day of the week becomes in many instances a basic factor in the success or failure of the plan.

Let us take for example a campaign which involves the use of newspapers. First of all, editors are not going to use material which will not stand on its own feet. By that I mean it must be news. In addition to being news, the proposed story or article must meet the requirements and policies of the paper in question. This is particularly true in these days when newspaper space is tight and editors' desks are buried under government releases and publicity stories from all over the country, each bidding for acceptance.

The availability of space in newspapers will vary according to the day of the week. For example, Saturday is a bad release day for a story. Saturday newspapers are always small and space is very tight. Sunday is good for features and possibly picture lay-outs because of the large magazine and rotogravure sections. Unless it is unavoidable, stories should *not* be sent out for release on Monday. Monday morning papers are full of news

which has carried over from the week-end. As a general rule the best days for publicity stories are those in the middle of the week.

Experience has taught us how to route our stories so they will receive the best possible "break." But even with this library of experience, we cannot always anticipate the manner in which holidays ruffle and tangle up the plans that have been so carefully formulated in long after-hour conferences.

It is necessary to schedule all campaign plans far in advance. These plans will all have been made, then up pops a holiday which upsets the apple cart. Maybe a paper will not print that day at all, or so limit its press-run that normal circulation is cut in half. There are times when a holiday falling on a Friday will hold up all campaign activity over the long week-end which starts on Thursday. Perhaps Christmas is on a Monday as it is this year. This would mean that any event which was scheduled to take place on the preceding Friday or Saturday would be buried for a Tuesday news-break. The result would be that very little if any of the story would be used. If, however, Christmas always falls on a Monday, as it will in the proposed World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, its known regularity will prevent schedules being made on the preceding Friday or Saturday.

Under such a system it would no longer be necessary to deviate from the set campaign formula in order to make it conform to the wandering holiday. A step by step program could be developed with no worry whatsoever as to whether this event will fall on a Sunday or that story will be released on Columbus Day. We would know this automatically.

I want to go on record that I'm all in favor of The World Calendar revision. The present calendar is not sensible or logical. In these days of streamlined production when efficiency of all kinds is the key-note, it is really surprising that something has not been done about it before. It is my contention that all men in the field of public relations should by all means give their lively interest to this timely matter.

ADVERTISING MANAGER LAUDS CALENDAR

Abstracted from a Letter from W. G. Pfaffenberger, Adv. Mgr., Los Angeles Times

FROM a purely advertising standpoint, your World Calendar plan would be a boon to advertising in general, and particularly newspaper advertising, which, as you know, is indelibly tied up with sales promotions of large retailers, and our own records must necessarily fluctuate widely as a result of the present inconsistencies which occur in our present-day calendar.

THE WORLD CALENDAR AN INSTRUMENT FOR WORLD COOPERATION

By Elisabeth Achelis, President, The World Calendar Association

An address delivered at the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Luncheon of the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, October 28, 1944

I AM highly honored to be introduced by "Our American Mother of 1944," Mrs. John M. Phillips. Although I cannot claim motherhood, I proudly take my place as a daughter and sister of Americans, and am happy to be numbered among you on this auspicious and eventful occasion.

Changing conditions in the world, as a direct result of the war, and the continuous changes that daily confront us, are being willingly met by women everywhere. They are accepting the challenge in the field of banking, on the farm, in the factory and home, in civic and educational affairs and, in many instances, in carrying on the business or profession of the men in service as well.

All this has developed in her a new ability in management, a greater understanding of economics and business, and a keener appreciation of every movement and device that convinces her of real benefits and improvements toward the shaping of a better world. She realizes that *stability and security* are foundations on which to plan and build now and for coming generations.

Her increased activities are making her keenly conscious of the irregular and confused arrangement of the calendar and the urgent need for improvement. She recognizes that the moment has arrived to consider a better one: The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, which will replace inadequacy with competency, inequality with equality, instability with dependability, and guesswork with knowledge.

Let me give you a recent example of our erratic calendar.

When the Post Office announced October 15 as the latest date on which

Americans could mail Christmas packages to their men and women overseas, it unfortunately fell into the snare of the calendar's roving idiosyncrasy. By failing to consider on what day of the week this date fell, it was unwittingly depriving civilians of 24 precious hours, for this year October 15 fell on a Sunday. Actually, then, the closing date would have been Saturday, the 14th. The Department, however, becoming aware of the hardship the date was causing everyone, announced on October 12 that the closing date would be postponed to midnight of the following day, Monday, October 16. Now all this confusion, annoyance, postponement and last-minute change were the direct result of our topsy-turvy calendar.

Similar instances are constantly occurring because the Gregorian calendar is different every year, and days with their corresponding dates change annually. There are 14 variations of years and 28 different months in our present calendar system. Comparability and stability are not possible. Our fickle calendar is costly, wasteful and time-consuming, dissipating our energy which could be more profitably used. It is certainly a very poor system with which to build a more secure and stable future.

Fortunately for us, the perpetual World Calendar is ready and available, and I present it to you with an authoritative background. Fourteen nations in their replies to the League of Nations have approved it, and many prominent organizations and influential men and women throughout the world have endorsed it. It is noteworthy to recall that the annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in San Francisco, 1939, as well as the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in Asheville, a year later, with keen foresight approved in resolutions The World Calendar.

As you have received a calendar contrast card which contains the Gregorian 1944 calendar and the perpetual World Calendar, I shall not go into detail regarding the arrangement of this new time-plan. But I will highlight some of the outstanding advantages to be gained.

You will notice that every year begins on Sunday, January 1, and that all the quarters are equal and alike. Here, then, is the stability bringing with it that security of which I spoke at the beginning of my talk. With every time-unit agreeing with every other time-unit at the end of every quarter-year, perfect accord is possible, which will simplify business plans, social engagements and educational schedules, will correlate the various forms of bookkeeping and budget systems, and will make possible actual tables of comparability. Greater efficiency, simplicity and cooperation will inevitably result with the use of this logistic calendar that is every year the same, wherein perfect coordination prevails among the various time-units, and days and dates agree. The calendar will have grown up and will have become a fitting companion for our days.

Election Day, instead of coming on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, will always be Tuesday, November 7, no longer wandering within a period of seven days, thus giving the campaigners an extra week. This stable date and day are a decided boon for everything that this day means to Americans.

And Thanksgiving, set by Congress on the *fourth* Thursday in November, will always fall on November 23, as it does this year. Our national holiday will not seesaw between a fourth or a fifth Thursday as in the past when it was observed on the *last* Thursday of the month. This desirable stability and actual knowledge has a direct and advantageous effect on the economic world, industry, education, transportation and on our many other activities. *The essentials today that spell progress and success for our personal, national and international life, our economic security, general stability and ease of mind are cooperation, coordination and well-directed plans that avoid unnecessary cost and waste.* The perpetual World Calendar in which these qualities are inherent is undeniably an indispensable instrument in the blue-printing of our modern world.

The very core of the arrangement of this new civil calendar is the one or two extra World Holidays: the 365th Year-End Day at the close of every year and the 366th Leap-Year Day placed in the mid-year between June and July. Both are non-working days and each is placed on an extra or a double Saturday.

It is interesting and historically significant that these one or two stabilizing days which complete the 364-day year of equal quarters were conceived by a Roman Catholic priest, Abbé Mastrofini. This should give to these days an added validity than had they merely sprung from the secular world, and therefore religious objection seems strangely amiss. Particularly so, as these days are non-working days coming after the end of one week and before the beginning of a new week. They have been well called the "friendly hand-clasps of Time"—uniting all nations and peoples as one.

In all reforms of whatever nature, there must be a giving and a taking, and some sacrifice for the greater good of all. It was true of Standard Time, which divided the Earth into 24 time-zones and introduced the International Date Line. All nations have accepted it and there is no one, I am sure, who would wish to return to the confusion and inconvenience of the former clock-time. The acceptance of the International Date Line called for the loss of one day to travelers who were Asia-bent and the adding of one day to those who were America-bent. My sister and brother-in-law when they traveled around the world by way of China lost one day out of their lives, but they accepted this for the common good.

Another improvement in the counting of clock-time has been achieved by the Armed Forces, for it cannot be denied that using the 24 hours is not only more logical and practical, but decidedly an advantage. The confusion of counting by the former A.M. and P.M. method has been removed. In my opinion it is only a question of time when everyone throughout the world will likewise use it.

Progress ever calls for change, and change ever calls for courage, wisdom and vision, which attributes I like to think Americans possess to a marked degree.

I am confident, then, that America will show a similar courage, wisdom and vision, and will accept The World Calendar with its one or two World Holidays. Thus will the United States, together with the other 14 nations,* take her place with calendar reformers of the past—the ancient Egyptians, Julius Caesar and Pope Gregory XIII—and be another pioneer in the upward, onward, forward march of civilization in the realm of time.

* Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay.

SAVANT TAKES ISSUE WITH ADVENTISTS

IN answer to a letter from the Religious Liberty Association (Seventh-Day Adventists), in which was enclosed the booklet *Calendar Change Threatens Religion*, Dr. Harlan T. Stetson of the Cosmic Terrestrial Research Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote in part:

"... arguments on religious grounds against the proposed calendar change appear to me unconvincing and somewhat misleading. There are not 365 nor 366 days in the astronomical year at any time since the day is not commensurate with the year, the length of the year being 365 and 25 hundredths solar days. Furthermore, many religious festivals are governed by the moon, such as Easter, which obviously cannot be fitted into any workable calendar since the lunar month is not commensurate with the year.

"It is difficult to see how the Almighty can be any more displeased at a single interruption once a year of the seven-day cycle, in the practise of religious worship, than with the irregularities in the universe which he presumably knowingly so constructed. Furthermore the Jewish seventh day and the Christian first day sequence have been notoriously observed one day apart.

"When the church can contribute so much good, why does it continue to thwart the progress of civilization by endeavoring to maintain in the twentieth century mediaeval traditions?"



A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW ERA AND HOW TO GET IT DONE

By Dr. J. W. Baldwin, The University of Texas

From The Interscholastic Leaguer, Austin, Texas, October, 1944

WHETHER we like it or not, the world will never be the same again. When peace returns to a troubled world it will usher in a new era which will confront mankind with innumerable perplexing problems.

One of the most momentous of all the problems posed by the emerging era is that of learning how to live amicably with our new neighbors even in the most remote areas on the earth's surface. One of the most promising agencies for promoting common understanding and good will among all races and nationalities is a uniform calendar which all the world would be willing to adopt.

At present there are many calendars in use throughout the world. Some countries have three or four calendars. Our own calendar is never the same any two succeeding years. In its present form it handicaps the progress, the success, and the general welfare of all individuals, institutions, and organizations.

Practically every headache which is caused by the present arrangement of our calendar results from the fact that it gives us unequal quarters and an extra day above 52 weeks in regular years, and two extra days in leap year. The other defect of our present calendar is that there are assigned from one to three more weekdays or work-days to some months than to others. If an individual should be employed at the rate of ten dollars per day, he would usually get ten dollars less with which to pay his April bills and 30 dollars less to pay his February bills than he would have for his January bills or his March bills. This is only one example of the hardships, inconsistencies, and inconveniences which would disappear if all months had an equal number of weekdays. Practically all contracts, documents, legal instruments, statistics, records, individual and institutional schedules of activities and commitments, and, in fact, almost all of the regulation

of individual and group undertakings would be greatly simplified and facilitated.

A remarkably simple and effortless way has been discovered by which to remedy these defects and to produce a perfectly balanced and perpetually stable calendar, resulting in incalculable benefits to all groups and all individuals, and working no hardship or inconvenience upon anyone.

The first defect could be eliminated by recognizing what is now the last day of the year in regular years and an additional day at mid-year in leap years as World Holidays so that they would not be counted as a numerical part of the calendar year. This would give us 364 days in every calendar year, 52 seven-day weeks, and exactly 91 days to each quarter. Each month-date would come on the same weekday each year.

The other defect could be remedied by giving to each month an equal number of weekdays. This can be done by letting the year begin on Sunday and end on Saturday and by assigning 31 days to the first month of each quarter and 30 days to each of the other months. This arrangement will give us five Sundays for each of the four 31-day months and four Sundays for each of the 30-day months, leaving exactly 26 weekdays in each of the 12 months and equalizing the quarters.

Such a calendar would eliminate the conflicts which now occur in our scheduled activities because some of them are scheduled by month-dates while others are controlled by weekdays. In such a calendar, month-dates and weekdays would be synchronized. It would make no difference whether events were scheduled one way or the other. They would never conflict. But there are hundreds of additional advantages.

The World Calendar Association which proposes these changes will be glad to furnish anyone literature indicating the many benefits resulting from such revision.

Teachers and students who are looking for topics for essays and speech activities will find calendar reform timely and appropriate. It is an excellent topic for Interscholastic League contests in English and speech. It makes a good project for social studies classes. With the assistance of the Texas State Department of Education, The World Calendar Association has placed in the hands of most county superintendents and superintendents of independent districts a splendid bulletin on this topic to be put at the disposal of interested teachers and students. If they are not available in your locality they will be furnished free by The World Calendar Association, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Lest it may be felt that the calendar is a sacred social institution which should never be modified, we have but to remind ourselves that man has been revising the calendar for 9,000 years. English-speaking countries have used the present Gregorian calendar for less than 300 years. When

we changed from the Julian calendar, used during our colonial period, we lost 11 days in the transition. But even this change did not seem to disturb anyone for very long, if at all. In the present suggested change no time is lost and none is gained. The seven-day week and the 12-month year remain.

It would be a wonderful blessing to the world if the United States would join with the other 14 nations which have already approved the proposed change and induce the rest of the world to adopt the proposed World Calendar at the peace conference which will follow the present war.

The National Education Association, the World Federation of Education Associations, hundreds of educators, scientists, labor unions, capitalists, the motion picture industry, many church officials and denominations, as well as many other individuals and groups, are sponsoring this reform of the calendar.

ONE SURE CURE

From New Haven, Conn., Register, November 11, 1944

AN exasperating even if not world-shaking result of a well-known disposition to put fingers into pies of any and all descriptions again is in season. It is the confusion over the date for Thanksgiving Day. In line with the law which the Congress passed in an effort to straighten out the tangle started originally by caprice, one day has been proclaimed nationally. But statutes in several States specify another date. In one or two, nobody yet seems to know for sure which date will be observed. Maybe those will observe two.

There is one possible escape from this tangle, a permanent escape, which some now living may see put into effect. That is the adoption of the so-called World Calendar. Under that system every year and every quarter would begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. Every year, every date would fall on the same day. November always would have five Thursdays, instead of four most of the time and once in a while five, and the last day always would fall on Thursday. A selection could be made by law with assurance of stability and uniformity.

Although this is the ideal year for The World Calendar to be put into effect, of course, too many other problems take precedence. A time may come, however, when people will insist on "knowing where they're at" in more respects than one, in important cases and in trivial ones. At least then this tangle will be straightened out for once and for all.



ALL PHASES OF INDUSTRY BESET BY WAVERING CALENDAR

By John Hawkes Wilson, Pioneer Management Engineer, as told to Ralph Coniston, War Correspondent, Netherlands Indies News Agency

John Hawkes Wilson, for many years a management engineer, has been and is a consultant in the Engineering Division of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A. Mr. Wilson came to the field of management from the steel industry, having been President of the Eastern Steel Corporation. The John Hawkes Wilson and Company, located in New York City and having branch offices in Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, has been retained by many top-flight companies to advise in the handling of problems of production, manufacturing, management, distribution and sales.

WITH the arrival of peace American industry faces new conditions and problems. Foreign nations, eager to reestablish foreign trade, may attempt to secure monopolistic control of the world markets. And our industry will be obliged to meet these opponents who may resort to every method available. American firms will be obliged to deal with tariffs, cartels, subsidies to competitors by their governments, and many other unforeseen conditions.

Mechanical mass production with its low costs has long been American industry's forte. But other nations, too, can and are going in for mass production techniques. Consequently, in the period to come normal American efficiency possibly will not in itself be enough.

Perhaps no single factor has been so neglected here as *Time*. Wise managers, of course, have always known and heeded the importance of time in their operations; but unfortunately a large portion of American industry has never done more than pay lip service to it.

Allow me to give a simple illustration of how important this factor may be. A certain factory arranges for bank credit to cover its pay roll, using the pay roll figures for the same calendar period the previous year. How-

ever, the holidays in the period the first year fell on week-ends whereas in the current year they fall during the week. Consequently pay rolls and as a result the need for financing are reduced, and the firm is forced to pay for the use of funds it does not need.

Perhaps more striking is the question of inventories. The intervention of holidays may have a not inconsiderable effect upon stock requirements for production, and thus upon financing costs and even warehousing charges. This is from the standpoint of production. From the standpoint of sales effects, this may be even more weighty.

The yearly variation in the length of the Christmas shopping season—traditionally between Thanksgiving and Christmas—has often been considerable, and has heretofore had considerable influence on the volume of sales of consumers' goods. A miscalculation here could have been extremely costly, affecting financing costs both for wages and inventory on the part of the manufacturer, and might even have brought overproduction resulting in outright loss due to the obsolescence of the goods before the next season for sale arrives, and all this because of our inconstant calendar.

This variation has been in great part eliminated to the benefits of both business and consumer by a recent Congressional Act which placed Thanksgiving on the Fourth Thursday in each November irrespective whether November has four or five Thursdays. Thus an excellent beginning has been made for greater stability which logically should lead to another step; that of securing a stable calendar whereby holidays will be anchored on their particular month-dates and week-days. For instance, were Thanksgiving to fall always on the fourth Thursday, November 23, everyone would know in advance and could plan more efficiently for a period of four weeks of intensive Christmas merchandising.

Now, it is true that an extremely shrewd and careful operator watches these variations in our present calendar and attempts to take them into account, but carelessness is a very human error. Even at best the management is forced to make estimates of the results of these calendar variations—estimates which necessarily are often guesswork.

I venture to say that there is not an industrial concern that does not have calendar troubles, whether they recognize them as such or not. Take the matter of salesmen. In years in which the number of work-week holidays is great in relation to others, sales costs rise, salesmen are forced to lay over on holidays unable to take orders while expenses continue. If they are on salaries, these also go on. If they are on a commission basis, their earnings drop while their expenditures remain the same or even increase because of the spare time on their hands. Money troubles frequently result and more often than not it is the employing concern that must take care of these by loans.

Nor is that all. The consequent reduction in sales reflects itself on production schedules, inventories, pay rolls and financing; and these results must be watched closely if additional losses are to be avoided.

Few persons realize how expensive the vagaries of the Gregorian calendar can be to industry. In the matter of overhead alone they may entirely throw off estimates of product cost, and in the case of goods manufactured on a close margin this may bring actual loss. The reduction of the number of working days by holidays means that many costs continue—rent, investment charges, salaries (although not wages), inventories, financing and others—while sales and production are brought to a complete standstill. Added to this are the charges normally associated with the week-end shutdown of a plant, for in most cases the plant must be treated as if it were closed for a week-end, boilers shut down or perhaps fired just to avoid this, goods in process occasionally stored (if particularly valuable), extra watchmen engaged, etc.

In the case of holidays separated by only one day from the week-end such as Tuesdays and Thursdays (or Fridays), there are additional costs, for many workmen elect to add the intervening regular work-day to the week-end and holiday with the result that production on the Monday, Friday or Saturday falls although overhead continues.

I could go on at considerable length citing instances of the costs of the present calendar to industry. They are not rare but general. Yet, it is true that world-wide adoption of The World Calendar would not necessarily become a "cure all."

It must be obvious, however, that the greatest complication caused by the present calendar is in planning. Changes in the incidence of holidays and in the number of week-ends make it impossible to form exact estimates of future trends, future requirements. The delicate inter-relationships between sales and production, between production and financing are constantly affected by the fluctuations of the Gregorian calendar; and planning, which must be based upon the even more delicate inter-relationship between present trend and past performance, is affected even more. Business planners today must not only be statisticians, they need be clairvoyants as well.

It is true that adoption of The World Calendar would not necessarily eliminate all middle-of-the-week or even all work-day holidays with their penalties to industry. It would, however, regularize them.

The same number of Saturdays would come in every year and in the comparative quarters of every year; so would the number of Sundays be identical. The holidays would fall on the same dates and on the same days of the week year after year. There would be the same number of days of production and of full sales effort in every year. Leap year would be an

exception. The leap year holiday would fall regularly at the close of one week and before the beginning of another week on an extra inserted day. This would occur in leap years always in between the two halves of the year, whereby July 1 would always fall on a Sunday. It eliminates the difficult comparison with February 29 falling on any of the seven days of the week.

There would be no surprises to salesmen, production managers, financial executives and business planners in general resulting from unremarked calendar shifts. A greater efficiency would be possible, and undoubtedly would result.

It is hard enough to judge the future from the past without complicating the task with the sins of the calendar we use today.

Calendar reform should inevitably bring greater efficiency to America. And greater efficiency, as we have all learned in the past, means a higher standard of living—more of the good things of life for you and me and the man across the street.

It might sound from the foregoing as though I considered the calendar the most potent factor affecting American industry. I do not want to give that impression; it is only one of many vital factors concerned. But if we are to prosper in the era which will follow the conclusion of the peace, we must find a new efficiency by taking advantage of the possibilities inherent in all factors.

It is true that today we can produce faster than any other nation. But tomorrow may well be another day in more than a calendar sense. Conveyers, assembly line techniques and the rest of our methods which have made American production paramount in the world will be available to other nations. There will be no monopoly on mass production. Fortunately, newer methods of reciprocal trade are bound to overcome unscrupulous methods of world marketing which we might have had to face from competitors.

We can, however, develop still greater savings in manufacturing, cutting the corners, watching the dimes as well as the dollars and taking advantage of every possible factor which can bring about cheaper production of better goods. And toward this aim the present irregular calendar is a definite handicap.

Ours is an immense country and an incredibly wealthy country in natural resources. To date we have not utilized those resources either fully or economically. It has been said (I do not know how accurately) that the crops which could be raised in the uncultivated corners of our fields would be enough to feed the population of France, where every inch of his land is tilled by the peasant.

It is up to us in the future to cultivate every inch of our industrial ground.

As in the past we will continue to make big advances, but we must also watch every factor, no matter how small, which affects our efficiency.

We in industry frequently lose sight of the fact that we have a responsibility to our country, the world, and the people as well as to ourselves. The present war, resulting from an unprovoked attack upon us by a savage alliance of barbarian aggressors, has, however, reawakened us to that responsibility as never before.

This we must never forget.

In the days to come we must make every possibility count for world cooperation or be guilty of a new neglect of our responsibility.

As Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, said in an address before the Chicago Woman's Club: "Our world today is desperately in need of some united action of agreement among nations. For it is only as nations meet on some common ground of accord, and not in competition and differences, that the world shall find harmony and security. When we realize that the force and movement of time affects every one of us in our family, business and professional lives, and in our social, commercial, national and international affairs, I believe we shall discover at least one cause of our present difficulty and unrest. By removing from our life the disordered and irregular Gregorian calendar and by replacing it with the orderly and simple World Calendar, we shall accomplish our objective for greater world harmony and security, thereby inviting better days."

PROF. YANNEY SOLVES "POSER"

This is but one of many letters received from interested readers offering explanations suggesting other anomalies having to do with the Gregorian calendar.

PROPOS of the "Poser for Mathematicians," in the current number of the *Journal* [Third Quarter 1944], I suggest the insertion, in the appropriate place, of this item also: "Tenth day in every tenth month." It belongs there, and it contributes to the explanation, which is quite simple. For, starting with the fourth month, which is April, we note that there are four pairs of months preceding December, such that one month of each pair has 30 days and the other 31.

Hence in going from, say, the fourth day of April to the sixth of June, nine full weeks are passed over, thus making the sixth of June, the same day of week as that of the fourth of April. Proceeding in a similar manner over the remaining pairs of months, by nine-week stretches, we strike, in order, August 8, October 10, and December 12, all marking the same day of week.

This series of coincidences, however, is only one of a number of series of coincidental days of week that could be similarly marked by beginning with other dates of April.—Benjamin F. Yanney, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

THE CALENDAR AND RELIGION

Reprinted from Monitor & N. H. Patriot, Concord, N. H., October 6, 1944

IN these days of a shortage of paper there comes to our desk along with a lot of other wasted paper a pamphlet entitled *Calendar Change Threatens Religion*.

Bunk!

There has been agitation in this world for a long time to reform the calendar. Such reform is possible, and probably would have occurred in most countries by now except for the bigotry of those who have protested in the name of religion, but not because calendar reform is contrary or in opposition to real religion.

No matter what a church may do, the actual year in the universe does not change, nor does the number of actual days, which in no year comes out even, and therefore must be compensated for once in four years by adding a day. The calendar as it now stands is simply an invention of man. It was not created by any higher being, and it is no more sacred than the practice of dividing each day into 24 hours. Any change which calendar reformers may recommend violates nothing except possibly common sense, depending upon the judgment used in the recommendations.

The protest we have cited from a "religious" source, the Religious Liberty Association, with a Washington address, is made at this time because The World Calendar Association points out that the last four months of 1944 would permit an uninterrupted transition from the present calendar practice to the reformed calendar practice which is recommended.

The reform would, in brief, provide for four quarters of three months each, all with 91 days, or 364 days in all. The 365th day in normal years would be taken as an extra and unnamed holiday,* the last day of the year, so that each year would start on a Sunday and end on a Saturday, and the days of each month would fall upon the same days of the week each year. Leap years the second spare day would be worked in as a nameless holiday* between the second and third quarters of the year.

With such a calendar, Easter Sunday would always fall upon the same

* EDITOR'S NOTE: The 365th day is named Year-End Day, and the 366th day in leap years is Leap-Year Day. They are considered as World Holidays.

day in the year, if the multiple organized religious groups could get together any better than they have in the past in respect to when Easter falls. Christmas, another religious holiday, would fall on Monday every year. The other holidays ordinarily observed in this country are not religious in character.

The proposed reform of the calendar could have been accomplished easily at the end of this year because the last day of the year is a Monday.** That day would become the spare day, a nameless holiday, and the year 1945 would start on a Sunday, January 1. In each quarter there would be one month of 31 days and two months of 30 days.

The actual length of a year is not exactly $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, but 11 minutes and a few seconds short of that. At considerable periods, then, the present calendar, and the proposed reform calendar would need to be adjusted by dropping a spare day. Thus the calendar would not crawl, until the seasons were in different months than now. Actually such adjustments have taken place in the past several times, so that the calendar now in use is out of line with so-called religious days as they were originally established. But the current protest of the Religious Liberty Association protests solely on the basis that the seven-day weekly cycle would be interrupted once each regular year and twice in leap years. This would be contrary to the calendar as spoken of in the Bible. This is considered a destructive tendency.

Religion, if it be real religion, is not something to be observed or practiced only upon every seventh day, no matter what that day is called, Sunday, the Sabbath, or anything else. Religion is something of the spirit. It has no connection with days, except as the different organized religions have come to practice periodical religious ceremonies. The days are caused by the celestial system and on all of them man's spirit exists.

One thing which needs as much reform as the calendar, probably much more reform, is the concept that man-devised methods of religious observance are in themselves to be worshipped. Mostly, man has got around to the idea that there is but one God, having thrown out of his convictions belief in idolatry as to objects, such as the sun and the moon and the stars, or other objects. But we still seem to be bound to an idolatry as to religious days and special religious observances.

** EDITOR'S NOTE: Monday should read Sunday, December 31, which, in the proposed World Calendar, would be the Year-End Day, the extra day, December 31 or W (World Holiday).



MOVING MEN'S JOBS WOULD BE LIGHTER WITH WORLD CALENDAR

By Fred J. Schillinger, President, Schillinger's Van and Storage Company, Inc., New York City

Schillinger's Van and Storage Company, Inc., has been in business 65 years, specializing in household and art storage and moving, and operating extensively through the six Northeastern States.

AMERICANS are a restless people. In normal times, five million move seasonally, annually or constantly. Country folk move to the city and city people move to the country. Good solid families with A-1 credit simply get the itch for a new locality every so often, pull up stakes and move along. Big city people like to spend summers in the sun, and rich and poor alike seem to manage it. Even those who stay in the same locality move to new houses and apartments now and then. We have moved one family into a new apartment every year for 15 years, and never heard a word against them nor heard them express any dislike of their recent residence. They simply like a new place every fall.

For all the psychological value of an old address, businesses are not as rooted as might be thought. In this country no business is static. It is always getting bigger or growing smaller or specializing or spreading into new fields; in short, it needs new quarters. Even a conservative business with the enormous property investment of Tiffany & Company or Street & Smith will move.

April, May, June and September and October are the moving and storage months. There are professors who can explain this in detail, but after a lifetime in the moving game, except for the dates of September 30-October 1, I can't. The general seasons explain themselves, but there is no explanation I can give as to why the last week in March will be quiet as a church and the first business day of April will be like a madhouse.

Although it would make a moving man's ledger read better if he could

have the same business with a 12-month spread, he is lucky not to have to figure out the vagaries of the present 12-month calendar. For instance, in five counties of Arizona, Good Friday is a legal holiday, but it is not in the others. It is always the same *day*, but is seldom the same *date*. One or another partner or official of a moving business may not know about this and take an order for delivery on that day. Referring to previous shipment records he finds there was no trouble picking up unloading help on the same *date* two or three years back, and as a result may get his trucks in there on time and have to wait until the following Monday for unloading.

In the same month there is an Election Day in Michigan, Easter Monday in North Carolina, Patriots Day in Maine and Massachusetts, Army Day in New York, Pan American Day wherever hemisphere good will is strongly regarded, Confederate Memorial Day in Florida, Georgia and Mississippi, Arbor Day all over, but especially regarded in some places, and San Jacinto Day in Texas. All of these days move their dates or the official dates move their weekdays. The point is that it is not possible from previous years' experience to know exactly what to watch out for on given dates or days . . . and there are some very odd things to watch out for in this business!

In certain upstate New York communities, the rural section comes in shopping Thursday. If an Army Day parade falls on Thursday, a truck may well be delayed by traffic two or three hours. While Arbor Day is generally associated with small tree planting, there have been communities where enthusiasm waxed so high that giant oaks tied up a by-pass for an afternoon, and a truck might have to drive 50 miles around. And any seriously taken local holiday, such as San Jacinto Day in Texas, is liable to spell trouble for an out-state mover if local help is needed for unloading.

In the fall the big football games may jam all highways for a hundred miles. These games usually fall on a Saturday, but not necessarily the same Saturday, and seldom the same date as the year before. In short, one year a truck caravan sails through a locality on, say, September 15 and the next year is slowed up in passage, because that date falls on a Saturday or Sunday, causing possibly an overall delay of half a day . . . or even three!

The problem of days and dates would be vital to the moving business in any event, but a moving man would not get grey hair at 30 trying to figure them out with a fixed calendar. As matters stand, holidays and week-ends jig all over their vicinity of the calendar in different fashion every year. He cannot rely upon last year's experience because whatever date is involved fell on a different weekday or vice versa with all the variations of local conditions that that means.

Anybody who has ever moved into an apartment or office knows that

National Plague Day is October 1. North and South, that is the heavy moving day of the year. There is no law that makes this so. Yet, practically all household leases are made to expire on September 30. Annually about 90 per cent of the moving population jam up the country's economy by trying to move out and in upon the same day.

For 25 years, the New York moving and warehousing associations have tried to encourage lease terminations staggered through September, October and November and have met no success. While the staggering system would aid the mechanics of moving immeasurably, it brings up the unbeatable factor of overlapping and uncorrelated tenant lease terminations. Many tenants might find themselves in the position of having to move, say, September 15, but not being able to get into new quarters for perhaps three or four weeks. The only way to circumvent this situation would seem to be one of educating the public and landlords to cooperating where possible: *i.e.* where an incoming and outgoing tenant might both with convenience move during an "off" week, say September 22 instead of the 30th, that the matter be facilitated by some intermediate party; presumably this would be some unit set up by tenant and landlord associations.

At first glance this appears much trouble over a small matter. But bear in mind that anything done toward a better-ordered, more systematic moving would reduce the total national moving bill up to a fourth, and that waste, damage, loss, delay and unnecessary expenses due to the present all-out rush run into inestimable millions annually.

These are *waste millions*. Nobody gains by the rush, costs and confusion. The bill is an avoidable outgo met by tenants, taxpayers, labor, business, insurance companies, and, oddly, by landlords themselves. Let's review that picture briefly. Tenants pay overtime labor costs and an unseen cost due to the necessary use of green moving hands whose efficiency is probably not over 50 per cent of the skilled hand. Taxpayers will find extra police, broken hydrants and lamp-posts and wear and tear on streets among items of this day. Labor loses with skilled moving men worked to death during the rush, and laid off for want of work at later dates to which the work might be spread; during the rush, skilled men "tote" much of the load for inexperienced extra help, rated as common labor. Local business suffers in the rush load of work demanded of it at standard prices in the week preceding and the week following moving day; most service businesses involved get several hundred per cent increase of work and make less than 50 per cent normal profit. The insurance companies meet the bill for damage which is an inherent part of rush. In this regard it is worth noting that experienced moving men, given proper time and moving conditions, will seldom as much as chip a Chippendale out of a big household of furni-

ture. It is the rush that does the damage, and it is a heavy bill in dollars, not to mention the sentimental pangs over heirlooms and gifts.

Both landlords and the public are accused of being responsible for the plague of lease expirations upon the same day. To some extent it aids the landlords in getting prospective tenants to sign on the dotted line. At the same time landlords pay an enormous premium annually for painters, plasterers, finishers, etc., and overtime due to the general rush. Also, they face the same labor shortage as the moving companies, and out of necessity must use a good deal of supplementary help of apprentice class for finished work with the result that often property renovations must be done over.

As matters stand with an unplanned calendar, when the general rush moving dates of September 30-October 1 fall upon a Saturday or Sunday, there is confusion and costs mount up. Let me emphasize that this confusion is due to our variable calendar more than to the weekdays; if the weekend could be foreseen and planned against year after year, it would be an altogether different picture.

However, as the calendar is now, every five, six or eleven years a weekend moving date pops up and smashes into a business world which normally winds up business on Friday night or Saturday noon. When the full weekend is occupied by the two moving dates, moving companies, unions, landlords and tenants alike face a flood of small complications that seem incredible. Mrs. John Q. will often go into hysteria with the effort of trying to get curtains back from a closed cleaner, or arrange for the dropping of a bulky piece of furniture for repair at a store not open until Monday. There are telephones to be transferred, last-minute overlooked bills to be paid, that forgotten set of chairs to be picked up, unforeseen arrangements for getting things in or out of storage, and the problem of finding an agency open to supply extra experienced help or some barrels and boxes for the inevitable things which due to the chaotic rush are never packed in time.

The moving company is not much better off. It takes muscle to move a piano, but muscle is secondary; a skilled moving man practically makes the piano "walk" itself. All day Saturday is paid time and a half, but the moving man's agreed week is over at Saturday noon. He works after that only if he chooses. After the tough week he has just finished, he does not always choose. As for working all Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night . . . well, there are not many.

Every time the moving company loses the services of an experienced worker on these critical two days it is like the loss of a major to an army. There is never sufficient experienced help to meet the demand on moving day. A moving team consists of three to four men, and, under stress, one experienced man can somehow get things done with three green hands. That is about the way half the moving teams are composed on these critical

dates. The loss of one skilled worker may well mean the whole team is worthless for a tough job of heavy or delicate work, or where tricky stairways and corners are involved. Atop of this, moving companies face problems of trucks needing emergency repairs, etc., and finding the week-end shutdown.

In the proposed World Calendar, September 30 and October 1 would always fall upon Saturday and Sunday, and at first thought it may seem odd that this would be a boon instead of a detriment to the moving industry. In theory it would not be, but I believe that in practice it would be a considerable aid, setting up, as it would, a regularity of calendar dates against which all of the many businesses involved in moving could plan definitely each year. First of all, moving season begins after Labor Day, which in the present calendar may fall anywhere from the first to the seventh of the month. The World Calendar pegs this date at September 4, and would give moving and storage men a clean four and a half day week early in the month to get started. In the second place, by stabilizing dates so that they fall upon the same weekdays year after year, the problems and whole complexion of moving would be changed. There would be a chance to study past experience, to lay out a well-studied plan of procedure and to iron out various complications not possible to determine with a fluctuating calendar.

In the third place, the weekdays of heavy moving would be the same year after year and give tenant groups, real estate associations, moving and storage companies, unions and police traffic departments a solid foundation from which to consider and work out effective means of meeting the problems. As matters stand, it is not possible for landlords to move moving day up or back, or they would get hopelessly involved by the shifting days each year. A fixed day, with the present fixed date, would make this possible.

However, as alternative, I think of certain benefits of week-end moving days, providing this *week-end was regular and could be always planned beforehand*. In cities, particularly, there would be the benefit of minimum business activity, with much less traffic on the road to worry about; the problems of parking in crowded areas and the use of elevators, particularly in commercial buildings carrying on regular business, would be greatly lessened. In long distance and inter-city hauling, the time saved getting through and in and out of cities would be considerable.

It is possible that with a regular week-end moving date unions might consider straight pay instead of overtime for this one week-end. Even though this should not be the case, yet I think the moving tenants would not only save on their total bill, but much valuable time as well, by use of this all-overtime period, if it were annual. The points in the paragraph above would contribute, but the real saving would be a greater supply of

skilled labor. When I say that one green hand can slow down three experienced men by a third, the reader will appreciate what this might mean.

If this week-end moving date were regular, moving companies, landlords and unions would have justification for searching out extra help of a semi-skilled nature. In the case of moving companies, this would possibly eliminate the husky, but absolutely green hand entirely. As pointed out, moving is a skill, but this skill of handling weights is shared by many similar trades: shipping and freight room men, truck delivery men, baggage handlers in hotels and a variety of factory and machine movers.

All of these allied trades are highly skilled and highly paid and members are seldom free from their own regular work in mid-week to be called upon. However, on week-ends most are free; and, if there were annual extra work for them, many could be recruited to help out. To some extent this group were called upon this year, but only with the regularity of a yearly piece of work could sufficient number be recruited to be worth while.

How would this save the moving family paying time and a half overtime charges? Well, it goes back to the skill of the work. I would hazard that a team of one regular and three semi-skilled moving men would out-work a team of two regular and five green hands in eight hours. On a 12-hour job the skilled team will come out 2 to 1 on the last four hours. And on the handling of really cumbersome objects, or of delicate ones, such as fine vases and paintings, there is simply no substitution for skilled hands. You have to have men who know weights and balances and how to handle things.

The World Calendar would not answer all of the moving and storage man's problems, but in establishing months of equal working days, equal quarter and half-year periods, and in pinning down dates to the same weekdays each year, and holidays on their regular dates in the various states, it would lick one of the worst causes of confusion that confront us today.

TODAY'S CALENDAR

From Ozark, Ark., Democrat, September 21, 1944

THE Julian calendar was abandoned for the Gregorian calendar in England and America in 1752, although elsewhere in Europe the Gregorian calendar was accepted two centuries earlier. The Julian calendar exceeded the astronomical year; and Pope Gregory XIII directed that 10 days—October 5 to 15—be suppressed in 1582 and established a quadrennial form of leap year in which intercalations or the insertion of an extra day were omitted in the centenary years which are multiples of 400. In the Julian system each centenary year was an intercalary year and the years 1700, 1800 and 1900 were scheduled as leap years, but in the Gregorian calendar they became ordinary years. After 1900 the difference in the two calendars became 13 days.

"'WORLD CALENDAR' —A POSTWAR BET"

By T. C. McClary

Abridged from Forbes, August 1, 1944

"Long a topic for talk, calendar reform may yet become peacetime boon." In this manner the Editors of Forbes magazine subheaded this article by their staff writer, Thomas Calvert McClary. Readers of the Journal of Calendar Reform will recall that Mr. McClary recently authored an article having to do with small business, its place in the postwar world, and the benefits which will accrue to the little business man when The World Calendar is adopted.

TWO years ago a Tool and Die works took a hurry-up, 90-day contract for a certain lot of tools. The contract contained bonus-or-penalty clauses, and the company made a good chunk of profit.

This year the company got a chance at a repeat order. Supplies on hand, differentials in cost and labor efficiency, transportation, surety, priorities, etc., were all meticulously checked. The contract was taken again—and a big loss resulted.

What was to blame? The calendar! This tricky and eccentric measurement of time had shortchanged the company three and one-half working days on the second contract; sufficient time to wipe out profit with over-time charges, and, due to a one-day production delay which brought the order out on Saturday, cost the company another two days' transportation delay.

The company's laments are just one small voice.

Charles Riggs, managing a department store, has grown gray trying to figure comparative tables. He wants to put on a special sale this week and looks to the same week's figures for last year as his yardstick. *But it is not the same week.* Last year the same month had four Sundays; this year it has five. Last year a holiday fell on a Saturday; this year it falls on Wednesday. Last year, mid-month paychecks fell due on Friday, co-

incident with weekly paychecks; this year they fall due on Sunday.

There isn't a business that escapes the inconsistencies of the calendar. Surety companies have long ringed the 13 Redletter days, and no contract is ever dated on one of those, due to the fact that at some point it will bring quarterly payments and premiums out on days which do not exist, such as February 30.

Labor Day may fall anywhere from the first to the seventh of September, and the date it fell upon last year is no index of helpfulness to resort owners, retail stores, power companies, filling stations, banks, etc. Christmas may fall upon any day of the week. When it falls on Friday or Saturday, business figures it got a fair full week's work. When it falls on Thursday, it effectively cuts the work week to two and one-half days. New Year's can fall on any day of the week and, when it comes mid-week, a good many industries chalk the entire week off on the red side of the ledger.

Power, delivery, surety and transportation companies have had to figure this calendar business down to a fine art. Next, possibly, to collecting original da Vinci's, it's about the most expensive art known. The calendar we use, the Gregorian, contains 28 different combinations or kinds of months, and 14 different calendar years. Holidays skip all over the week from year to year. Bankers go into deep melancholia considering quarterly agreements which may span 90, 91 or 92 days. The interest waste and complications of a first "half" year of 181 or 182 days, and a second "half" of 184, is enormous.

The general inadequacy of our present calendar has become increasingly obvious to business with the trends toward lower margins of profit, increase of efficiency, reduction of distance and the necessity for rapid turnover and elimination of all waste. In the postwar international trade world, waste due to calendar fluctuations may well mean the difference between profit and loss, self-sustaining business or subsidy, American trade leadership or American trade loss to countries of lower production costs. International corporations and transport companies are particularly concerned. Their planning must necessarily be long-range and eliminate delay and idleness of equipment. It's no longer enough to know a shipment can be made in 36 hours or 22 days. It's got to get into port on a working day with no day lost at the other end. The existent calendar does not permit such throughout-the-year scheduling.

The late George Eastman was one of the first to recognize the waste and complications of the Gregorian calendar and the need for reform. Extensive research led him to offer a reformed calendar, which divided the year into 13 months. The plan was conceded sound in theory but bumped up against human nature. The number 13 is still considered unlucky by much of the world population. There was the additional fact

that many feared that a trend would result to scale up payrolls, rentals, etc., by one-thirteenth.

Growing interest in calendar reform resulted in the formation of The World Calendar Association. The conclusion of a combined scientific, astronomical, marine, business and ecclesiastical study was the so-called World Calendar. This would divide the year into four precisely equal business quarters—each composed of 31-30-30-day months. The first month of every quarter would start on a Sunday; the second month upon a Wednesday; the third month upon a Friday. Any given month-date would fall upon the same weekday each year. Every Christmas would come upon Monday and every New Year's Day upon a Sunday. Each World Calendar month would contain exactly 26 weekdays, exclusive of Sundays. The first month of each quarter would have five Sundays, the others four. The floating fifth Sundays, which now harry business, would disappear. The 365th day of every year would be made a World Holiday, an "extra Saturday," at the close of the year, and leap year's extra day would be likewise accounted for but placed in mid-year.

Fourteen nations have already gone on record as willing to adopt the new World Calendar. Many believe the change could be brought into effect with minimum upset in the year 1950, when the present and proposed calendar coincide at the beginning of the year. However, laws and preparations for the change, and the extension of such a calendar to supersede those used in many trading nations, would have to be considered in the immediate general postwar plan and foreign policy.

1945 CALENDAR CONTRAST CARDS READY

AS has been the practice for the past several years, The World Calendar Association has again printed calendar contrast cards. They are printed on cream color stock with the legend in purple. These calendars for 1945 briefly and concisely, and, one might say, at a single glance, tell the convincing story of The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters.

It has become the habit for many people interested in calendar reform to write the Association for a supply of these small but useful calendars. An adequate supply is on hand so that those who desire the calendar contrast cards for 1945 for their personal use or for distribution among friends may be assured of receiving them.



MAKING THE CALENDAR MORE CONVENIENT

By Orlo Miller

From The Free Press, London, Ontario, September 9, 1944

This is one of a series of articles on "Things to Come" which is carried regularly in The Free Press. Orlo Miller, a member of the editorial department, has developed an unusual amount of reader interest by this imaginative and comprehensive feature.

"THIRTY days hath September, April, June and November. . . ." Let that time-honored chant remind you that the calendar is a man-made convenience and, in its present state, none too convenient at that.

Since Pope Gregory XIII tackled the problem of calendar reform, in 1582, and instituted the present system, there have been no attempts to simplify the Christian calendar. Unequal months and quarters, irregular arrangement of weekdays and Sundays and the bothersome leap-year February, still remain as Pope Gregory left them.

The first major historical change made in the time computation methods inherited from the ancients of the Nile and Euphrates was that ordered by Julius Caesar—and not before it was needed. So badly had the old system slipped by then that the seasons had skidded. Winter came in the autumn months and autumn came in the summer and heaven only knows what happened to the poor income tax inspectors. Briefly, the old civil year of the Romans was out of tune with the astronomical year by almost three months.

Caesar's "retread" job on the calendar was good for 16 centuries. When Pope Gregory and his advisers went to work on the Julian calendar, it was to discover that the greatest Roman of them all had done a pretty fair job—his calendar had slipped back only 10 days in those 16 centuries. However, when the new system was worked out, it was necessary to take care of those 10 days, somehow. The experts caught up with old Father Time by the decree of Pope Gregory, which ordered that October 15, 1582, should follow October 4. History does not record what the landlords of that day thought of the arrangement.

For years now the need for a revised calendar has been acknowledged by educators, business leaders and overworked accountants and statisticians. The irregular arrangement of the days and months, so that the calendar is different from year to year, the unequal months and quarters, all contribute their share to the general confusion of time reckoning in an otherwise scientifically ordered modern world.

Various revisions have been suggested. One involves a year of 13 equal months. The most widely-approved system, however, is that proposed by The World Calendar Association, which has the sponsorship of 14 national governments. This calendar would equalize the quarters and standardize the months and days without too great disruption of the present calendar.

In this proposed arrangement, each quarter would begin on a Sunday, end on a Saturday and have 91 days each, instead of the present 90, 91, 92 and 92. The first month of each quarter, that is, January, April, July and October, would have 31 days, the remaining months 30 each. The calendar would be the same for every year, with the month-dates falling always on the same weekdays. Each month would have 26 weekdays, plus Sundays.

Four quarters of 91 days each leave one day in each ordinary year unaccounted for. The World Calendar Association would meet this situation by instituting an extra Saturday immediately following December 30 (which would always be a Saturday). This "spare" Saturday would be designated "December W." The reformers suggest this day be made a World Holiday. Similarly, in a leap year an extra Saturday would be tacked on to June—June W—also a World Holiday.

From the support that has been forthcoming for The World Calendar, it is apparent that the need for reform is acknowledged by citizens of all classes—particularly by professional and business men, to whom the Gregorian calendar is a continual source of annoyance and expense.

Attorneys, merchants, bankers, insurance and advertising men all know only too well the inconveniences of the present system—the expensive computations, the loss of revenue by error—and all will agree on the actual need for some reasonable rearrangement and revision of the calendar. The World Calendar would seem to offer the most logical solution to this problem.

Advocates of the plan urge its acceptance and inception at the end of the current global conflict* as a tangible herald of what all nations and all peoples hope may mark a new era in human relations.

* EDITOR'S NOTE: It is the consensus that the Association should strive for acceptance of The World Calendar by 1948, so that it could be placed in actual operation on Sunday, January 1, 1950, when both the Gregorian and The World Calendar agree. Thus everyone will have two years to prepare for the change.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

Ask Trade Board

Endorsement

New Westminster (B. C.) British Columbian

September 27, 1944

AT its next meeting, to be held at the end of October, the New Westminster Board of Trade will be asked to endorse a new world calendar, devised by The World Calendar Association, Inc., with headquarters in New York.

Under the proposed changes in the present Gregorian calendar, the year would be divided into equal quarters, 91 days in each, with the months in a pattern of 31, 30, 30 days. Every year and every quarter would begin on Sunday, and the same day of the month would come on the same day of the week every year. Every Christmas would be Monday, and Leap-Year Day would be "June W" (31st) which would be a World Holiday, balancing "December W" (now 31st).

Under the new World Calendar, holidays would always fall on the same day of the week.

Elisabeth Achelis, President of the Association, suggests that the new calendar would aid in the smooth coordination of industry, and would facilitate all forms of business, establish a better routine in education and in the home.

Says Calendar Change

Now Long Overdue

Toronto (Canada) Telegram

October 25, 1944

J. R. GILLEY, Chairman of the Toronto Committee of The World Calendar Association, said that changes in the present calendar were "long overdue."

Addressing the Toronto Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society, he said measures should be taken to indicate to the governments of the world the advantages of a proposed World Calendar in which the year begins on a Sunday and quarters are of equal length.

"Simplification of the present calendar would be of inestimable value to industry, government, law, education, agriculture and transportation," Mr. Gilley said.

Approve New World Calendar

Halifax (Canada) Mail

October 25, 1944

THE Council of the Board of Trade meeting yesterday approved the proposed new "World Calendar," having months in each quarter of 31, 30 and 30 days respectively, and one extra day at the end of the year to be called a "World Holiday."

Advantages of this calendar to the industrial world, it was felt, would be many. Days of the week would fall on the same date in the corresponding months of each quarter, and holidays would fall on the same day of the week each year.

It is proposed that the calendar be brought into effect in 1950, the United States taking the lead.

New World Calendar

Saskatchewan (Canada) Swift Current Sun

September 19, 1944

THERE are in the world today a number of organized groups working hard to have the adoption of a new calendar to take the place of our Gregorian calendar, which admittedly has a number of absurdities, inconveniences and unbalance. The latest, and what appears to us to be the best, is sponsored by The World Calendar Association. To show that sense marks their offering the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is making a deep study of it, and is seeking to have other Chambers and Boards of Trade throughout the nation do likewise.

The World Calendar is just an improved scientific budgeting of the civilized, logical, grown-up calendar of a progressive world. Study it. You'll probably be hearing more of it.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

Eventually— But Not Now

*From San Antonio Light, San Antonio, Tex.,
September 19, 1944*

EVENTUALLY, I have no doubt, there will be a change in the calendar. It has happened before and it will happen again.

America was already settled when the present Gregorian calendar replaced the Julian. This caused the elimination of 11 days. Many of the ignorant resented this as having subtracted 11 days from their lives. Adoption of calendar reform today will be resisted for reasons no more logical.

However, when a new world calendar finally is adopted, my guess is it will be somewhat along the lines of the reform proposed by The World Calendar Association, a group of prominent thinkers who are slowly but surely winning endorsement of their plan.

The calendar they propose for adoption would retain many of the features of the present calendar, including four quarters of three months each. Minor adjustments are made to give each month 26 weekdays, and the only revolutionary change would be the introduction of a "World Holiday" following December 30 of each year, and a similar day following June 30 of leap years.

The calendar would be perpetual because the month-days would always fall on the same weekdays. The first of January, April, July and October would fall on Sunday; the first of February, May, August and November on Wednesday; and the first of March, June, September and December on Friday.

Introduction of this calendar would cause far less disturbance than, for instance, the rival "13-month calendar." Nevertheless, it will face a bitter, and, in my opinion, a long fight before it will be adopted.

In the meantime, however, there are reforms for which the times are ripe. There

are no religious objections and they are already in use among millions of people. I refer, for example, to the adoption of the 24-hour plan for telling the time of day.

About 11 or 12 months ago, American Airlines began a survey among its passengers as to what they wanted in the way of postwar air transportation. Recently the company published a report, in which is to be found this interesting note: "Speaking of time, an interesting reaction was shown to a question on the 24-hour time used by the army and navy as well as many foreign transportation systems . . . 69 per cent were in favor of adopting a 24-hour time—a surprising number considering the strangeness of the system to those outside the services."

The 24-hour system, of course, would eliminate the use of a. m. and p. m., make timetables easier to read and in general offer greater convenience.

With millions of Americans now familiar with and even working with the 24-hour system, it could be established with comparative ease with its adoption by common carriers and radio networks, both of which operate on schedule. It would not be long before the American people would be thinking of the hour of 5 p.m., for instance, as 1700 o'clock and no longer would be compelled to make, even subconsciously, the simple addition required for the hours after mid-day. . . —J.H.M.

Logical Calendar

By T. J. CRAWFORD

*From Adult Student, Nashville, Tenn., June,
1944*

THE World Calendar is the civilized, logical, grown-up calendar for a progressive new world. The best minds of mankind, with all the wisdom of the ages at their disposal, have decided that it has only to be understood to become universal.

Roosevelt Sets Nov. 23, Thanksgiving Day

From The New York Times, November 3, 1944

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT by proclamation today set Nov. 23, as Thanksgiving Day, thus following the law enacted by Congress Dec. 26, 1941.

In the proclamation, the President called on the country to read the Holy Scriptures from Thanksgiving until Christmas in thanking God for restoring freedom to many millions in "this year of liberation" and for the "promise of an enduring peace."

The text was as follows:

A Proclamation

In this year of liberation, which has seen so many millions freed from tyrannical rule, it is fitting that we give thanks with special fervor to our Heavenly Father for the mercies we have received individually and as a nation and for the blessings He has restored, through the victories of our arms and those of our allies, to His children in other lands.

For the preservation of our way of life from the threat of destruction; for the unity of spirit which has kept our nation strong; for our abiding faith in freedom; and for the promise of an enduring peace, we should lift up our hearts in thanksgiving.

For the harvest that has sustained us and, in its fullness, brought succor to other peoples; for the bounty of our soil, which has produced the sinews of war for the protection of our liberties; and for a multitude of private blessings, known only in our hearts, we should give united thanks to God.

To the end that we may bear more earnest witness to our gratitude to Almighty God, I suggest a nation-wide reading of the Holy Scriptures during the period from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas. Let every man of every creed go to his own version of the Scriptures for a renewed and strengthening contact with

those eternal truths and majestic principles which have inspired such measure of true greatness as this nation has achieved.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in consonance with the joint resolution of the Congress approved Dec. 26, 1941, do hereby proclaim Thursday the twenty-third day of November, 1944, a day of national thanksgiving; and I call upon the people of the United States to observe it by bending every effort to hasten the day of final victory and by offering to God our devout gratitude for his goodness to us and to our fellow-men.

The complication of two Thanksgiving Days is continuing this year, despite Congressional action to end the Roosevelt experiment of an earlier Thanksgiving started in 1939, because this month has five Thursdays.

Forty States and the District of Columbia have fixed Nov. 23 for the holiday in line with the Federal statute, but Florida, Idaho, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia plan to observe Nov. 30.

In two States, Arkansas and Georgia, there is a possibility that both dates will be recognized.

When the President tried out the week earlier date in 1939 many Governors ignored the change and fixed the traditional date, the last Thursday in November, set first by President Lincoln in 1864.

The 1941 joint resolution approved by Congress and the President fixed the future date as the fourth Thursday. On top of this many States passed laws regarding the holiday.

Governor Adkins of Arkansas was about to proclaim Nov. 23 when it was discovered the Legislature had ordered the State to observe the last Thursday in the month. The result may be two Thanksgivings because sporting and other traditional events already have been set for the earlier date.

Georgia also has difficulties. The State Attorney General has upheld a statute setting the last Thursday.



FROM THE MAIL BAG

The World Calendar would do much toward forming a foundation for world peace. Go on with the good work. Press particularly hard in the next few months. It might be well to have it become part of the world settlement.—Walter M. Howlett, Dir., Div. of Christian Edu., Protestant Council of the City of New York.

The points in favor of The World Calendar over the Edwards Perpetual Calendar seem very convincing to me, and I am willing to be quoted to that effect.—S. R. Powers, Prof. of Natural Sciences, Columbia Univ., New York City.

I must say that it seems like a very sound idea. Certainly from the business point of view, with which I have had some experience, equal quarters and equal weekdays every month would make a big difference from an accounting point of view.—John E. P. Morgan, Mgr., Personal Aircraft Dept., Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Washington, D. C.

I am tremendously interested in the field in which you have done such brilliant and successful work. I do not have to add that I wish you well.—Dr. Francis P. Gaines, Pres., Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va.

I have never gotten very much disturbed by the clamor of the people that uphold that calendar reform threatens religion. It is quite childish and beside the point. On the whole, I am inclined to favor the proposition.—Dr. Charles E. Schofield, Pres., Southwestern Coll., Winfield, Kan.

I have been interested in a revision of the calendar. As now constituted, the calendar is responsible for much unnecessary expense in manufacturing. Holidays coming on different days in the week cause much absenteeism and unnecessary heavy expense starting and stopping. When a holiday falls on a Tuesday, it is less expensive for us to close than try

and run on Monday. Twenty-five per cent of our employees did not report for work this week, Monday, as yesterday, May 30 (Memorial Day), fell on Tuesday. Your plan to make all quarters equal is a splendid solution of our present unstable calendar. What a boon it would be to the employer and employees.—T. Ellis Ramsdell, Monument Mills, Housatonic, Mass.

From my point of view, I cannot see how this program can fail to be adopted. I must admit that I have heard of it before, but, with my reading hours so closely concentrated on medical subjects, I had never before taken the trouble to look into the calendar reform proposal. You have a convert in me and I feel very sure that, as your story unfolds to the physicians of Latin America, you will find in them a group that will agitate actively for acceptance of the new world calendar.—A. Molina, M.D., Editor, *America Clinica*, New York City.

I am in favor of your idea.—Charles Clay, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

With all best wishes for the success of your program for the new World Calendar.—Manly P. Hall, Founder, The Philosophical Research Society, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal.

The World Calendar really appeals to me. I think it will work, and I hope it will be a part of the peace treaty.—Houston Harte, Publisher, *Standard-Times*, San Angelo, Tex.

I believe that even in these busy war days there should be a place in the program and entertainment discussions of various organizations for some consideration of projects like your reform of the calendar.—Gordon H. Payne, Atty., Medina, N. Y.

I am very much in favor of the idea which you emphasize. I think it is a good plan, but as most good plans, it will take a long time to have it accepted.—Dr. Julius Hirsch, New York City.

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AUSTRALIA: Committee on Calendar Reform of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, C. W. Allen, Secy., Solar Observatory, Canberra.

BELGIUM: Belgian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Professor M. Dehalu, President, l'Université de Liège, Liège.

BOLIVIA: Comité Boliviano del Calendario Mundial, Don Moises Santivanez, Chairman, Biblioteca Nacional, Sucre.

BRAZIL: Comité Brasileiro do Calendario Mundial, Rear Admiral Radler de Aquino, Chairman, Rua Raul Pompeia No. 133, Rio de Janeiro.

CANADA: Rational Calendar Association, J. Royden Gilley, Hart House, University of Toronto; A. J. Hills, National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa.

CHILE: Comité Chileno del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Cumming, Chairman, Calle Manuel Rodriguez, Santiago.

CHINA: Chinese Association for the Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Ch'ing-Sung Yü, Director, National Institute of Astronomy, Kunming, Yunnan.

COLOMBIA: Comité Colombiano del Calendario Mundial, Bogota.

COSTA RICA: Comité Costarricense del Calendario Mundial (Igualmente de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador y Nicaragua), H. E. Don Teodoro Picado, Chairman, San José.

CUBA: Comité Cubano del Calendario Mundial, Belén Observatory, Havana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Comité Dominicano del Calendario Mundial, Barney N. Morgan, Chairman, Box 727, Ciudad Trujillo.

ECUADOR: Comité Ecuatoriano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Chairman, Calle Cienfuegos 153, Santiago, Chile.

ENGLAND: Rational Calendar Association, C. David Stelling, Director, 38, Parliament Street, London.

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GERMANY: Deutscher Ausschuss für Kalenderreform, Dr. Grosse, Geschäftsführer, Neue Wilhelmstr. 9/11, Berlin N. W. 7.—

Der Weltbund für Kalenderreform, Dr. Rudolph Blochmann, Secy., 24 Lornsenstrasse, Kiel.

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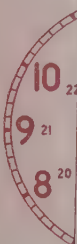
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THE TWENTY Journal of calendar reform

v.14
1944



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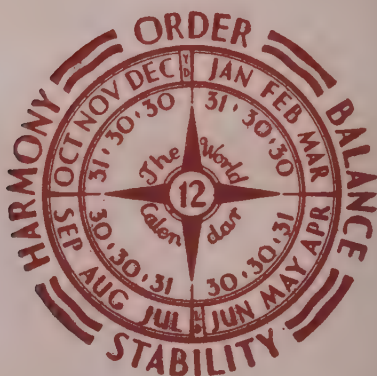
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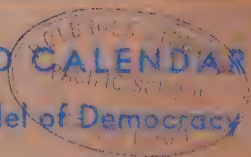
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Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

THE WORLD CALENDAR
A Perfect Model of Democracy



FIRST QUARTER

1945

V. 15
1945

PRESENT
GREGORIAN CALENDARPROPOSED
WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER						
JANUARY	FEBRUARY			MARCH		
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
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This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

EACH YEAR DIFFERENT

This calendar is always different from year to year.

The quarters are unequal in length. In leap years the first half-year has 182 days; the second, 184 days.

Each quarter begins and ends on a different day of the week.

Each month begins and ends on a different weekday.

The months have a varying number of weekdays.

Each year begins on a different weekday.

Its irregularity precludes comparison of periods and necessitates continued and never ceasing changes in matters routine in character.

This calendar is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE DISCARDING THIS OBSOLETE CALENDAR.

FIRST QUARTER						
JANUARY	FEBRUARY			MARCH		
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FOURTH QUARTER						
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* A WORLD HOLIDAY, DECEMBER W, or 31, in leap years, an extra Saturday, follows December 30th every year.
 ** A WORLD HOLIDAY, JUNE W, or 31, the Leap-Year Day, another extra Saturday, follows June 30th in leap years.

EACH YEAR THE SAME

This 12-month equal-quarter calendar is the same for every year.

The quarters are equal in length.

Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.

Month-dates always fall on the same weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays—plus Sundays.

Each year begins on Sunday, January 1, and the business year begins with Monday, January 2. Because the World Holidays precede Sunday, the usual custom of celebrating a Sunday holiday on Monday is voided.

Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day, the extra Saturdays, December W or 31 and June W or 31, are World Holidays.

This revised calendar is balanced in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE USING THE UP-TO-DATE CALENDAR.



A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW WORLD

VOL. XV

FIRST QUARTER, 1945

No. 1

BRETTON WOODS, Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta, Chapultepec and the forthcoming San Francisco conference are laying plans to uphold freedom of the people, safeguard the welfare of mankind, protect the independence of nations, establish an international organization, and cement a greater unity for our one world.

Stimulated by these conferences it is interesting to trace for a moment some of the events since early days that have led man to these concepts—the first internationalist Akhenaton of Egypt, the Mosaic Code and the two great Christian Commandments, the Magna Carta of the thirteenth century, the Declaration of Independence of the eighteenth and the Emancipation Proclamation of the nineteenth, on down to the Atlantic Charter and the more recently enunciated concept that our Earth is One World.

In the older days these progressive steps occurred at greater intervals but in our modern world this is no longer so. Time moves faster and everyone realizes more and more the need for planning and action if achievements are to be had.

Prime Minister Churchill stressed the "duty" of the great powers "to serve the world and not to rule it." President Roosevelt said: "This time we are not making the mistake of waiting until the end of the war to set up the machinery of peace."

Time then is of the utmost value and everything pertaining to it, including the calendar, must not be overlooked. The present calendar is confusing, contradictory and conflicting. It is a very faulty pattern with which to build an enduring peace.

Leaders of nations and everyone will appreciate working with the new perpetual World Calendar that possesses equality, order, cooperation, coordination, harmony and stability. To put off consideration of The World Calendar until after the war would be making the same mistake of waiting that President Roosevelt has so forcefully decried. The World Calendar logically belongs in all programs, conferences and activities as a component part of peace; it is a strong unifier.

May God further the forthcoming conference and strengthen us in our many endeavors.

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CALENDAR REFORM

January, February, March
1945

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EMERSON BREWER, Editor

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THE WORLD CALENDAR— A PERFECT MODEL OF TRUE DEMOCRACY

By Elisabeth Achelis, President, The World Calendar Association

"The World Calendar . . . a perfect system of democracy—a democracy of a newer and better pattern wherein each individual time-unit works in full capacity . . . and performs its part freely within its own domain toward achieving a harmonious unity . . . The World Calendar is thus a great uniter . . . it is eminently fitting that the United States . . . should now also acclaim this newer and better pattern for our calendar—perfect model of true democracy." (From the Journal of Calendar Reform, Volume 11, page 74.)

DEMOCRACY does not only mean a political system with which we are prone to associate it. It is not the possession alone of political Democratic and Republican parties, nor Communistic, Labor, Socialist, National or Isolationist parties. The system of democracy means any system of just and equal dealing, of non-discrimination, of like consideration and opportunity to all its component parts or members. It follows the principle of practical equality and considers impartially the rights of the different and separate factors of which the whole system is composed. It is a harmonious grouping, or a commonwealth of separate entities or units, wherein cooperation is the rule, and to which the various parts or groups willingly agree. Each group functions separately in its particular sphere of activity with complete freedom, recognizing at the same time its full responsibility. Each is keenly conscious that it belongs and is vital to the smooth operation of the whole system; it knows, too, that if it fails all fail.

The system of democracy, whether in government, finance, business, education, social or human relations, although extolled in words, is quite often weak in application, because there is no clear plan to follow. A blueprint is missing. Thus the real meaning, purpose and scope of democracy is oft-times an abstract idealistic theory to the majority and because of this it is prevented from being practiced. There are those who proclaim it but frequently fail to make it clear and to exemplify it themselves. They still keep alive the master and slave condition, the power of the strong over the

weak, of might over right, of coercion over cooperation, and group domination. Man yearns for a plan so that he can chart his way unfalteringly along the democratic road.

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals come close to this ideal wherein "sovereign equality" is a basic principle. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., has explained it thus: "The phrase 'sovereign equality' is enshrined in Principle Number One. . . . It means that every peace-loving state, however small, has the same supreme authority over its own territory as any other state, however large. Each such state, irrespective of size, is an international individuality. Each, therefore, has both a right to a voice in the affairs of the family of nations and a responsibility to share in the task of creating a peaceful world order." *

For the world to obtain such a plan for its guidepost, it is obvious that the system of democracy be more clearly understood in a concrete and simple way, so that every nation and every person can understand, use and live by it. Democracy is actually a world system and the world, as the late Wendell Willkie has declared, is ONE world.

There is an element in life which unites us all. It is the element of TIME, and we shall see how TIME, by means of the calendar, offers another such system of democracy.

For untold centuries man has endeavored to chart his time-map whereby it could best serve him. Under the various conditions in which he lived he has done well, but the present Gregorian calendar, like many other systems of today, lacks the ideal of democracy—cooperation, fair play and equality, which at the same time recognize differences. Its persistent wanderings, irregular and unequal arrangement, make it an inadequate measuring rod for man's daily use. It is no wonder that he so often flounders in his undertakings when his calendar (without which nothing is accomplished) is such a haphazard conglomeration of unrelated and unequal time-periods.

There is an opportunity offered man to put a system of democracy into active operation as a real guidepost. True to this principle, The World Calendar—the new and better time-plan—is the result of many minds, of many conferences covering a period of many years. It is a perpetual calendar of twelve months and equal quarters and belongs to everybody, everywhere.

And here is the plan.

The year of 364 days, rather than 365, is taken as the basis of the calendar, for the past has demonstrated that the number 365 is not applicable to even division. It is this irreconcilable number 365 that has been the deterrent to an ordered, divisible calendar system. And yet, the 365th

**The Reader's Digest*, February 1945, page 2. "What the Dumbarton Oaks Peace Plan Means."

and a fraction of a day are needed to complete the annual revolution that the Earth makes around the Sun, and thus *must* be considered in all calendar reckoning for the calendar to maintain accurate timing with the annual seasons.

Basing the calendar on the easily divisible number 364, the calendar immediately achieves equal-quarter divisions, comparable to the four seasons. It also retains the convenient twelve months and gives to each quarter-year (practically one season) exactly three months. The first of the three months is given 31 days and the remaining two 30 days each, resulting in every month having 26 weekdays plus Sundays, and every quarter an even 91 days. In addition, by beginning every quarter with a Sunday and ending with a Saturday, the weeks obtain their even number of thirteen, without being short in one quarter or overflowing the next. Here is evidence of perfect coordination, cooperation and equality among the different time-units—91 days, 13 weeks, 3 months and 1 quarter-year approximating 1 season—DEMOCRACY within the element of TIME.

But what of the 365th day and the occasional 366th day so necessary to keep the calendar in step with the seasons of the year?

The 365th, Year-End Day, naturally belongs to the old year as we have seen the year is not complete; the Earth having not as yet finished its annual revolution around the Sun, being short approximately one day. The essential last day of the year, the Year-End Day, or as some wish to call it New Year's Eve, is inserted after the completed last quarter and just before a new series of quarters begins a new year. It is the extra day or another Saturday that follows Saturday, December 30, and considered as December W (some prefer December 31) for the extra new World Holiday; it is *not* a working day. The World Holiday logically precedes the first day of every new year, Sunday, January 1, and, because of this, every business year begins the day after, Monday, January 2.

The new World Holiday is a world-assembly-day to unite nations in world observance. It is comparable to the "healing leaves of nations" of the tree of life in Biblical Revelation, and thus becomes a healing day for nations of the world—a day of amity, of understanding and of good will; a truly democratic day of equal recognition and consideration, of sharing and uniting in the large conclave of the brotherhood of man.

And the equally important 366th day every four years is similarly treated. It is inserted in the middle of the year, after the close of the second quarter and before the beginning of the third. In leap years the calendar is divisible into equal halves. This Leap-Year Day is another World Holiday, placed on another extra day or Saturday, and tabulated June W (again some prefer June 31) and like December W it, too, is not a regular business or working day. It is another day for world observance.

The following day is Sunday, July 1. How simple and logical is this perpetual calendar!

Examples always give a clear picture and here is one pertaining to the new World Calendar. A business corporation is usually composed of several distinct departments, each functioning separately, yet all belonging to the corporation. There is, for instance, one department which deals with workers whose wages are paid on the day basis; another where employees receive their pay envelopes on the weekly plan. The billing, transportation and shipping sections generally use the month for their records, while the major financing of the entire corporation, including dividends, bond interest and general reports, is planned on the quarterly basis. And all seasonal matters are figured on the quarterly periods. In every quarter-year, then—the perfect and practical unit—there are assembled from the different departments the reports for analysis and study to obtain an accurate and overall picture for further planning. And as every quarter is comparable, as well as every year, an accurate survey is possible. Only the stable, equal-quarter World Calendar achieves such correlation and coordination, because of its democratic pattern, which gives equal recognition and value to all its different time-units. It matters not whether the day-unit is of lesser length and the month of greater or whether there are a greater number of weeks and a lesser number of seasons or quarter-years. Suffice it to say that any corporation using The World Calendar will function more smoothly and easily, without the friction of the past. At the close of every year a gift of the 365th day, a World Holiday, is extended the entire corporation. However, those who must work on that day will not suffer, as they will receive the regular holiday scale for compensation.

Another example, one more “homey,” is that of the family. Let us suppose a family of five children. There is one child who returns to his home every day in the evening, another at the end of every week. A third returns home the last day of the month, while another finds it convenient to visit the family at the end of every quarter-year, together with the fifth child who returns at the close of every season. Thus a happy reunion of all the children at home takes place unfailingly and reliably four times a year at the end of every quarter-year. And, fortunately for the family, on the regular and annual Year-End Day, December W or 31, the reunion is extended by that one day, and with the following New Year’s Day there is had a long week-end period—the extra day or Saturday, December W, and Sunday, January 1. On Monday, January 2, the children all resume their individual and various tasks. Can anyone deny the World Holidays, which in their cumulative effect are bound to unite in spirit and in action the entire world?

These are but two of the multiplicity of examples that can be cited, but they are sufficient to show the advantages to be had, and that are always had in any system based on fair play and work, just and equal dealing, freedom and order—DEMOCRACY.

With democracy growing, as emphasized by the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and exemplified in *The World Calendar*, solid cornerstones are being laid for a better world order, and the principle of freedom and independence becomes more firmly rooted in the life, mind, blood and spirit of civilization. *TIME* is undeniably a uniting element and *The World Calendar* upon adoption can easily become a pioneer and perfect model of true democracy, serving all men everywhere on earth.

CONFUSION TO HISTORIANS

By Elisabeth Achelis—March 8, 1945

THE *New York Herald Tribune* on January 23 of this year carried an interesting letter from Gerald L. Kaufman, in which he made the statement that on that particular date the five numerals followed in sequential order 1/23/45. This will happen again on December 3 but spaced differently 12/3/45, then not again until a century later in 2045. Thus once in every century, when the years end with 45, does this occur.

But here lies confusion to historians.

The two mentioned dates refer only to the United States of America, as it appears to be the only country which figures dates in this manner. Great Britain, the European Continent, Central and South America reckon in the order of day, month and year—a reversal of the American custom—month, day and year. Therefore in countries, not our own, this unusual sequence occurs but once in a century, namely 12/3/45 (12, March, 1945). But how will historians interpret this date that is identical with December 3d used in the U. S. A.?

Certainly with the adoption of *The World Calendar*, or even before if desirable, it would be a gracious and wise act for the U. S. A. to establish the same method used by other countries. The method of dating by digits is more logical when the order from the lesser to the greater unit is used, as day, month and year.

CHURCHILL ASKS CHURCHILL: IS IT 1-10-45 OR 10-1-45?

**Uniform System of Dating Urged
by Prime Minister's Son**

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—Major Randolph Churchill, member of Parliament and son of Britain's Prime Minister, has forwarded from the central Mediterranean a question to be put to his father next Tuesday in the House of Commons.

Major Churchill, hospitalized for a minor operation, requested Lord Hinchinbrooke to ask the Prime Minister "whether he is aware of the many conflicting systems by which letters and documents are dated in this country, whether he realizes the figures 1-10-45, which to the Englishman mean Oct. 1, 1945, indicate to an American Jan. 10, 1945; and if he will instruct all government departments to adopt forthwith the system current in the British Army, which avoids all confusion by putting the first day of the month in figures unblemished by any suffix, second the month in letters, and last the year."

New York Herald Tribune, March 15, 1945.

TRUE COMPARABILITY VITAL TO CHAIN STORE OPERATIONS

By Ivan Burdick

Mr. Burdick knows whereof he speaks. He has been successively superintendent of stores, for the A & P; general manager of Canada's Stop and Shop chain; merchandise manager of the Dominion Stores of Canada; and but recently resigned as Director of food rationing of the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

IN the chain store branch of the retail food industry, there are certain easily identified occupational habits that retard a well-run organization. The experienced chain man could see them if he was touring the store on a bicycle. There is the "how-m-I-doing" fellow. He is the chap who lifts the lid of his cash-register after almost every sale to make a fresh comparison with his sales during the corresponding day of the week preceding. On Saturday nights he would almost go crazy, comparing "the week" against the preceding week, or the so-called corresponding week of the preceding year—as reflected by his latest "sale."

Management is properly dismayed with the young man who strove to "hope" sales-records into his cash-register by an almost ceaseless vigil. Obviously he was neglecting his customers, and losing sales.

However, I have seen the management of major corporate chains exercise the same kind of pathetic, senseless vigil over operations as the young men who wore out the hinges of their cash-boxes. I know a number of operations, usually comptroller-managed, in which the millennium in store accounting practices is theoretically approached. As a merchandising official, I have been associated in three such operations, and they were truly bewildering to a grocery man, whose credo by nature is to get the sales while they are coming and count them up later. In this respect chain stores have an advantage over independent retail stores as they operate almost entirely on the cash basis, the pay as you go system.

These operations, in their zeal for perfection, rendered weekly profit and loss statements for every outlet—fifty-two weeks a year and sometimes running into a fifty-third week—difficult to attain. Usually, in order

to get the figures out in time for fancied effective analysis and utilization, major compromises were involved. Weeks were "cut off" on Wednesday or Thursday, holidays were completely and necessarily ignored, and all manner of natural and seasonal chronology went happily by the board. And why? Because days, weeks and holidays hop around in our calendar in a truly hit or miss method. Nothing is certain since one month may have four or five Thursdays; 24, 25, 26 or 27 weekdays without counting Sundays; holidays may fall either within the week, at week-ends or not at all, and weeks begin a month on any of the seven days of the week. The calendar makes all these compiled figures mere guesswork. The objective of weekly figures (and it was met) was to get fresh figures before the merchandising man on Tuesday mornings, in time for him to do something about them; if he had time to read them, if he could understand them, if he had confidence in them, and if he could not utilize his time more profitably.

In one such chain store I shall not forget my dismay upon receiving each Tuesday morning 545 individual and detailed profit and loss statements—no one of them reflecting with reasonable accuracy what had happened in any store during the preceding week. It seemed to me that Tuesday came three times a week, and until I could effect an improvement in accounting philosophy, I mumbled mysteriously into my beard and sustained, with my other executive colleagues, that I had some secret way to study and act on this mass of erroneous and shockingly costly information.

Not even the reputably predatory chain store merchandiser would shout "off with his head" as a fate for the poor chap who may have had an Easter week-end in the previous year's figures. Nor would he cry "promotion," if the calendar may have fallen the other way. No one had any time, disposition or facilities to determine the calendar's caprice. Certainly there were no mechanics for compensation of these uncharted vagaries, for all accounting energies had gone into production on schedule of these voluminous, whimsical figures.

Individually we knew that the "other fellow" just couldn't utilize the mass of weekly material, and, besides, he too had no confidence in it. Except for the directorate, which took for granted that someone could understand and use such abundant statistics of operations, there was a general and serious resentment that some hundreds of thousands of senseless expense dollars should pour annually down this drain of frustration; dollars, which might more properly be divided between the people who were making the sales and profits. The store managers, magnificent sophisticates, understood the whole angle. They knew that they neither had to anticipate penalties for jobs poorly done, nor could expect recognition for performances of merit. So deterioration of performance was general, dwarfing

the costs of this utopian accounting, with a host of people running around the perimeter of a potential gold mine, wondering why the yellow metal didn't come up the shaft.

Quarterly figures, in such an operation, were licked before production—for who would believe a man who is almost always wrong?

The operations which I described above are an extreme. I have known a number of others which approached it dangerously in unrealism, with almost comparable depletion of earnings. We, in the chain store business, have no reliable guidance except comparative figures. We simply do not know how much any man, department, supervisor, or division should make, except by comparison, one with another, and, most importantly, with previous comparable periods.

In an industry where the trend is the life-blood, there has been little understanding of the importance of true comparability. The psychological advantage alone, gained in convincing a store manager or supervisor that he is on his own for recognition or censure, with a fair and scientific measuring device for his comparative ability, is an enormous potential for profit. Yet, one can only convince people generally with facts. The tactical advantages in merchandising, incident to an accurate knowledge of what is really going on in terms of competitive influences, yield another rich reward. The futility of major expenditures for unusable statistics is deplorable indeed in an industry which counts its net in decimals or a few pennies on a dollar of sales. This takes on particular significance when we consider the profit havoc which can readily be occasioned by our wavering calendar, interspersed as it is with hit and miss holidays and week-ends.

Approaching post-war, there are few men within this gigantic field who do not know the future penalties of inefficiency and the costs of wasteful operation. Now as never before the importance of incentive for the individual becomes tremendous. Incentive must be based on performance, and performance must be accurately and fairly measured. For one to measure with accuracy, he must have an accurate measuring device. In my opinion, no such device is in general use today, yet in the contest soon to come it must be—for the winners.

In any chain food operation deliveries and shipments to retail outlets are important criteria. Here again the measurement is preceding years, principally because of the seasonability of most foods. There is rarely any useful guidance from a comparison of shipments, except during comparable seasons, as one may easily check with his own seasonal eating habits. This means the identical months of preceding years. But there are no identical months of preceding years or equal quarter divisions present in our calendar of today wherein days and dates and months constantly change. There is no "standard" by which to go or to check with so that conclusions are

problematical. Figures here are an illusion. The merchandiser does not merchandise "food" as a class. He is concerned with individual items, and must know, to be effective, how items such as canned tomatoes are going out of his warehouses as compared with the previous year. In no other way can he practically check the competitive comparability of his price structure. Obviously he must have figures which are actually comparable if he is to do a good job.

Yet today he is usually dealing with a business calendar that is so irregular in arrangement and changeable from year to year that it is incapable of producing the comparison he must have, and he reaches conclusions which, except for identical competitive deficiencies, would handicap him irreparably in the job he must get done. Tied in inextricably with shipments is his schedule of deliveries from suppliers. This, too, yields profits in almost direct ratio to his knowledge of past experience.

This accumulation of problems posed for the merchandiser and his buyers is not reserved to them. The Comptroller, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Office Manager, equally dependent upon comparative statistical reflections, experience similar frustrations. Within their orbits, there is comparable disruption, to the extent that conclusions are distorted, and they face the endless task of rationalizing comparisons which they seldom hold to be convincing.

If this industry approaches a reliance upon adequate operating statistics which I have outlined, then the need surely is for a reliable calendar like the perpetual World Calendar of equal quarters which remains the same year in and year out, with every day and date constantly the same. It would soon become the most treasured tool of the operating executive, who would see in such a reform a means for dynamic realism in his operating conclusions. As a device for strengthening organizational morale, it would have priceless effectiveness to the man who knew the simple fundamentals of sales psychology. In one brief year dividends would accrue so heavily as to invite industry-wide speculation as to why it hadn't been eagerly implemented before.

The "period" in the industry is the "quarter," not the week or the month. Three months is the closest, most practical expression of the "season," which is the real operating period. The best that operating executives can hope to do, restricted as they are by irregular and incomparable days, weeks and months, is personally to know what goes on four times a year, and to do something about it. Any more frequent presentation of figures is Utopian, any less is dangerous. Four quarterly analyses for scientifically equalized periods are ideal. I am for it.

THE CHURCHES FAVOR A FIXED EASTER

By The Reverend Henry Smith Leiper, D.D., Executive Secretary American Section, The Universal Christian Council For Life and Work.

At the Biennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Pittsburgh, November 28-30, 1944, two resolutions were passed favoring a fixed Easter for the second Sunday in April. Dr. Leiper's interesting article follows.

MARTIN LUTHER objected to the action of Pope Gregory XIII in taking ten days from the then prevailing calendar in the year 1582, but *not* because of the shift which that made in the measuring of time. Rather he objected because the Gregorian reform failed to fix the wandering date of Easter which varied a total of 35 days in its time of observance. (It still wanders to the same extent!) Luther said: "They should have laid down a special date for [observation of] the Passion, death, and resurrection, just as has been done for Christmas . . . and other feasts which are fixed and not movable, so that everybody might know exactly . . . the dates of Easter and the feasts depending on Easter."

It was not until the eighteenth century that Protestant countries introduced the Gregorian reform: and as late as 1752 the British-American calendar was moved ahead eleven days to bring it into conformity with Continental usage. But Easter was left a wandering date.* Why? The answer is not simple.

Time in general is calculated on the habits of the sun. Easter is still fixed by the phases of the moon. This seeming absurdity once had a sound reasoning behind it. Now it has none save the power of habit and the inflexibility of prejudice. The reason for relating the Easter date to the phases of the moon was not only associated with Passover but also with pilgrims going up to Jerusalem who often wanted to travel by night and only in the light of the full moon was this safe or convenient.

*Note: It is worth calling attention to the fact that the calendar changes mentioned above—not to mention other earlier ones—completely undermine the argument of those who base their objection to calendar change on the curious notion that there is something sacrosanct about the present calendar and that there is an exact relation between the first day of the week and the first day of creation.

Reasoning on the ground of the necessity of moonlight for pilgrimages is now about on a par with that which urges retention of the present calendar only because of habit in spite of its obvious defects and inconveniences which are accented by the experiences of a shrinking world.

The subject of the present paper, however, is not calendar reform in general. It is rather that of a fixed Easter, which while related to calendar change, does not at the outset involve complete reform.

The average person might well ask—why has nothing been done to correct this obvious defect of the calendar? Much has been attempted. But in the days when there were Roman Emperors of semi-totalitarian type, changes would be ordered and had simply to be accepted. Caesar did this in the year 45 B.C. In 1582 A.D. Gregory did it, as stated above.

Now there is no clear answer to the question of who has the authority to make a change.

Favorable attitudes have clearly developed toward the view that the fixing of Easter is the sole concern of the Churches. The question of general calendar reform is a matter for governments. It is a real gain to have that measure of common agreement.

What Luther wanted to see seemed appreciably nearer a few years ago when the League of Nations was considering the whole question of calendar improvement. Its officers submitted formal inquiries to the Churches and received quite definite intimations that the Churches were overwhelmingly in favor of a fixed date for Easter.

It may be well to review here the evidence for this statement. It was collected in the first instance by the Research Department of the Universal Christian Council on Life and Work under the able direction of Hans Schoenfeld (the department has now become the research department of the World Council of Churches in process of formation and still has the same staff at Geneva).

The Eastern Churches were found to be ready to stand by the action of their Panorthodox Congress of 1923 which supported the fixation of Easter. In the European-Continental Churches an overwhelmingly favorable attitude was revealed towards the proposed change. The British Churches agreed that there were "no fundamental objections" to change, and the non-Roman American Churches, on the basis of a special inquiry conducted by the Federal Council of Churches, were found to be with very few exceptions in favor of a fixed Easter. I shall refer in a moment to the remarkable series of denominational actions which emphasize this agreement.

The Church of Rome in the past agreed that if it were demonstrated that the fixing of the Easter date would be universally beneficial, it was ready to submit the question to an Ecumenical Council.

The American Church position was indicated as strongly supporting the move for a fixed Easter. Twenty-four denominations answered "yes" to the following question: "In the event of some date being agreed upon by official representatives of Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestant bodies throughout the world as a permanent date for the observance of Easter, do you think that the governing body of your denomination would be likely to make some specific declaration of attitude with reference to the change?" Only three denominations answered "no" and one was doubtful but not opposed.

At least eight denominations went further and by official resolution indicated their willingness to endorse the fixing of Easter on April 8th. Many coupled this action with endorsement likewise of a general calendar reform and the adoption of the proposed World Calendar.

The question therefore arises: why did nothing happen? The answer is quite simple. The League of Nations unfortunately ceased to function effectively and there was—and is—no general clear agreement as to what procedure the Churches should follow. Our own government, for example, took the ground that the fixing of Easter was not within the province of government and left the matter to the initiative of the Churches. The British Parliament endorsed in the Easter Act a fixed Easter and in debate declared it would give general calendar reform sympathetic and serious consideration. But obviously the making of both changes depended upon wider action throughout the world. And such action was not forthcoming.

Even without calendar reform, a simple agreement among the Churches could reduce the wandering period for Easter from thirty-five to seven days. This would fix the time of Easter for the second Sunday in April but would not bring it always on the same date of the month, that being possible only through calendar reform.

Yet even that much-to-be-desired improvement waits upon the devising of some plan whereby the great multitude of denominations throughout the world may act. However, where there is a will there is a way and it seems quite obvious that the will to the stabilization of Easter does exist despite a small amount of opposition based on ignorance and fear of change and despite the usual apathy based on preoccupation with other matters.

With the post-war plans steadily growing, the time may not be far distant for governmental plans to complete the changes contemplated previously by the League of Nations, which will be set forth and will provide a stimulus to action on the part of the Churches. But it would be surely a much more satisfactory procedure were the Churches to take the initiative now in the matter of a fixed Easter. This might be possible if the many national federations or councils of churches were to act on the matter in

the light of the views already so definitely on record as representing their constituent members.

At the recent Biennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at Pittsburgh in November, two resolutions were passed with overwhelming approval.

The resolution embodying this action reads as follows:

WHEREAS, a number of religious bodies in the Federal Council's constituency have declared themselves to be in favor of stabilization of the observance of Easter; and scholars generally appear to regard the second Sunday in April as nearest to the date of the resurrection; and the naming of the second Sunday in April seems to be the most practical way to achieve stabilization,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we favor plans for the designation of the second Sunday in April as the day for the observance of Easter.

A further resolution was adopted as follows:

RESOLVED: that the Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America be instructed to bring the action of this Council to the attention of the American Committee for the World Council of Churches with the suggestion that this question might properly be one in which common agreement and expression among the churches of the world might be sought.

The action of the Federal Council is being communicated to similar bodies in other lands and when it is possible for representatives of the Churches to meet on a world scale it seems not too much to hope that some very definite action may be forthcoming. A representative gathering with such a worthy objective—the fixing of Easter—would contribute to the plans for a better world, and ought to encourage and inspire the people to a greater spiritual unity.

COMMITTEE FORMED IN PUERTO RICO

INDICATIVE of the continued interest in calendar reform in Latin America is the formation of The World Calendar committee in Puerto Rico. Dr. Manuel M. Morillo, Consul General of the Dominican Republic in San Juan, has accepted the chairmanship and he has enlisted the cooperation of Señor Miguel Meléndez Muñoz, a publicist who is President of the Ateneo of Puerto Rico, and that of Licenciado José S. Alegría, Director of the magazine, *Puerto Rico Ilustrado*. Señor Alegría is also President of the Press Association of Puerto Rico.

"We are fortunate indeed to have three such prominent and enthusiastic members representing The World Calendar in San Juan," said Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association.

YESTERDAY'S ADVERTISING FIGURES TAKE ON NEW MEANING WITH WORLD CALENDAR

By Daniel E. Provost, National Advertising Manager, New York Herald Tribune

Dan Provost knows the advertising business from both sides of the desk. Appointed National Advertising Manager in 1935, after two years as Advertising Manager of the Roto-gravure Section, Mr. Provost had previously spent six years with this department of The New York Times. He had earlier been an account executive with McCann Erickson Inc., going to that agency after having been Vice President of McKenney and Taylor Advertising Agency.

THE advertising director of a metropolitan newspaper should by all rights have eyes in the back of his head. It would not hamper any and might help a lot if the executive's head was on a swivel, because there is the constant need to look back at the past performances while looking ahead at plans in the making.

It seems to be axiomatic that a publisher, in using yesterday's figures as a yardstick, almost invariably forgets about them and is absent-mindedly interested in today's lineage figures. Yesterday's high totals become only the basis for tomorrow's greater goal. Yet these figures are likely to be erroneous. A holiday, a fifth Friday or Saturday may give a completely irrelevant picture of the volume for yesterday, last week, last month, or the corresponding period last year. The calendar we use today is the bane of every advertising director and newspaper publisher. It is a system of guesses, changing from year to year, from month to month and from week to week.

It is not only that a newspaper's lineage figures are available to everyone, competitor and prospective advertiser alike, but publishers also have a pride in their paper's growth that far exceeds the selfish desire for greater money volume.

I have never been able to decide whether circulation or increased advertising comes first in their estimation. It is rather like the case of the egg

and the chicken. If you don't have circulation for your newspaper, you cannot hope to get your share of advertising space. And, if you do not have advertising, the reading public, entirely untutored in the intricacies of the newspaper business, in some way senses that fact and rates your paper as an "also ran." That is probably because good modern advertising copy is so informative that it too becomes news to the reader.

In the newspaper advertising business so much depends on past performances, and so much of the past is leavened by plans of the advertisers for the future. It is not enough to grab eagerly at the morning paper to see what your own sales people have missed, and to send them posthaste to the advertising agency or the client to tell those hard-to-convince people why your paper should be added to the list. If you expect to see your advertising lineage grow, you have to know about the campaign before the chicken is hatched. In the ideal situation, your people should be a part of the agency-client planning. The good salesman makes himself so surely a part of the client's business that instinctively he and his publication become necessary to the plans the sales manager and his advertising staff are formulating.

An advertising director of a metropolitan newspaper has two basic sales objectives. The first is the local advertiser and the second is the national advertiser. These prospective advertisers want to know what kind of people read your paper, their economic status, where they live, their buying habits, and how many people there are in the various groupings of circulation.

The well-edited paper is directed editorially toward a given market. Usually this is not deliberate but springs from the editorial policy, the personal ambitions, and ideology of the publisher himself. This audience, once determined, can be analyzed and assayed as definitely and as coldly and as surely as a scientist develops the worth of a product in which he is interested. It has become the task of the space salesman to interpret this reading audience, its ability to buy and its tastes in terms of a potential market for the products of the advertiser.

A national account is almost always handled by an advertising agency. The sales and advertising manager of a manufacturer or wholesaler lays out his plans, discusses objectives and his expenditures with his advertising agency. The agency executive enlists the aid of his merchandising assistants, the copy chief and the art director. Plans having been roughed out, the media director, known as a space buyer, is invited into the conference. Armed with the details, he goes into his office, sits down and makes out what is known as a "list."

This list includes the newspapers, billboards or magazines, either national or sectional in their circulation, which his experience and his

knowledge tell him reach the people who are likely to have the desire and the money to buy the product to be advertised.

When this preliminary schedule has been made up it is submitted to the client. Here, too, the newspaper representative should have done no little spade work with both the sales manager and the advertising manager. The newspaper advertising director, whose solicitors have not covered an account well, is definitely back of the eight ball when his first knowledge of a large advertising campaign comes from seeing it running in a competitor's newspaper. In this instance there is only one thing to do. That is, make a hurried call on the agency space buyer or the sales manager and try to sell those executives on letting you jump on the bandwagon too.

This means hard sledding, because money has been appropriated, plans have been made, broadsides have been published, wholesalers have been informed, and retail outlets have been sold on a certain schedule of advertising in their respective fields.

So you can see, the intricacies of space selling, timing and planning, become problem number one in a newspaper advertising manager's office.

Add to this involved sales strategy the fact that every local and national schedule varies not only in size but also in date of insertion, not only by the month and by the week, but by the year, and you can recognize how a calendar that constantly changes heaps a load of work on everybody concerned. No advertiser likes to buy space the day before or upon a holiday. In 1942, when Christmas fell on Friday, there was no precedent. Few executives knew what kind of paper to plan for on Saturday, the day following. Stores were checked and it was found that some planned to open their places of business on Saturday. Others were going to remain closed. It was a foregone conclusion that the national advertisers, orthodox as they are, had no intention of running space on that dead day.

As a consequence, I think there is no doubt but what practically every newspaper had a small, non-profitable Saturday edition. It is true we could have referred to our records of six years back when a similar calendar condition arose, but conditions in 1936 differed greatly from those in 1942. Really there were no actual precedents to follow.

Had we been operating our newspapers under the steady and ordered World Calendar plan, we would have known what to expect and what to plan for. As a matter of fact, Christmas would always fall on Monday, December 25, under The World Calendar plan, and once having a precedent to follow, we could anticipate all of the intricacies that go to make up our advertising sales problem.

But it is not alone in planning your paper and in anticipating your lineage and your circulation that The World Calendar of 12 months and equal

quarters would assist so greatly. It would halve the time spent in your relationship with the agency and the client.

As conditions obtain today, with the wandering holidays, the fluctuating week-ends, and the ever-changing days and dates, an advertising agency must "tailor-make" its schedules practically month by month. No food manufacturer wants to run food advertising in the Thursday afternoon paper when the reader will have no opportunity to buy on the following days because a holiday had closed the outlets. Not only the sales manager of a manufacturing concern, the space buyer of an advertising agency, but also those who direct the sale of newspaper space to these national vendors, must establish their lineage totals by a calendar that varies month by month.

Publishers always set their sights high. In reviewing last month's lineage figures and comparing them with the same period last year, I have found that they almost inevitably forget, when lineage totals decrease, that somewhere a holiday has slipped in to lessen the volume and make the month's record unenviable.

Even a newspaper advertising director may forget about that holiday and unwittingly appear to have fallen down miserably. It is quite logical to believe that had the holiday been a normal day the month's volume would have exceeded that of last year.

The same thing holds good in comparing local advertising lineage, except that local advertising, as a rule, is planned much closer to the deadline than is the national advertising campaign. Local advertising in special departments of a newspaper, such as real estate, amusement, automobile (in peace times) and others, is affected seriously when week-end holidays fall in the Gregorian present-day calendar.

It is an adage in the newspaper business that a local schedule that has been cut because of some holiday is lineage over the dam. It is volume that is rarely regained.

If we could operate under The World Calendar plan, where every day and date remains the same, the advertising manager of a national concern, his sales manager, the space buyer at the agency, and the agency account executive, when a schedule for one month has been made, could use the framework of that carefully worked out schedule year after year, varying only as conditions dictated—without varying calendar influences.

I have known of as many as 26 people in an advertising agency to work steadily all day and all night revising a soap schedule affecting more than 800 newspapers. The revision was made necessary because someone had failed to anticipate a holiday that crept into the calendar.

This extra work and costly effort was not limited to the advertising agency and its personnel. It rippled its way through the office of the news-

paper advertising representative, through the office of the newspaper advertising director, and even back in the composing room and on to the make-up forms.

Cancellations are not only disconcerting, they not only disrupt plans carefully made, but they are extremely costly all along the line, from the time the changes are telephoned to the agency until after the cancellations and the revised schedules are wired to the newspapers and the changes are made there.

The sale of newspaper space is highly competitive. To add to these problems, the sales director has those headaches occasioned often by a calendar that continually wavers and varies. This many times makes comparison of present with past business difficult because newspaper lineage fluctuates from day to day. Sundays are large volume days, Mondays are usually light, and there is a tendency for food advertising, as an example, to run heavier on Thursday and Friday in order to be more closely timed to week-end buying. Because the corresponding months of the previous year did not start on the same day of the week, you have to make allowances for these day-to-day variations in volume. They are most pronounced when a month contains four Sundays whereas there were five the year before.

Because it would remove this bugbear, establish precedents, make periods properly comparable, and generally bring better order for all, I, along with many other people in the newspaper business and the advertising agency field, cannot help but endorse the principles of a stable calendar of 12 months and equal quarters.

Its regular arrangement of 31-30-30 days in the months and its one or two new World Holidays—the 365th Year-End Day every year and the occasional 366th Leap-Year Day in midsummer in leap years—are the fundamentals of this ordered and regular World Calendar. The favorable verdict of acceptance is but a foregone conclusion.

OBITUARY NOTE

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES T. GWYNNE, former Executive Vice President of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, died in Kingston, January 31, 1945. Colonel Gwynne was 70 years old. In 1939, his associates marked the forty-fifth year of his service as an executive with the New York State Chamber of Commerce as "the longest continuous association of any official or employee with any Chamber of Commerce in the country."

It was while Colonel Gwynne was Executive Vice President of the State organization that that group went on record as approving The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters.

THREE WORLD CALENDAR ADVOCATES FROM THREE NATIONS TAKEN BY DEATH

THREE outstanding leaders, each in their own field, representing three different nations and all ardent supporters of The World Calendar, have died in the past nine months. Information concerning the death of Eduard Hofmeister, a member of the official Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform, was delayed due to wartime communication problems. Lord Desborough has many times been termed the Father of Calendar Reform in England. The Reverend Mother Grace Cowardin Dammann, President of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, was one of the American Catholic leaders in the educational field who have given their support to calendar reform.

EDUARD HOFMEISTER

Eduard Hofmeister, member of the official Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform, and a Swiss delegate to the International Conference in Geneva, October 1931, died July 16, 1944. A brief note from Professor Emile Marchand, President of the present Swiss Committee, brought this lamentable information to the Association.

In Mr. Hofmeister's death the cause of calendar reform has lost a valued friend and supporter of the movement to bring to the world a new calendar, appropriate and in keeping with present conditions. He was an enthusiastic and constant advocate and a student of the subject over a long period of time. He has been quoted in our *Journal* as saying:

"In our little country and with our democratic people, the decisive question is this: Which type of calendar reform will be suitable and acceptable to the public at large? And the answer will always be, the 12-month plan—because the 13-month proposal would upset old-established customs and habits."

In a brochure, *Calendar Reform*, Zurich, April 20, 1934, by Professor Marchand and Mr. Hofmeister, in which is described briefly the steps of the movement for calendar reform and the proposal for a perpetual 12-month equal-quarter calendar adopted by the Swiss Committee, it is interesting to note the following:

"A calendar is a secular institution which should be useful to all circles, and acceptable to all nations. Any circles or corporations desiring to use

their own calendar for special purposes (religious, statistical, etc.), besides the official one, may do so."

We take this means, because of the difficulties of communication by mail at the present time, to extend to Mr. Hofmeister's family and his many friends the sincere and understanding sympathy of The World Calendar Association, and to express to the Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform our deep sense of loss in the passing of their former able, faithful and loyal associate.

RIGHT HONORABLE LORD DESBOROUGH

Lord Desborough, William Henry Grenfell, Father of Calendar Reform in England and the outstanding leader and supporter of the Fixed Easter, died at his home in Panshanger Park, Hertfordshire, January 9, 1945, at the age of 89. The World Calendar Association has lost a very good friend and supporter, who was for many years a member of the Foreign Advisory Committee.

Lord Desborough was internationally known for his exploits in the sporting field, having been President of the Amateur Athletic Association; he was also Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board on which he served for 32 years and was a former President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. He was Chairman of the English Branch of The Pilgrims, was Honorary Fellow, Balliol College, Oxford, and President and Chairman of the distinguished Bath Club in London. As a member of the House of Lords, he wielded influence, and his wife, Lady Ethel, was Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Mary.

More detailed information on this public spirited man, internationally known and respected by all, can be had in an article, "Desborough's Leadership," which appeared in the *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Volume 6, pages 21-24. This volume also contains a very delightful photograph of Lord Desborough in the garden with his dog. It is interesting that he entered Parliament in 1880 as a Liberal and returned many years later as a Conservative. He was raised to the peerage in 1905. In the first World War he experienced the loss of two sons and his remaining son was tragically killed in an automobile accident in 1926, leaving no successor to the peerage.

His interest in calendar reform never wavered from the time he first learned of the movement in Switzerland and Germany, prior to the first World War. This interest he continued in Parliament as early as 1920-1921. He successfully sponsored The Easter Act in 1928. And more recently, in 1936, on March 4, he took an active part in a debate on calendar reform in the British House of Lords. His closing words were: "We can only hope that some agreement may be reached before then, so that this long needed

reform of the calendar and the stabilization of Easter may be introduced, to the great advantage of the World, in 1939."

The influence of Lord Desborough's sterling character and noble qualities endeared him not only to all Britishers but to all who met him; and The World Calendar Association always felt deeply honored in having won his whole-hearted friendship and support. The President of the Association, Miss Achelis, frequently corresponded with Lord Desborough and this resulted in a warm friendship of mutual respect that was very delightful.

REVEREND MOTHER GRACE COWARDIN DAMMANN

After more than 50 years devoted to religious and educational work, during which time she became one of the leading Catholic educators among women in the United States, the Reverend Mother Grace Cowardin Dammann, President of the Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, died February 13, 1945, at the age of 72.

Mother Dammann was born in Baltimore and studied in that city, Albany, London and Rome, and was known internationally for her active interest in educational and inter-racial questions. She was eagerly sought after as a speaker and was a member of the National Education Association, the National Rural Life Conference, the Catholic Association for International Peace, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Catholic Art Association, and The World Calendar Association.

In a letter to Miss Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, only last year, she wrote: "Thank you so much for your . . . very interesting address which you gave before the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. It is a very cogent and lucid presentation of the whole question of the reform of the calendar. The opportunity for the change . . . is a very happy one and I hope very much that the spirit of brotherhood will be expressed and furthered by the adoption of the new calendar. I have followed for a number of years with great interest the movement of which you are the dynamic and enthusiastic soul."

"In the death of Mother Dammann the Church has lost a great leader, the world has lost a great educator, and we have lost a good friend," said Miss Achelis.

A STREAMLINE CALENDAR FOR STREAMLINE RAILWAYS

By Edward F. Flynn

Edward F. Flynn is an executive of the Great Northern Railway Company with the title of Assistant to the Vice President and General Counsel. For more than 21 years he has done public relations work for his company and has made upwards of 3600 addresses. Most of these deal with railway, current and scientific subjects. Mr. Flynn is a Past Governor and Past Director of Rotary International, Past President of the Commercial Law League of America. He was National Commissioner of Uniform State Laws for North Dakota in 1922-23, is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Minnesota.

AMERICA'S railroads are planning to face the stiffest competition in their history, when war ends, by low cost fares, more frequent schedules, high speeds and a maximum of comfort.

These facts were brought out by a survey of "Railway Passenger Transportation" (its war and postwar phases) recently made under the direction of *Railway Age*, and the results indicate that those operating the railroads of America are not going to take passenger car, bus or airplane competition lying down. A number of these executives admit that passenger car competition and competition from buses on short hauls have gained in passenger volume due, in part, to their neglect of the short-haul passenger. All this will be changed, these executives say, in the postwar period.

They are going to cut fares, streamline the coaches, speed up schedules, increase train-running time, and cater to the passenger. One railroad executive was frank to say that it would be necessary to maintain an average speed of 70 miles an hour on long trips, but he pointed out that this would not be impossible or impractical when it is reckoned that some of today's heavy passenger trains have a maximum of 100 miles an hour. He said: "I am an ardent advocate of lightweight equipment and we certainly will have to use it in the postwar period unless we wish to be forced out

of the passenger business entirely. To compete properly with the airlines, we shall have to run special trains of high speed, lightweight rolling stock, for mail and express alone, and a fleet of streamliners for passengers."

"On this basis," he continued, "we could schedule such a fleet with no consideration other than the passenger's convenience in mind. The public reception of the streamliners has convinced us that the coach type streamlined train is the most effective means of meeting highway competition."

We streamline our trains, use the latest kind of motive power and equipment, all at a large initial cost in dollars, while we overlook the fact that to become really streamlined we must make effective the new and stable World Calendar. This can be done with no cost or trouble to the railways, but The World Calendar needs the support of the railways because they are one of the country's largest and most important industries. In no other business does the adoption of The World Calendar offer so many savings, conveniences and improvements as in the railway industry.

In discussing the competition of the airplane, the bus, and the private automobile, another transportation executive said: "We are not particularly worried about airplane competition in the postwar period. I look for much more difficult and vexing competition from the private automobile. We have proved in specific instances that we can compete with the private automobile on a profitable basis. By an extension of these means in the postwar period, we are confident that we shall be able to continue to supply the mass passenger transportation of which only the railroads are capable. The planes, the buses, and the privately owned automobile will make some inroads to be sure. But on the whole, I am confident we can hold our own in the postwar period."

Commissioner Robert Moses, New York's forthright Park Commissioner, emphasizes the fact that most of our travel originates and ends in cities, and that when we bypass cities we simply duck around the entire problem and thrust it upon the crowded communities which cannot meet it without help. Standards for ordinary streets, county highways and secondary roads are fairly well established. It is, Commissioner Moses emphasizes, the congested urban and suburban main artery that requires our clearest thinking and best judgment. And only rail lines can adequately serve these congested areas.

The average transportation man is not too much worried about the loss of passenger traffic. Almost without exception he seems to feel that the soldiers, sailors, marines, the wives and relatives now riding the trains, represent an excellent potential source of passenger revenue. A very much greater travel market is being built up now than during the last war.

An informal, cursory check-up was made recently on several passenger trains of the coach type. It was found that more than 32 per cent of the

passengers had never ridden on any type of railroad train prior to one year ago. Seventy per cent had never eaten on a train prior to that time, and 80 per cent had never been in a Pullman berth.

It can be readily seen that these people, traveling under wartime difficulties, when coaches are more congested than at any time in the history of railroading, will use, when offered, fast, low-priced, comfortable frequent travel service when provided after the war is ended.

Then, too, an educational factor enters into the picture. Boys, who until a year ago had never been further away from home than the state border, find themselves in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, or even London and Cairo. They are intrigued by the pastures on the other side of the fence and have been inoculated with the travel bug. This will be an added incentive to travel and adds a greater potential to the railway's postwar passenger list.

It all adds up to this, that the railroads are thinking about passengers now, the former passengers and the future passengers and those they are determined to hold. And apparently the more efficiently they operate the more will the public benefit.

It is unfair for state and federal governments to subsidize highway, water and air transportation by turning over free to these railway competitors certain facilities either untaxed or only partly taxed, while the railways who wish no subsidies must provide at their own cost and expense their right of way, track and other facilities and pay excessive taxes on them.

If these objectives—lower fares and rates, shorter schedules, greater comfort and adequate return on investments—are to be achieved, the railroads must operate with even greater efficiency than they are operating at this time. There seems to be no chance for many years to come, in the opinion of the majority of financial men, that corporate taxes will be lowered. Nor will labor costs be decreased. Consequently, faced with passenger competition in the air, by bus and private car, faced with competition for freight haulage by trucks, and waterways, the American postwar railroad is planning even now to cut corners. The savings in no instance will be great, but the accumulative volume will help lessen the load to be carried and permit capital to be diverted toward avenues that promise better service and consequently greater business volume.

For more than a year, studies on the points mentioned have been under way. Management and labor have cooperated in this search for greater operational efficiency. I, for one, can see how *The World Calendar* of 12 months and equal quarters, with its definiteness and never-changing form, can contribute materially to increase the efficiency of many departments in railway operation, thereby effecting savings to a marked degree.

A calendar that stays put, with every day and date the same, free from wandering holidays, would make the operation of the railroad easier. Definite plans could be made and precedents once established could be continued with slight revision. The savings in the advertising department should be substantial, not only in printing alone, but in the matter of frequently changed time-tables and in money spent for other printed matter necessary to encourage vacational and seasonal travel.

A stable calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, it seems to me, would be a great saver in railway accounting, in anticipating the making up of trains, in planning the proper allocation of rolling stock, and in the efficient diversion of help.

No one but a seasoned railroad man can know the hectic hours in all departments occasioned by an unusually heavy week-end. Today, there are few precedents. A holiday falling on Wednesday means that a certain number of train sections will be needed. A week-end holiday may call for even greater facilities than the same holiday last year. As an example: No one knew what to expect travelwise last Thanksgiving. Rolling stock was assembled in greater numbers than was needed, because, to everyone's surprise, Thanksgiving travel in 1943 was unusually light, considering the number of men on furlough, while it was excessively high during the Memorial and Independence holidays.

If the railroads had a perpetual calendar which could be depended upon, it would not be long before the records of the previous year could become rules of thumb upon which to base the plans of this year. Weather, special events and unanticipated conditions, of course, would cause slight fluctuations. But, speaking broadly, there would be at least a mark at which to shoot.

In railway law departments, attorneys will know the exact and definite date of the opening of a term of court either locally, or in the highest state or federal courts. These attorneys will not have to fumble about to find out when comes the "first Tuesday after the first Monday" of a certain month, as they do at present.

And in the tax departments of railways the same rule will apply as to dates of meetings of county commissioners and other taxing bodies.

There is not sufficient space to point out all the advantages of this perpetual calendar as it affects the various intricate operations of the transportation business. It makes periods comparable and when you have an opportunity for comparison you are better qualified to make plans for today. The World Calendar becomes a yardstick by which today's accomplishments and tomorrow's plans can be measured against those of a similar period at some prior date.

CONSIDER THE CALENDAR

By Dr. Bhola D. Panth

Reviewed by David Dietz, Science Editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

David Dietz is the science editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and has written a daily column on the subject of science since 1923. He is also lecturer in general science at Western Reserve University. In 1937 he won the Pulitzer Prize in Journalism. He is the author of two books, The Story of Science and Medical Magic.

I WISH I had the genius to persuade all those who see these words to read Bhola D. Panth's *Consider the Calendar*. Packed full of fascinating information, written in lucid English, and advocating a useful reform, this book is in the best tradition of what James Harvey Robinson called "the humanization of knowledge."

Some time ago, in cooperation with Professor Clyde Miller, The World Calendar Association established a fellowship at Teachers College of Columbia University for the writing of a monograph on calendars. The happy result of that arrangement is Dr. Panth's book. It is published by the Bureau of Publications of Teachers College, Columbia University.

In his own *The Mind in the Making*, Professor Robinson made it clear that the value of historical knowledge was in its usefulness as a guide to the future. History is more than a catalogue of tradition which in itself becomes a stumbling block to progress. It is an understanding of how and why traditions took form so that they become stepping stones to future progress. Dr. Panth has written such an illuminating and useful study of the calendar.

In addition to giving the reader a new understanding of the truly amazing history of the calendar, it should convince him of the wisdom of the reform of the calendar urged by The World Calendar Association.

The story of the calendar is part of the story of mankind and like the story of all civilization it is an ironic commentary on human nature. It leaves one marvelling at why human behavior is always such a curious mixture, now wise, now foolish, now making tremendous discoveries by

pioneer daring, now clinging to outworn notions with obstinate stubbornness.

The origin of the calendar is lost in the mists that surround the dawn of history and so Dr. Panth's story begins with the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians. The calendar, as he points out, became vital to man as soon as he settled on the land and began to farm and tend herds. But making a satisfactory calendar was not easy and, as The World Calendar Association maintains, mankind has not yet adopted one that is satisfactory in every respect.

The rising and setting of the sun, dividing time into day and night, must have impressed itself upon the caveman at an early date in prehistoric times. We have no way of knowing when he first connected the waxing and the waning of the moon with the regular passage of a given number of days, but we do know that the first calendars to appear are all based on observation of the moon's behavior.

But such a calendar, based upon the moon alone, is satisfactory only to a wandering, nomadic people, for it is entirely divorced from the solar year and therefore from the seasons. Such an important event as the first day of spring will, in a long enough period of years, occupy every date in such a lunar calendar from the first day of the year to the last.

But life in Egypt was dependent upon the annual flood of the Nile and so at an early date it was necessary for the Egyptians to learn when to expect it.

Their astronomers learned to correlate the rising of the Nile with the heliacal rising of the dog-star Sirius, that is, the appearance of the star on the eastern horizon at the time of sunrise. As a result, the Egyptians adopted a solar calendar in which the heliacal rising of Sirius was the first day of the year. According to the late James Henry Breasted, this first known solar calendar began in 4236 B.C. The date should interest us, for our own calendar today is a direct descendent of this ancient Egyptian calendar.

This original Egyptian calendar had 12 months of 30 days each, making a total of 360 days. Five more days, dedicated to the gods and known as "epagomenal days," were added at the end of the year, making a total of 365.

But the solar year is not exactly 365 days long and so this calendar got further and further out of step with the seasons with the passage of time. By studying the situation, the Egyptian astronomers came to the conclusion that the solar year was $365\frac{1}{4}$ days long.

"The astronomers attempted to introduce necessary reforms to bring the calendar up to date." Dr. Panth writes. "But the authoritarian priests

were powerfully established and, considering the calendar as their peculiarly private preserve, resented any trespass."

The struggle went on until 238 B.C. when by the Decree of Canopus, King Ptolemy III added a day to every fourth year, the origin of our leap year

As Dr. Panth points out, the difficulties faced by all calendar makers grow out of the fact that they must deal with three phenomena which bear no simple arithmetical relationship to each other, namely the time in which the earth rotates on its axis, the time in which the moon revolves around the earth, and the time in which the earth goes around the sun.

"How very accommodating the earth would be, were it to rotate on its axis exactly 360 times in making one revolution around the sun," he writes. "And if the moon, too, were to accommodate us and follow this salutary example by regulating its speed so that it would complete one circuit around the earth in exactly thirty days, we could indeed have a perfect calendar, a month of exactly thirty days and a year of twelve equal months."

In addition to the historical review of our own calendar, Dr. Panth gives us a detailed study of three basic calendar concepts, the purely lunar calendar, the purely solar calendar, and the combination of the two, the luni-solar calendar. He concludes his monograph with an analysis of proposed improvements in our present calendar.

Incidentally, the tendency of some persons to resent changes in our present calendar will be lessened, I am sure, by careful reading of the changes that have already taken place in our calendar, starting with the days of Julius Caesar.

Dr. Panth has made a distinguished contribution to the history of science and the history of civilization and I can only hope that his monograph will receive the audience which it deserves.

ODE TO A KINDLIER DOZEN

From Hood's Anacreontic for the New Year, and reprinted from The Sower, Christian Temple, Baltimore, Md., January 7, 1945

"And ye, who have met with Adversity's blast,
And been bowed to the earth by its fury;
To whom the Twelve Months that have recently passed
Were as harsh as a prejudiced jury—
Still, fill to the Future! and join in our chime,
The regrets of remembrance to cozen,
And having obtained a New Trial of Time,
Shout in hopes of a kindlier dozen."

ARTIST AGENT SEES CLARIFICATION IN NEW CALENDAR PLAN

By Clark H. Getts, Professional Manager and Artist Representative as told to Ralph Coniston, War Correspondent, Netherlands Indies News Agency

ONE of the greatest disappointments of my career was caused by the calendar. Let me add that it also was one of the most costly, costly not only in cash but in losing the pleasure of managing one of the world's greatest statesmen of all times.

In 1938 Winston Churchill was planning a lecture tour of this country under our management. He was very anxious to make the tour, for he considered it his duty to awaken the world to the Nazi menace. His principal duty, however, he felt was in Parliament, where he was, at that time, not Prime Minister but the chief critic of his own party's foreign policy. There was one period when he believed he could be spared from his role of watchdog for Britain.

That period, unfortunately, became impossible for the purpose of lecturing, one of the primary causes being that the period which Mr. Churchill had available for his tour was heavily interlarded not only with week-ends but with holidays falling in the middle of the week.

The job of a professional manager is not only to arrange occasional dates for speaking engagements but also to book a series of dates so grouped that, figuratively speaking, one railway ticket will take care of the entire tour. This, of course, is somewhat of an exaggeration, but only slightly so. Travel, living expenses and other overhead on a tour run so high that an almost uninterrupted series of closely integrated engagements is essential for financial practicability.

While ordinary entertainment, such as the theater and sporting events, enjoys the greatest audiences on holidays and week-ends, the same does not always hold true for speaking engagements. It is an old American custom to pick week-ends and holidays for picnics, short pleasure trips, the theater or flocking to ball parks and race tracks. Except where there is an

organized audience such as a church, forum or such, week-end dates are limited.

Mr. Churchill was obliged to postpone his tour. Another opportunity has never arisen, for the political developments which elevated him to the prime ministership followed.

I shall explain more in detail the exact obligations of a professional manager to his clients. His is the responsibility of arranging series of personal appearances which will be both profitable and pleasant. If his tours fail in one respect or the other, he soon has no clients. Further, if a tour is not profitable for the client, it rarely can be profitable for the manager, as his overhead is also tremendous.

I represent a most varied group of people, ranging from Dale Carnegie of "How to Make Friends and Influence People" fame to Carola Goya, the celebrated Spanish dancer, and including such figures as Arthur Garfield Hays, liberal attorney, John T. Flynn, economist and editor, Igor Sikorsky, airplane designer, C. J. Hambro, Norwegian statesman, Osa Johnson, the "First Lady of Exploration," and many others.

It is my job, when planning a tour, to see to it that these people are booked for as many temporally successive and geographically consecutive engagements as is possible. From this it can be understood that the task of planning a tour is a painstaking one. There cannot be long layovers, there can be little doubling back. The tour must be one of progressive engagements, carrying the lecturer around the country by short stages and so arranged if possible that the final speaking date finds him within easy range of his own home.

An irregular calendar, such as the Gregorian which we use, often works not only inconvenience, but actual hardship in my profession. More than once I have made contracts for my clients, forgetting that nearby holidays did not fall on the same day of the week as in the preceding year and that as a result the series could not be profitable. Fortunately, in most cases it was possible to change arrangements, but even so the loss of time and effort was there.

One of my greatest concerns in arranging the tour of Robert Boothby, English parliamentary leader, who will appear for us this season, has been to avoid the calamities of the calendar, for Mr. Boothby can spare only two months; and, if the period selected is irregular, the tour's financial benefits may easily be lost, what with the tremendous overhead involved.

The lecture season is a short one, generally beginning about November 1 and ending around April 30, although there has been a growing tendency in recent years to expand it into October at one end and into May and even early June on the other. Due to our inconstant calendar no two years are

alike, and a season that is particularly riddled with irregular middle-of-the-week holidays may be most disappointing in its consequences.

It must also be remembered that few personalities can spare the entire lecture season from their regular occupations. Lecturing is now seldom a full-time vocation but tends to be an avocation, with the speaker's main interest in some other field. This, in fact, is what makes him interesting to the audience—that he comes with a special authority from some such pursuit. As a result they must figure and contrive in order to select a convenient period.

An extreme case of this sort was that of the late Raymond Clapper, renowned as one of America's most level-headed, down-to-earth columnists. Mr. Clapper, whom I represented until his untimely death in the South Seas, liked to go on tour, not merely for the sake of lecturing itself, but because he felt it necessary to meet as many people as possible, keeping in touch with national thinking in order to use it as a background against which to judge legislative or political events. At the same time, as his column was issued under a Washington date-line, it was difficult for him to get away from the Capital for extended periods. A month was just about the limit, and more than once we found that the period that Mr. Clapper could safely take away from the national scene in Washington was useless for a tour because of holidays and other bad dates, which would mean time wasted idling in hotel rooms instead of speaking.

The holiday bugaboo is always with me. I know of only two instances of really successful holiday speaking engagements. Once Amelia Earhart filled one of the most satisfactory engagements of her tragically cut-off career on a Thanksgiving Day in Buffalo. And Osa Johnson spoke before one of her largest audiences in New York City the day after Christmas. Both of these, however, were unusual, and—in my profession—border on the inexplicable.

On the other hand, Osa Johnson when planning an extended tour of the West had to postpone it for an entire year because of week-ends and holidays.

The problem becomes particularly acute when the client involved is taking time off from his or her regular profession in order to make a tour, and consequently must replace ordinary income with earnings which are at least somewhat equivalent.

With people such as Conrad Nagel and Virginia Sale, both of the movies, practically solid bookings every week are necessary, and naturally this is impossible if holidays break in.

In cases like these the task of fitting the jigsaw pieces of their time and a speaking schedule into an itinerary which will make it worth their while to leave New York or Hollywood is a headache of real magnitude. In fact,

Shirley Temple, for whom I proposed to arrange a series of personal appearances, could not go through with the plan because the demands of her combined studio and school schedules made it impossible to find a period which was appropriate.

As lecture fees range roughly from \$100 to \$500 an appearance, steadily booked dates unbroken by added holidays are necessary if overhead and expenses are not to eat up the margin left.

I have been in this work as professional manager for a long time—ever since I was in college, in fact, for I earned my way by a job for the Chautauqua organization. Most of my experience has been in the lecture field, but I also was engaged in music, booking such persons and attractions as Paderewski, Rachmaninoff and the Ballet Russe. More than once I have forgotten that an otherwise suitable week was broken by, say Columbus Day, Armistice Day or others, where observances would interfere with lecture attendance. This meant not only no fee for an appearance that day, but the loss of expenses during the layover, and quite possibly a deficit instead of a profit for the week.

These problems are particularly crucial for people like Francis Vivian Drake, writer, radio commentator and aviation expert, and Max Werner, military and political analyst, who must constantly be mindful of the deadlines for their writings. More than once we have thought we were all set for a tour when suddenly—Pop! there was a holiday we had temporarily overlooked.

So it can readily be seen that from an economic standpoint and from a standpoint of efficiency and ease of mind, there are great advantages in the perpetual World Calendar with its 12 months and its equal quarters.

To know that Christmas will always come on Monday, December 25; Thanksgiving on Thursday, November 23; Labor Day on Monday, September 4; and in all probability the combined presidential birthdays on the week-end of Saturday, February 11* (Washington's); Sunday, February 12, and celebrated Monday the 13th (Lincoln's), shows at a glance the many advantages the steady and ordered World Calendar will bring into our many activities and even life itself.

I can picture one of these perpetual calendars under the glass top of my desk, where I could refer to it along with an itinerary from the year before and know almost instantly what days and dates were propitious.

The vagaries of our present time-plan produce so many difficulties that I look forward to the day when my work may be simplified by the general adoption of a calendar wherein every day and date remains the same year in and year out.

* EDITOR'S NOTE: It is suggested that Washington's Birthday, February 22, be transferred to February 11 in The World Calendar, returning to the original date of his birth.

WARTIME HEALTH CALLS FOR A REGULAR CALENDAR

By Dr. Herman Goodman

Herman Goodman, M.D., of New York City, is a practicing dermatologist and consultant in cosmetology. He has reported his case histories encountered in various parts of the world. During the first part of World War I, Dr. Goodman served as Officer in Charge of Venereal Disease Control with the Armed Forces stationed at Puerto Rico, Panama and Eastern Department of the United States Army. He has held many posts with civilian teaching institutions and hospitals.

THE physician in wartime civilian practice has a larger gross income, takes care of more patients and does as good if not a better job than prior to the war. According to published government figures, the practitioner's average income in 1941 was \$5,047. In 1943, the average income was \$7,900. The death rate in the United States in 1942 was 10.4 per thousand, the lowest figure, incidentally, in recorded medical history. Yet, in 1943, despite community dislocations, crowded conditions of housing, war work and the attendant increase in industrial accidents, the death rate was only seven-tenths of 1 per cent above the 1942 figure.

An increase in practice of one-third to one-half by the decreased number of civilian physicians requires a great deal of careful planning for adequate diagnosis and treatment. Fewer and fewer doctors are serving more and more patients. Treatments must be administered at regular intervals; patients must be hospitalized at a future date; obstetrical cases must be anticipated. All call for careful planning. If care is not exercised, the already overworked physician may find his waiting room crowded and his appointment book cluttered on three days, and a dearth of patients on four days of the same week.

Obviously, the calendar plays an important role in this meticulous planning. The calendar should be the best, the very best timing instrument. The present planless calendar all too often plays capricious tricks upon an already harassed and overworked doctor, and his patients.

One example of the need for planning is offered. The eight major hospitals in Los Angeles recently had a waiting list of 6,000. Throughout the nation, the major hospitals are filled to 90 per cent of capacity, an unhappy condition for the hospital superintendent because insufficient beds are available for emergency cases. Some doctors are delaying "non-urgent" hospitalization. Patients with varicose veins, mild hernias, and chronic tonsillitis are urged to postpone operations until a later date.

Not a few doctors find it difficult to secure a private room or a bed in semi-private or ward when immediate operation is indicated. Contrariwise, because of absence of proper plan, many doctors are required to work far into the night at hours when the operating room is available. Had it been possible to schedule in advance, this would be unnecessary. These situations are made doubly difficult by the irregularity of our present calendar, where days and dates constantly change and weeks wander without reason through the months and the years. Certain hospital services are dislocated. The soon-to-be-mother, and the patient with chronic lower right quadrant symptoms can generally have their hospital accommodations anticipated. But, although the approximate dates of confinement or exploratory operation are known, constant references to the calendar must be made in reserving hospital facilities.

Specific office treatments are given at definite intervals of four, five, or six days. To be successful, modern venereal disease therapy and follow-up procedures to determine cure require a definite, uninterrupted sequence of days, or weeks, or months, difficult to observe with our variable calendar. Unless care is taken, the patient may be asked to report on a day when no office hours are held. The four, five or six-day intervals could be more easily forecast with a regular and stable calendar. Weekdays and month-dates always agree, and months have their regular arrangements of 31, 30 and 30 days within each quarter-year in the model calendar.

A healthy body means the various organs, regulatory glands, blood vascular tree, nerve centers and so on, coordinate harmoniously and function smoothly. The task of the physician is to maintain or re-coordinate the various functions of the body to make it whole. The same is true for the calendar system.

The present Gregorian calendar is a vacillating planless outline of time. The new World Calendar offers an harmonious arrangement of well-coordinated time-units. Under the new plan, the year is evenly divisible into equal periods of halves, thirds, or quarters, with its more regular number of days in each month. Calculations of actual days with their weekdays for medical or surgical care required at stipulated intervals is greatly facilitated. Day and date for periodic physical check-up is easily determined

because days and dates always agree and the quarters are equal in the new stabilized World Calendar.

Currently, these day and date dislocations are unusually disconcerting. In discussing the wartime burdens of the physician and surgeon, we must recall the fact that former specialists in obstetrics are now doing general practice, and surgeons are once more writing prescriptions for medical cases. It is interesting to learn that more than 30,000 physicians, now carrying the civilian wartime load, are over 65 years of age. Many came from well-earned retirement to do their share in the national medical emergency, and to release physically fit younger men for the armed forces. The job has not been and is not easy for any professional man. His receptionist assistant has entered a war plant. Thousands of nurses have been commissioned and are giving tender care to wounded sailors and soldiers. The physician in addition to his professional work must undertake the demands of his patients, past and present, for certificates, health examinations, school physical tests and so on. Requirements of rationing boards must be met for patients on special diets, and for the doctor's own needs of gasoline and heating oil. Former full-time teachers at medical schools have been besought to open offices for the care of private patients. It is estimated an office consultation in the life of a busy practitioner has been reduced to no more than from ten minutes to twenty minutes!

The doctors are most busy in the rural areas, in small cities and in small towns where new plants have been built and new populations allocated. A recent survey indicates 166 zones are in dire need of both doctors and nurses. The number is probably much greater since some areas are served by physicians over 70 years of age. These men find it extremely difficult to continue the wartime speed. The Government of the United States has recognized the emergency, and has effected a plan of "relocation." In general, a community finding itself in need of medical care can through the local Chamber of Commerce, School Board, Grange or other recognized group, petition the Public Health Service for a doctor. From a list of available applicants maintained in Washington, a doctor is offered the opportunity of settling in the region. Expenses of moving, and a stipend of some \$250 monthly for a varying period is advanced by the Government. One difficulty has been encountered: many applicants are reluctant to attempt practice of medicine and surgery far from centers of hospital in the definitely rural and isolated sections of our vast country.

The need for physicians will continue long after the victory in the European theatre of war, according to many high government officials. The Navy, for example, is at present undermanned in the medical-surgical departments. Army commissioned medical officers will be requested to transfer to the Navy when their services in Germany are no longer re-

quired. Other about-to-be-discharged medical officers of the Army and Navy will take time for "refresher" courses before re-entering the ranks of civilian general or specialist practitioners. Still other of the younger men without complete internship records prior to entry into the services will seek and fill residencies in non-war phases of medical and surgical practice.

"Not only will this flood of discharged military officers after the war be eligible for elaborate medical school and internship benefits," says Dr. Vincent Juster of the Queens County (N. Y.) Medical Society, "but, in justice to them and their future, such a practice should be followed." Indicative of this is the survey conducted by the Committee on Postwar Medical Service. Seven hundred and ninety-six military doctors out of 1,000 queried asked for postwar medical schooling.

"Probably 10,000 medical officers will want training of six months or more," according to an authority writing in *The Journal* of the American Medical Association.

"Even before the war ends," Dr. J. Craig Bowman indicates, "the medical profession will be confronted with the vital task of helping the millions of men returning from the services to readjust themselves to civilian life."

It can be appreciated that the job of the physician and surgeon is already pretty well developed and will continue for no less than five years after peace. More and more patients will depend upon less and less civilian physicians. Here is real intensification. No time to be wasted! Every move according to plan and careful planning. Adjustment to the working day today and tomorrow is required. One thing will definitely help the doctor to meet this situation: an equally well-developed and perfected time-plan.

The perpetual World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters is one of the answers to the doctor's problem. The type of calendar, wherein every day and date remains the same, would be of invaluable help in solving office routine and future appointments. The patients will be served better. The community will be helped. The physician will be preserved from needless wear and tear in his work. The perpetual World Calendar should be a subject of study for medical groups in the county, the state and the nation.



RETIRED MISSIONARY TELLS OF CALENDAR CONFUSION IN INDIA

By The Reverend William Hazen

The Reverend William Hazen was appointed a missionary by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission and was assigned to India in 1900. With infrequent furloughs he remained in India until 1941 when he was retired. His work was such as to acquaint him not only with urban but also with rural India.

INDIA suffers from an enormous amount of calendar confusion, because each of its religious groups has its own peculiar methods of measuring time, while the Government, the English language newspapers, and educated people generally follow the Gregorian Calendar introduced from the West.

Many Indian newspapers printed in English, and also those printed in Indian languages, print a double dating, according to the "Western" and one or more Indian calendars. Diaries printed for general use have on each page a list of dates. For instance, a diary I used in 1941, printed in the Marathi language, had the following dates at the top of the page for January 1, 1941:

"Wednesday, 1st January, 1941; Janevari, 1 Budhwar, Paush Shukla 4, Shaka 1862"; that is to say, Budhwar, (Wednesday) Hindu month Paush, 4th of the light half, in the Shaka year 1862.

Below this is given the position of the moon, in the constellation Kumbh (Aquarius) and the special name for the day, (Vinayaki 4th) in the Hindu calendar.

Finally, there is given the date, 1 Jilhij, in the Muslim calendar, 29 Bahaman in the Parsi calendar, and in Gujarati characters for merchants, the above date and the year 1997 of the Samvat Era.

At the beginning of the confusion is the multiplicity of eras according to which the year is numbered. Three are given in the above list. There are two main Hindu eras, and various minor ones. In some parts of India, the Hindus follow the Samvat or Vikram era, said to have been established by a somewhat mythical king, Vikramaditya, in 57 B.C. so that the year 1941 was Samvat 1997, as above, and 1944 is 2001. The Shaka era, on the

other hand, is dated from a king Shalivahan, in 78 A.D., so that 1941 was 1862, and 1944 is 1866.

Muslims follow the Hijra (Hejira) era, dating from the flight of the Prophet Muhammad in 622 A.D. But as their years are strictly lunar, of 12 lunar months, 34 of their years are equal to 33 solar years, and the present year, which began about December 27, 1943, is A.H. 1363. But some Muslims follow a reformed era, which was introduced by the Emperor Akbar, which is known as the Fasli, and combines the Hijra with the Samvat, so that the present year is about 1350.

Parsis have their own era, dating from their prophet Zarathustra (Zoroaster). Jews have an era dating from the Creation, which they date at 3761 B.C. Buddhists also, who are few in India today, have an era dating from the time of Gautama Buddha, about 544 B.C., and Jains another, from their prophet Mahavira, about 662 B.C. The Christian Era, or A.D., is, however, generally known and understood throughout the country, and in Government offices and business firms with European connections is in general use.

When we come to the divisions of the year, Hindus generally have a year of twelve lunar months, each divided into the "Light half" and "Dark half," that is, from new moon to full, and from full to new again. The year begins usually with the new moon near the vernal equinox (March 21), but those who follow the Samvat Era begin the year with the "Festival of Lights" (Divali) at the new moon of the month Karttik, in October-November. In order to keep the months coming at about the same seasons in the solar year, Hindus put in an *adhik* or extra month every two or three years. The progress of the moon through the twelve signs of the zodiac, Aries, Taurus, etc., to Pisces, which have Indian names corresponding to those we have inherited from the Greeks and Romans, is carefully noted, and when two new moons occur within one zodiacal sign, then the *adhik* month is inserted. But these calculations have to be made by astronomers, and sometimes they do not agree as to the time of the *adhik* month. It has been aptly said that "the lunar months are *doors* to the Indian calendar, but the solar months are the *hinges* on which the doors turn."

Hindus also have the seven-day week, the days named for the sun, moon and five planets, which we inherited from the Greeks and Romans. Hindu fasts and feasts are as "movable" as our Easter, owing to the vagaries of the moon-months. Solar festivals called Sankranti ("passing") occur when the sun passes from one zodiacal sign to another, as the Makarasankranti on January 14th; when sugared sesamum seed is given to the family and friends, with the words "Eat sweet sesamum and speak

sweetly." The Holi or Spring Festival, the Hindu Saturnalia, comes at the full moon of the last month of the year, before the vernal equinox, and is celebrated with bonfires, indecent songs and shouts, and throwing of red powder or colored water on people in the streets. The Coconut Full Moon, in the month Shravan, in August, is considered to mark the end of the Southwest Monsoon, when the seas become safe for traveling; in Bombay, huge crowds throng to the beach on the seaside, and throw cocoanuts into the water to propitiate the spirits of the sea.

Other popular Hindu festivals are the Birthday of Rama in April, the Birthday of Krishna in August, Nagpanchami or worship of the cobra-god (Nag) in July or August, Ganesh Fourth worship of the elephant-headed god in September, Dasara day of victory in October, called "Durga-puja" in Calcutta. The calendars list up to 20 recognized Hindu holidays, observed in schools and Government offices.

The Muslim calendar is strictly lunar and each month is not considered to begin until the new moon is actually seen; if it is cloudy in one place, the moon may be seen in another, and the telegraph spreads the information. Consequently, each Muslim month will be two or three days behind the Hindu month. As twelve moon months total only 354 days, each Muslim year is 11 days short of the solar year, and the months move ahead so much each year, running the gamut of all the seasons. Muslim holy days are thus completely "movable," with reference to the seasons. The chief Muslim sacred days are Bakri-Id, on which cows are sacrificed, Muharram, ten days of mourning for the grandsons of the Prophet, Hassan and Husain, the Birthday of the Prophet, and Ramzan, month of fasting, ending with a day of feasting. If Ramzan occurs in the hot weather, it is very trying for the faithful, as no food or drink may be taken from sunrise to sunset. There are six to ten Muslim holidays in all.

Parsis have the Navroz or New Year, Birthday of Zarathustra, and others, seven in all. Jews have ten days, including the New Year, Pass-over, Day of Atonement, etc. Christians have Good Friday, Easter and Christmas, besides Sundays, which are public holidays in all Government offices. New Year, January 1, is common to all.

What a jumble of festivals, fasts and holidays! Business houses and Government offices have to release their clerks and other employes on most of the above days. Textile mills and other industries close on most of these holidays and on Sundays when there is no other holiday near at hand. Schools having students of different religions usually close on most or all of the holidays. Since the holidays are movable, it often happens that Hindu and Muslim holidays coincide, frequently conflicts and rioting result.

What would The World Calendar do for India? It would remove the anomalies of the Western (Gregorian) Calendar, give months of 31 and 30 days on a regular plan, with fixed quarters of exactly the same number of days (91), and a fixed day for Easter, both of which are important for business in which Europeans and Indians are engaged together. While it is not likely that either Hindus or Muslims would change their sacred days, which are fixed by the moon, yet the pattern of a fixed calendar, the same for every year, could provide a pattern into which their festivals and fasts might fit.

The present "Western" Calendar, with its irregularities, would not appeal to the leaders of the different communities as a unifying pattern to resolve the calendar confusion. When India becomes independent, there might be a move to reject it altogether, as a useless "Western" institution. But were the uniform World Calendar adopted, there would be no East or West about it, but it would be received as a universal plan for unifying the calendars of all religions and nations—a bond of union for all humanity.

We may well believe that India's intelligent and spiritual leaders will respond to the appeal for a unified calendar which can be adopted by all communities. Mohandas Gandhi, at least, so expressed himself a few years ago, and he would probably hold the same opinion still: "It would be a splendid thing if our 350,000,000 people could have a unified calendar. As most of the Indian calendars are arranged on a 12-month basis, it would obviously be easier to meet on this common ground. I am in favor of a standardized calendar. I am always ready to endorse any honest movement which will help to unify the world."

OBITUARY NOTE

DR. DIXON RYAN FOX, President of Union College for the past decade, and a widely recognized authority on American history, died January 30, 1945, at the age of 57.

He had been a member of The World Calendar Association since 1936. At that time he said: "The reform of the calendar so that the weekdays would always have the same numerical order in the month would be of great value to future historians. . . . The reforms proposed are of small inconvenience. . . . In my judgment any change should preserve the 12-month scheme."

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

Lincoln-Washington Birthdays, One Day Apart

Hoboken (N. J.) Jersey Observer
February 19, 1945

HAVING just observed Lincoln's Birthday, and with Washington's Birthday to be celebrated Thursday next, The World Calendar Association takes occasion to point out that if its plan had been adopted we would have celebrated both occasions the same week-end, or, in other words, had a three-day holiday.

The World Calendar plan which has received international recognition, the approval of 14 governments and many associations, divides the 12-month year into equal quarters, the first month of each quarter having 31 days, and the two succeeding months 30 days. Here is how this would work out in respect to the two birthdays in question:

Washington was 20 years old when England adopted the Gregorian calendar which automatically added 11 days to the order of time, according to the Julian calendar in vogue when he was born. Hence, in spite of the fact that the nation celebrates his birthday on February 22, he observed, until the day of his death, his rightful birthday on February 11.

According to the Pennsylvania history, The World Calendar Association points out, the first State celebration of Washington's Birthday occurred at Valley Forge on February 22, 1778, while Virginia celebrated his last birthday at Alexandria on February 11, 1799. Lincoln having been born under the Gregorian calendar, his birth date did not require any change.

If The World Calendar were adopted, Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's real birthday could become a three-day week-end commemorating in one holiday period the birthdays of two of our great Presidents. With this arrangement making the days and weeks of each successive year the same, there could be created a standardized, perpetual three-day week-end in honor of our two great freedom-loving Presidents.

Instead, we shall observe Washington's Birthday Thursday next, which makes an awkward break in the week, and a trial to schools and to business. Furthermore, it would not be historical heresy to join the two holidays, The World Calendar Association declares, as Washington was really born on February 11.

They Fell on Monday

Abstracted from Ottawa (Ontario) Citizen
January 3, 1945

CHRISTMAS, 1944, fell upon a Monday. So, of course, did New Year's Day, 1945. Thus the two great holidays of the season were preceded by a Sunday: the combination of Monday's holiday with the Sabbath day of rest made a welcome arrangement for most people.

Harassed storekeepers and salespeople, overworked postmen and delivery boys, as well as the public generally, probably welcomed this long week-end with satisfaction and delight. It afforded them needed rest and an opportunity to renew their strength before beginning another workaday year on January 2.

The incidence of Christmas and New Year's Day on a Monday reminds us that, if The World Calendar is adopted, it will provide the long week-end so much appreciated on the present occasion. The World Calendar Association since 1930 has advocated a calendar, the principal feature of which is that it provides twelve months and equal quarters, so arranged that every day and date will remain the same year in and year out.

Advocates of The World Calendar—and they are numerous and influential throughout the civilized world—had hoped that the new calendar would be adopted on New Year's Day, 1945, because on December 30, 1944, both old and new calendars met. The intervention of the war prevented this happening. The next date when the present and The World Calendar meet is January 1, 1950. It is to be hoped that by then Canada and all other nations will have officially prepared themselves for the simple change-over involved.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

The World Calendar

By W. H. HAIGHT

From Bergen County Chamber of Commerce Bulletin, Hackensack, N. J., February, 1946

ALL people in public life today should be conscious of the need for calendar reform. Our present Gregorian calendar is as out of date as the horse and buggy.

Officials of the State are frequently importuned to do something about the calendar—to plan work, transportation schedules and pay rolls far ahead on an equal basis for both the months and the quarters of years. Take the difference between February with 28 days and the months with 31 days. Why not call on some engineers to establish a uniform calendar?

This matter will have to be tackled not only nationally, but in cooperation with other nations of this globe.

In allocating appropriations the political governing body has to meet the problem of unequal months and quarters, more money is available to spend during one quarter, and less money another. This is definitely a need for uniformity. Public pay rolls are usually drawn on the basis either of annual salaries or monthly wages. The inequality of the months is so well known as to need no further comment. Annual salaries must be paid in monthly or bimonthly accounts, and here again the lack of uniform lengths of time is obvious.

Another great problem in governmental life and work is that of holidays, which play hob with office routine and other factors of public administration. It is because there is no way to stabilize them in the present calendar. Holidays occurring in midweek present a great handicap to orderly functioning in both government and business. The fact that Christmas and other holidays may fall on Monday, Tuesday, Friday or any other day of the week, year by year, presents a problem. Any calendar which would tie down the holidays would be a boon.

Uniformity and regularity in our time-plans are needed in every department of state government. Our universities and colleges have to turn mental handsprings to plan schedules for the year ahead. The fluctuations of the Gregorian calendar cause untold expenses just for planning. Teachers must teach a stated number of days before their schools can participate in certain funds and appropriations. Lack of uniformity in dates from one term to another works a handicap under such arrangements. I predict that, if and when a reformed calendar is adopted, schedules for school purposes, from kindergartens to graduate courses, will become standardized, with openings of universities, colleges and public and private schools, the holidays, and dates of graduations, falling on the same days each year. That, as any school man will tell you, would be something.

Uniformity in months and quarters would be a blessing to auditors and paymasters who account for such work. Revenue and expense would be uniform on equalization of time periods.

In our household, we've become used to the "24-hour clock" because our son in the Navy uses the new daily time-reckoning in his letters to us. When he says 1530 o'clock we know that's 3:30 in the afternoon. All military services use the 24-hour clock, thus eliminating one historic cause for confusion as between hours of the morning and afternoon. It seems logical that if this improvement is desirable for the military, it is desirable also for civil departments of our government, and for general use as well. We'd wonder how we ever did without it!

As we approach the crisis of this war and the inevitable postwar period, long-time planning is the watchword of the day.

Programs of public finance, public works and reconstruction are already being laid out, by state and federal agencies, separately and in cooperation, for long years ahead.

The same reasons for calendar reform on behalf of governmental organizations, in cities and counties, in our states and the nation, hold for business, labor, industries and the professions.

Any new calendar adopted by this country, and by other nations of the world, should have these characteristics:

Constant use. The same calendar, this year, next year, etc. Days and dates should always agree. Twelve months in the year. The first day of the week should be Sunday. The same number of business days each quarter and each year. Stabilized holidays and other days of regular annual observance.

There is one calendar—and the only one I know of—which fulfills all these requirements. It is The World Calendar, sponsored by The World Calendar Association, and endorsed by numerous public, business, civic and educational organizations. Fourteen nations have also given approval to The World Calendar that divides the year into equal quarters of 13 weeks and 91 days. Thus it has the same number of business days in each quarter. The division of each quarter into three months of 31-30-30 days produces months as nearly equal as is possible. But what is of importance is the fact that every month has 26 weekdays exclusive of Sundays. The first day of the week would continue to be Sunday. This makes a calendar of 364 days.

It is true that the 365th day is added as an extra Saturday after December 30 has been reached. It should be designated as a World Holiday, so that government, business, social and educational schedules as well as pay rolls would not be disrupted by unequal quarters of working time. The extra "leap year" day should also be a World Holiday, and could well be observed in midyear of every fourth year on another extra Saturday following June 30. Holidays would be stabilized, falling on the same date and day of the week every year.

Since state governments have as great need for a reformed calendar as does the

national government, and since our states deal more directly with local agencies and with the people, the legislators might well lend their influence to securing favorable consideration of The World Calendar in Washington.

A new, universal, constant calendar would be one strong link in the chain being forged to establish unity for the peoples and nations of the world following this great war.

National Secretary Writes for Calendar

By FRANK J. HORAK

From Postmasters Gazette, June, 1944

THE National Secretary's office has received material from The World Calendar Association, with headquarters in New York City, which is very interesting. The World Calendar Association proposes to rearrange the calendars of the world into 12 months with equal quarters. The year is divided into equal quarters of three months—13 weeks—91 days. The months are arranged in 31-30-30 days; each month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays. The various time units all agree at the end of quarter-years. The year always begins on Sunday, January 1. The 365th day at the close of every year is the Year-End Day, the extra Saturday, the old December 31. The 366th day, the Leap-Year Day, (the old February 29) is placed in the mid-year on another extra Saturday. Both these extra days are the stabilizing days of the calendar—the World Holidays.

Such a calendar, it seems to me, would be of benefit to those of us who are charged with administering the affairs of the country's post offices. The figuring of pay rolls certainly should be easier under such a calendar. It should have an important place in the consideration of postwar adjustments. Postmasters should become interested. The plan is commended to you. For detailed information and charts write to The World Calendar Association, Inc., International Building, 630 Fifth Ave., New 20, N. Y.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

I believe your calendar plan is the best I've seen in my 35 years' study of calendar reform. We can surely make this needed change with a minimum of effort—and it should be done soon.—J. J. Mealy, Reynolds, N. Dak.

I hope that success will come to you in your untiring work for The World Calendar.—Dorothea D. Buck, First Vice-President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Richmond, Va.

Many of us in the Westinghouse Company are favorably impressed with the proposed World Calendar. With a minimum of change it makes a substantial improvement in the present calendar. I hope it will be adopted at a very early date.—A. W. Robertson, Chairman, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh.

Your efforts have my wholehearted support.—Robert L. Tebeau, Economist, Brooklyn.

I wish you every success in your efforts to direct the attention of the public to the simple yet substantial calendar reform you are advocating.—J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner, Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

It would seem to me that the immediate postwar period offers the best chance in centuries if you could interest the tops of the governments comprising the United Nations.—George S. Brady, The Douglas T. Sterling Co., Stamford, Conn.

The most telling argument appeared to be that we could gain an orderly calendar without some of the drastic changes, such as the 13-month year, which earlier calendar reforms proposed. Of course it is always easier to get the acceptance of such a group as the National Council of Geography Teachers than of the general public where I gather from anti-World Calendar letters appearing in some local Washington papers narrow religious in-

tolerance and dislike of change play a large part.—Lt. H. Thompson Straw, A. C., Chief, Cartographic Section, Hist. Branch, War Dept., Washington, D. C.

A new and reformed World Calendar would greatly abet our efforts in building a more orderly and systematic world society.—R. W. Danon, Springfield, O.

The advantages of the proposed World Calendar are to me so obvious as to need no argument. It seems to me that it should only be necessary to explain the matter to any intelligent person in order to win his active support.—Gustavus J. Esselen, Consulting Chemist, Boston.

Congratulations and all honor for your work in furthering such a commonsense arrangement—Padraic A. O'Connor, Pasadena, Cal.

It would seem to me that an equalized calendar would be advantageous to all forms of business, as well as to individuals.—C. E. Phillips, Advertising Director, *Register-Republic*, Rockford, Ill.

With all the talk abroad about postwar planning, it seems to me some of the blue-printers should consider a universal calendar as essential to universal understanding in the coming millennium.—Herbert M. Hofford, Rhode Island State Coll., Kingston.

The calendar proposed by The World Calendar Association appeals to me as a marked advance in measuring time in units greater than those measured by the clock.—William H. Cain, West Mich. Coll. of Education, Kalamazoo.

Regarding The World Calendar, this method of dividing the year has been one of considerable interest to me and one with which I heartily concur. I trust that it may have an early adoption, in order that the conveniences, advantages and economies in all phases of life, which it promises, may be soon realized.—Donald F. Othmer, Prof. of Chemical Engineering, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR REFORM OF THE CALENDAR

ARGENTINA: Comité Argentino del Calendario Mundial, Admiral José Guisasaola, Chairman, Ministerio de Marina, Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA: Committee on Calendar Reform of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, C. W. Allen, Secy., Solar Observatory, Canberra.

BELGIUM: Belgian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Professor M. Dehalu, President, l'Université de Liège, Liège.

BOLIVIA: Comité Boliviano del Calendario Mundial, Don Moises Santivanez, Chairman, Biblioteca Nacional, Sucre.

BRAZIL: Comité Brasileiro do Calendario Mundial, Rear Admiral Radler de Aquino, Chairman, Rua Raul Pompeia No. 133, Rio de Janeiro.

CANADA: Rational Calendar Association, J. Royden Gilley, Hart House, University of Toronto; A. J. Hills, National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa.

CHILE: Comité Chileno del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Cumming, Chairman, Calle Manuel Rodriguez, Santiago.

CHINA: Chinese Association for the Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Ch'ing-Sung Yü, Director, National Institute of Astronomy, Kunming, Yunnan.

COLOMBIA: Comité Colombiano del Calendario Mundial, Bogota.

COSTA RICA: Comité Costarricense del Calendario Mundial (Igualmente de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador y Nicaragua), H. E. Don Teodoro Picado, Chairman, San José.

CUBA: Comité Cubano del Calendario Mundial, Belén Observatory, Havana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Comité Dominicano del Calendario Mundial, Barney N. Morgan, Chairman, Box 727, Ciudad Trujillo.

ECUADOR: Comité Ecuatoriano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Chairman, Calle Cienfuegos 153, Santiago, Chile.

ENGLAND: Rational Calendar Association, C. David Stelling, Director, 38, Parliament Street, London.

FRANCE: Comité National pour la Reforme du Calendrier, Senateur Justin Godart, President; Paul-Louis Hervier, Secy., 5, Rue Bernoulli, Paris.

GERMANY: Deutscher Ausschuss für Kalenderreform, Dr. Grosse, Geschäftsführer, Neue Wilhelmstr. 9/11, Berlin N. W. 7.—Der Weltbund für Kalenderreform, Dr. Rudolph Blochmann, Secy., 24 Lornsenstrasse, Kiel.

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SPAIN: Spanish Calendar Reform Committee, Rev. Father Antonio Romañá, S.J., Chairman, Observatorio del Ebro, Tortosa.

SWITZERLAND: Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Emile Marchand, Secy., Mythenstrasse 2, Zurich 2.—Comité International de Coopération de l'Association Universelle du Calendrier, M. Raymond Mage, Secrétaire Général, Palais Wilson, Geneva.

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VENEZUELA: Comité Venezolano del Calendario Mundial, Don Antonio Arráiz, Chairman, c/o El Nacional, Apartado de Correos 209, Caracas.

YUGOSLAVIA: Yugoslavian Committee on Calendar Reform, Georges Curcin, Chairman, Poenkareova 25—III, Belgrade.

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Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

THE WORLD CALENDAR
Emphasizes No Particular Calendar-Unit
and in usage No Particular Group

THIRD QUARTER

1945

GREGORIAN CALENDAR

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER

FEBRUARY

MARCH

SMTWTFS

SMTWTFS

SECOND QUARTER

APRIL

MAY

SMTWTFS

SMTWTFS

THIRD QUARTER

JULY

AUGUST

SMTWTFS

SMTWTFS

FOURTH QUARTER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

SMTWTFS

SMTWTFS

FIRST QUARTER

JANUARY

SMTWTFS

SECOND QUARTER

APRIL

MAY

SMTWTFS

SMTWTFS

THIRD QUARTER

JULY

AUGUST

SMTWTFS

SMTWTFS

FOURTH QUARTER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

SMTWTFS

SMTWTFS

DECEMBER

SMTWTFS

This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day) follows 30 December every year.
 ** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day) follows 30 June in leap years only.

EACH YEAR DIFFERENT

This calendar is always different from year to year.

The quarters are unequal in length. In leap years the first half-year has 182 days; the second, 184 days.

Each quarter begins and ends on a different day of the week.

Each month begins and ends on a different weekday.

The months have a varying number of weekdays.

Each year begins on a different weekday.

Its irregularity precludes comparison of periods and necessitates continued and never ceasing changes in matters routine in character.

This calendar is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE DISCARDING THIS OBSOLETE CALENDAR.

EACH YEAR THE SAME

This 12-month equal-quarter calendar is the same for every year.

The quarters are equal in length.

Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.

Month-dates always fall on the same weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays—plus Sundays.

Each year begins on Sunday, 1 January and the business year begins with Monday, 2 January. Because the World Holiday precedes Sunday, the usual custom of celebrating a Sunday holiday on Monday is voided.

Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day, or 31 December, and W or 31 June, are World Holidays.

This revised calendar is balanced in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE USING THE UP-TO-DATE CALENDAR.



A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW WORLD

VOL. XV

THIRD QUARTER, 1945

No. 3

PRESIDENT TRUMAN in his address at Kansas City, Missouri, 28 June, when the University of Kansas City conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, said:

"...it is absolutely necessary for the greatest republic that the sun has ever shone upon to live with the world as a whole, and not by itself . . . that the world is no longer county size, no longer state size, no longer nation size—it is one world, as Willkie said. It is a world in which we must all get along. And it is my opinion that this great republic ought to lead the way . . . we live in this country at least in an age of law and an age of reason, an age in which we can get along with our neighbors. Now, we must do that nationally. It will be just as easy for nations to get along in a republic of the world as it is for you to get along in the Republic of the United States."

In these clear and concise words the President of the United States pointed the way for us all to follow in the friendly path of international relations and progress.

Surely in this new age of law, reason and science there is great need for a time-instrument such as The World Calendar which in arrangement exemplifies law, order, equality and cooperation and whereby all peoples are united as one in the realm of time.

The fractious and irreconcilable Gregorian calendar in use today, wherein the time-units continuously disagree and where coordination and harmony are not possible, can to some extent be likened to and be responsible for a world that has brought forth, within the first half of the 20th Century, two World Wars and a depression.

Now with the approach of the second half of the 20th Century and with all humanity determined to build a better world for all peoples, one more united in a spirit of understanding and cooperation, The World Calendar will logically find a proper place in this progressive program by its adoption Sunday, 1 January 1950. Intensive preparatory action in these next immediate years is imperative.

The Editor of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* urges everyone to give ready acceptance and earnest support to this new and better time-plan, thus implementing further the United Nations Charter and the World Court in their organized efforts for world cooperation and good will.

CALENDAR REFORM

July, August, September

1945

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ELISABETH ACHELIS, Editor pro tem.

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AN ENGINEER SURVEYS THE LOGISTICS OF THE WORLD CALENDAR

By George W. Fry, Eastern General Sales Manager, The Lamson Corporation, Syracuse, New York

Mr. Fry, an industrial engineer, for years has specialized in material handling equipment. His function has been the design of special conveyers whereby an employee remains at one place performing a special service while the product moves by him to the point of completion.

I HAVE long been impatient with the careless use of the phrase "efficient operation" as it is bandied about by men interested in factory production.

Webster defines efficiency as "the quality of producing the desired results with a minimum of effort or expense." It naturally follows that this is the aim of every businessman or manufacturer both in his office and in his plant. No plant or office can ever be 100 per cent efficient, but to the degree that this is achieved, in the most part, just to that degree will the average business prosper.

The American factory is probably the most "efficient" plant in the world. But mere efficiency, as such, will not necessarily put the American manufacturer in an enviable position now that the "dogs of war" have ended their chase and we are returning once more, to normalcy. While European plants and those now building and budding in India may not be as efficient in operation as those in this nation, their product can be just as good, just as well made and bring just as much satisfaction to the buyer as that made in America.

It is academic to state that our wage scale and our standard of living are higher than that in most nations. Our engineers have been pioneers in the design of production machinery. But this equipment once perfected, these milling machines, dies, conveyers and straight-line production methods, are open to purchase and manufacture over the world.

So with the coming of peace, we will in a manner of speaking be starting

even with other nations insofar as equipment for manufacture is concerned. We may have some advantages that others do not possess. We may be closer to the sources of raw materials. Our freight-haul may be shorter. Our climate may be more conducive to powerful and gigantic production schedules. But on the other hand other nations will have other advantages individual in each instance.

As an engineer interested in "plant efficiency," I was impressed by the reflections of John Hawkes Wilson's article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*. His experiences and his impressions of the effect an "efficient calendar" would have on production costs and plant volume could not help but appeal to the man who is engineering minded. I believe, however, that we can go even further in breaking down the benefits which a perpetual calendar would have on business and manufacture.

In light of the conditions which will inevitably follow our bloated war production with its aftermath of factory buildings, machinery inventories and skilled employees, we must produce in greater volume than we did prior to the war and we must produce at lower costs, all this in spite of an unquestioned higher pay roll.

There are many ways by which this can be accomplished but I should like to cite a little appreciated means of saving, a way of cutting the production costs that received but brief attention before the war and practically none during this interval of unnatural effort. Here The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters could play an extremely important part. In fact the success of this means of saving would be difficult without either a universally used calendar which permitted comparisons of periods or the use of such a steady and ordered calendar by the manufacturing unit itself.

Let us take for example the coordination of plants necessary to the manufacture of an automobile. The frames for the chassis are probably made in one plant located many miles from the plant where the motor block is cast. The body may be manufactured in another locality. The shock-absorbers, the spark plugs, the wheels and the cloth for the upholstery are without doubt fabricated in another locality. Before the car can even reach the assembly line in its skeleton form all these units must meet. Their manufacture must be "timed" so that all reach a given point at as near a given time as is possible.

In this need for coordination and timing, were the heads of the various departments of the different plants to have a reliable and coordinated calendar, it is readily seen that production and results would be materially facilitated with a minimum of effort and expense. The new per-

petual World Calendar, in its equal-quarter arrangement, naturally correlates the various time-units, such as the day, week, month, quarter-year and season, at the end of every quarter-year and at the close of every year. Such coordination and timing with the natural companion, comparability, would make The World Calendar a most valuable asset in achieving better productive results.

If this timing is not accomplished to some degree of efficiency, storage space must be provided. The units must be handled two or three times. Both storage and handling are costly. They mean more labor, and more labor means more money—a greater expense.

Under existing conditions it is not easy to coordinate and pace the manufacturing interval of these various parts. As a consequence tens of thousands of spring assemblies wait while door handles are being manufactured or delivered. A dearth of spark plugs or an instrument board clock may hold up the completion of a car even though all the other parts are ready.

Human nature being as it is, we can, perhaps, never completely avoid these delays, but these may be minimized to a great degree by an efficient timing tool.

There is a hidden cost in this operation or in this lack of coordination that is many times overlooked and here the American manufacturer with all his vaulted efficiency can take a leaf from the merchants' handbook.

A merchant makes money on his money. By that I mean the more often he turns over his inventory, everything else being equal, the more dividends he will pay. In some departments of a store a good merchandiser tries to turn his stock every 60 days. So the amount of money invested in that department is revolved six times a year. If his money is worth 4 per cent a year that means he is making it six times as efficient in contrast to the department head who only turns his stock once annually. Of course, styles, deterioration and seasons enter into this as well. But the basic truth is always present.

Now 60 days, as arranged in The World Calendar on the basis of 26 weekdays every month exclusive of Sundays, or on the rhythmic quarterly basis of 31, 30, 30 days, or 13 weeks within every quarter-year, would offer the merchant or manufacturer an easy basis for more accurate forecasting. This is difficult to obtain in our present calendar, which contains seven months of 31 days, four of 30 days, and a tiny month of 28 days, wherein the weekdays in the months vary from 24 to 27 days.

By a similar example, the manufacturer of motor cars has to pay a given amount for the money used in buying materials entering into the car he builds. Not even General Motors has sufficient money to buy and

pay for all the raw materials, the finished products and the wages of the thousands for one year without borrowing. They too must "turn their money."

The purchasing agent who buys the steel, the agent who buys the cloth, in fact all these men, must buy in anticipation of converting the raw materials in a given time. If he can so schedule production that there is only 60 days' inventory of raw materials on hand, he, like the department store manager, is making money on the money intrusted to his use. In other words if he needs to purchase six million dollars' worth of steel in a year's time and he can so plan his buying that he needs have on hand only a 60-day supply, he will make one million dollars do the work of six. The interest on five million dollars will have been saved. And so it goes on down the line. It is good logistics, good business, to have a calendar by which to chart, analyze and forecast one's monetary plans more accurately and on a sounder more steady time-basis. All this reflects itself also after the car is placed on the assembly line and rolls off a finished product. By that time the manufacturer has a considerable sum tied up in the finished car. He can only begin to make money, on the car itself and save money on the amount invested, when he passes it on to his distributor. If he has one thousand cars ready for the freight cars and orders for but six hundred, the money invested in the remaining four hundred cars is loafing, paying no dividends and tied up so it cannot be working in some other department.

Thus a calendar that remains the same insofar as days and dates are concerned, and wherein holidays fall regularly on the same days and dates, would be of undeniable benefit to the manufacturer in his planning and in the comparing of one year with another. The extra stabilizing day, the 365th day or Year-End Day, which falls between the last quarter of one year and the first quarter of the next, would offer the business world a World Holiday, to be observed internationally. This day could exert a unifying effect, or it could be considered as a world "stock-taking" day before the beginning of every new year. The Leap-Year Day, the 366th day, placed in the middle of the year between the second and third quarter-years, would be another extra day and World Holiday. The placing of this day in the middle of the year equalizes and balances the first half with the second half of the calendar. This, of course, the antiquated and customary date of 29 February completely fails to do.

A distributor can absorb cars profitably only as his dealers sell them. Car sales are dependent on many things, the season, the weather, the locality and even holidays. So to paraphrase Abraham Lincoln, "if we knew whither we were tending, we could better plan our route." And

so it is with distribution. If a manufacturer, a distributor, a dealer or even the salesman could know his experiences of a previous period and could use these records as a yardstick, thousands of man-hours and millions of dollars could be saved, or to phrase it better "earned."

Of course all of these advantages are open to all manufacturers everywhere, but it goes without saying all of them will never take them into account. I have enough confidence in the American manufacturer to believe that he will. But should manufacturers of the world, all, each in his own sphere, operate with this super-efficiency, made easier with the aid of The World Calendar that gives a fuller and more accurate time-picture, it would be reflected in more products, better products for less money, and less time consumption.

Everyone, the maker, the seller and the buyer, would benefit from this coordination and this careful timing. I have been asked whether or not the manufacturers are attempting so to time their buying, and so coordinate their manufacture and sales. They are. The gigantic plant that makes washing machines, the foundry that casts motor blocks, the furniture plants, all are inventory conscious. They all know the value of money and of time. They all want to make as little money do as much as is possible in the light of volume production. But they all could do this better, with greater ease, with less chance for error, if they could conduct their business under a well-coordinated and steady time-plan that remained the same all through the decades.

ACTION BY THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING EXECUTIVES' COMMITTEE

H. R. WEAVER, Advertising Director of the *Times Herald*, Washington, D. C., and Chairman of the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Committee on The World Calendar, in a letter dated 13 September, notified The World Calendar Association that his Committee has unanimously recommended adoption of The World Calendar to the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.

This important action is the result of several months' study of the subject by the members of his Committee, which was formed last April upon recommendation of Henry W. Manz, then President of the Association.

THE CALENDAR NEEDS A COMMON DENOMINATOR

By W. C. MacGregor

The author originally studied and planned to be a scientist, directing most of his studious efforts toward geology, political economy and physics. He spent some time at Oklahoma's school of geology, later transferring to Columbia. His objectives, like those of many other young men, were interrupted by the war. He has recently been given a commission in the Armed Forces.

OUT of the recent San Francisco Conference, the sharpest thought left with this observer was that a world-wide economic philosophy of peace and prosperity for all has come to life. This was not as broadly nor deeply the spirit of the old League. Looking back at the earlier effort, the question arises if perhaps this was not the most inherent weakness of the League . . . not its political machinery, but its philosophical spirit? Very little stress was laid on world-wide prosperity, even in Wilson's original 14 points.

To this writer, such did not seem the case in any way at San Francisco. There was a basic belief that if we do achieve a long period of world peace it cannot be sustained by force of law and arms alone; the very force used against an aggressor nation would have to derive its authority from an upward trend of world prosperity ultimately aimed at placing all people's and all nations' standard of living on a roughly equitable level.

This was certainly in the scholarly Woodrow Wilson's mind. However, even the liberal elements considered that chiefly an ideal of social reform; the hope had the nature of a prayer. What was notable at San Francisco was the acceptance of this philosophy as a cold economic necessity. Ironically, the so-called imperialistic and colonial nations, and the toughest, most competitive business men, were the most outstanding proponents of the idea.

This would seem to bring world peace and prosperity out of the realm of social reform and put it on a realistic business basis. We must have peace and prosperity, not simply because all civilized people desire it, but because if we fail to maintain it even the most prosperous and strongest nation stands a good chance for national bankruptcy and starvation.

The thought was provocative of discussion and conjecture. Taking a hypothetical Utopian state of world-wide agreement and economic effort, how short a period could reasonably be estimated as the minimum to see all nations approaching a roughly common standard of living? Fifty years?

For purposes of discussion, the period of 50 years was accepted, but it became immediately evident this still did not make for agreement of date. Not by any means! Based on traditional calendars in current use, the 50-year goal would be arrived at on at least 20 different dates!

As a simple example, one group of Moslems reckon their calendar from the flight of the Prophet in 622 A.D.; but, using a lunar year of 12 months, 34 of their years are equivalent to 33 solar years upon which our present Gregorian calendar is based. To these Moslems, the present year is A.H. 1364. Another sect of equally devout Moslems follows a reformed reckoning of time, the Fasli, combining the Hejira and Samvat eras, and to this group the present year is 1351.

As was pointed out by several, there is not only a complete lack of coordination and efficiency in the variety of calendars used throughout the world, but further, there is no *true* means of interpreting dates from many calendars to another. There is no common denominator; no common language, that is accurate; the science of reckoning dates, probably the most basic science next to astronomy known to man, is the only major science without a true denominator. Adjustment of many calendar dates with the present Gregorian might be made by agreement this year, but in a matter of a few years would necessitate realignment by edict as a result of the Gregorian calendar's own vagaries.

At first thought, that statement may be challenged. Many states, in India and China, for instance, do use our present Gregorian calendar for international political and business purposes. But the point is, there is no actual interpretation of dates; what exists is a dual system of date reckoning, their own, and the Gregorian, the arbitrary acceptance of which many nations are *forced* to use simply because the Gregorian calendar is the calendar of more powerful trade nations.

Something of a parallel might be evident in the enforced use of French, English or German as the language of international politics and trade, instead of some language of common agreement and interpretation, such as Esperanto. There is this basic difference, however, that in most languages a word's meaning can be interpreted into other languages, whereas in many calendars the reckoning of dates cannot be interpreted at all. For instance, "the third day of the third month of the fiftieth year" after any given point will not be reckoned or fall at the same point in all lands.

The lack of business efficiency and the general confusion and lack of

understanding this condition brings at a basic point in human relations is obvious. What interested me as much, however, was the rather incredible fact that one of the oldest of sciences was one of the few without a common language, a matter which could be corrected very simply by the establishment of an accurate, balanced calendar. The simple corrections The World Calendar would effect in the present Gregorian calendar would reach most of the way in this direction. A very pertinent fundamental of international relations enters the matter at this point: as the present Gregorian calendar exists, its use by all nations can never be voluntary and wholehearted, for in many cases it conflicts with adjustment to their traditional calendars. But voluntary and wholehearted acceptance of The World Calendar for all civil purposes would be possible by nature of the fact that The World Calendar, once accepted, would not contain the vagaries of the present Gregorian to throw all inter-calendar-adjusted reckonings out of line every few years.

An Arabian attaché at the San Francisco Conference pointed out that astronomy, for instance, has absolute true means of interpretation, the common symbols of the Zodiac. Observatories in Holland, the United States, China, and on the shores of the Red Sea can all arrange to study the phenomena attendant to an eclipse, and interchange information with utmost accuracy of understanding, in spite of distance and different languages involved.

A Chinese scholar brought out that there are few sciences wherein traditions, methods and theories vary more greatly according to date and geographic location than does medicine. Yet a patient, who received a prescription from a doctor in Ceylon in, say, 1880, would find it accurately understood and filled in New York in 1945. The language and symbols of pharmacopeia are universally understood throughout the civilized world. The reckoning of dates is not.

His point was that there are literally thousands of communities throughout the world where *Tuesday, 5/8/45* would be regarded as utter gibberish. Pertinent to this idea was the recent article in the *Journal of Calendar Reform* pointing out that even between the United States and England there is not widespread understanding of what reckoning was meant by the above date. Generally, in the United States it would mean Tuesday, the 8th day of the 5th month (May); in England, where the same Gregorian calendar is used, it would mean Tuesday, the 5th day of the 8th month (August). The misunderstanding, or difference of interpretation, could cause considerable friction in military operations, or the meeting of international contracts and debts!

Pursuing the common language of sciences further, we find that in

normal times most money is based upon gold and silver. The ratio and value are understood and accepted wherever there are banking and trade. No matter how great the fluctuation of the local money, the metallic denominator is used to establish values and payments clear around the world.

Electronics uses common measurements, so that amperes or kilowatts or atomic units can be translated into any foreign tongue with accuracy. Unfortunately, we have not arrived at a common scale of weights and measures, but we have arrived at a common denominator by which a pound or ton or mile can be accurately interpreted regardless of the differences of the metric system with others.

Any formula in physics or any problem in calculus can be written from one country to another and be accurately understood. Latin is the common language of many sciences, Greek of a few, and intermixture of the two in many. This is not perfection, nor are the variations of numbers of letters and signs of different alphabets, yet there is a *means* of interpretation, true and accurate in the case of sciences. It is less so in the case of languages, but the potato to the English-speaking world is still the same worthy vegetable in France, even though called a *pomme de terre*.

On occasion, pointing this out, I have known well-schooled folk to point out, allowing that much variation, a parallel condition in the case of calendars. The belief is utterly erroneous, and we can take the very simple example of Christmas, revered and recognized as a very particular day throughout the entire Christian world. Wherever observed, Christmas is recognized as falling on 25 December, but when Yugoslavs are celebrating Christmas, it is already 7 January in London! If an English traveler were making a date 11 months and three days hence in the hills of Hindustan or on the steppes of Russia, unless he were fortunate enough to be talking with an able mathematician, it would not be possible to make the date except to count it off in suns and moons as the American Indians did.

Obviously, such calendar confusion adds enormously to the complexity of international business and cultural and political understanding. The confusion will grow, as will date-misunderstanding, and might well spread to broader misunderstandings, as transportation and economy shorten distances, and there is a greater flow of travel. Picture the seafarers of different nations trying to explain the location of various shoals, currents, reefs, tides and ports in untranslatable symbols, distances, and measurements of degrees of longitude and latitude! Navigation early met and recognized the danger of confusion, and did something about it. Likewise did the International Meridian Congress, in 1884, establish Standard Time, when the world was zoned into 24 regular sections with Greenwich Time in England as the starting point, eastward or westward.

One point very apparent at the San Francisco Conference was the general recognition of an International Era. There may have been dispute as to how trade might be carried on, but there was no dispute that there will be international trade upon a broad scale such as never before. Few of the small companies and manufacturers, of America at least, have known much of international trade up to now. In foreign nations, the small producers were generally grouped into a cartel arrangement for export business. The feeling at the Conference seemed to trend toward a broad field of individual business for alert producers.

The big corporations and government agencies have developed a workable calendar understanding. But how will a small manufacturer, shaving losses and expense and dependent upon every possible efficiency for profit, readily understand and unscramble the complexities of the Parsi calendar so as to notify a small Parsi merchant when to expect his order? Or, equally important, how is the Parsi to unscramble the vagaries of our own Gregorian calendar to order? Say, that after laborious effort, he managed to identify a holiday that might affect shipments as the fourth day of a hot summer month, 4 July. His first acquaintance with this holiday might be this: due to a three or even a four-day week-end, his shipment was delayed two weeks. But, lo and behold, the following year his shipment goes out on 5 July! What kind of advertising is that for our vaunted Western business efficiency? His own calendar is scarcely more variable from the business standpoint, and much more easily reckoned to his mind.

A point which had many adherents at the Conference was that Anglo-Saxons are inclined to accept the present Gregorian calendar as perfect. As a matter of fact, it is far from perfect, having unbalanced quarters, unequal halves, fluctuation of chronological days and dates, and a wide discrepancy in the number of business days in each quarter. Few Anglo-Saxons stop to realize that we wrestle constantly with 28 different combinations of days, dates and months, and that our years are composed in 14 different ways.

If we intend to broaden our trade with the world, we have got to do better than that, if we want the world to accept our calendar. We do want it accepted, of course. Any differences of date reckoning at all, aside from confusion, mean millions of wasted dollars annually in extra bookkeeping charges and interest-losses over holidays. Granted, other calendars are equally, perhaps more, confused, but if it is our calendar we want the world to use and understand, we have got to offer a good one; the easiest to use and the most efficient one we can arrange. In the opinion of many, The World Calendar approaches perfection more closely; specifically, it ties down currently fluctuating days and dates, equalizes quarters and

halves for business purposes, and gives a regular sequence of business days.

A famous example of how the small differences in matters can affect human beings was illustrated when the famous Charley Paddock was preparing to defend his record at the Olympic games. Sportsmen generally agreed at the time that nobody could beat him in the 100-yard dash. Had the Olympics been held in the United States, he would not have had to bother with more than a short period of training over a 100-yard course to which his muscles, stamina and coordination were attuned. But a yard is 36 inches, and in Europe they use metric measurement, a meter being 39.37 inches. The dash, then, was a 100-meter dash, and, due to this comparatively minor difference in distance, Paddock had to spend months of intensive training attuning his muscular coordination to a new distance in order to be sure of successfully defending his title.

What was true with Paddock's running is paralleled by international trade. If business men have got to stop and transpose their calendar-dates into the Gregorian, and then unscramble the wandering vagaries of the Gregorian on top of that, it will certainly not aid international business and our prestige. When the matter touches the small businesses, the overall of which is a potential giant, it becomes just too much bother. Their attitude is this: "Give us something clear and definite and easy to figure, a calendar that does not vary every day and month and quarter. Otherwise, the slim margin of profit is stripped from trade, and it is not worth bothering with for a small business."

The World Calendar accomplishes this, as has already been recognized by 14 countries ready to adopt it as soon as America and England will sponsor this common denominator for reckoning dates. As the calendars of the world now stand, they are like random sounds that form no single understandable language; sometimes they fluctuate one way, sometimes another. Of all of the calendars the Gregorian is the most efficient, but it holds obvious weaknesses that need correction, and The World Calendar would supply these corrections.

It seems to me that the triumvirate of accord needed to reach the full potential of world trade and cultural understanding would be adoption of one language, one system of weights and measures, and one calendar. I am speaking for civil and social purposes. Of the three, generally speaking, the reckoning of dates is the only one which does not now have a common denominator at all. Thus concentration of effort should be laid particularly on the calendar. The World Calendar, with all of its coordinated and equalized parts, would remove the present unnecessary Gregorian vagaries and the confusion with other calendars by supplying the much-needed simplicity, uniformity, stability and order.

REFORMATION OF THE WORLD'S CALENDAR

By the Reverend Juan V. Monticelli

Translated from the Spanish by E. H. Martinez of the Pan-American Translation Bureau, New York City, and abstracted from the 1945 Almanac of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires.

When this article appeared in the Almanac, the Editor of that publication commented as follows: "The inclusion of this article — which is published with an explanatory intent only—is of special interest because of the campaign being conducted by 'The World Calendar Association, Inc., Intl. Bldg.' of New York. In our country, there is a committee affiliated with the above Association, and the Reverend Monticelli is a member of same. Because it is a private institution, it is superfluous to state that the opinions of the writer do not necessarily reflect the opinion of or constitute a liability to this Ministry."

BEFORE discussing the merits of this reform, I would like to state, briefly, what this reformation proposes to attain:

1. A fixed calendar.
2. A uniform division of each year into four equal quarters of 91 days each.
3. Each quarterly period will begin on a Sunday; the first day of the year, for example, will always be a Sunday.
4. All dates will fall on the same day of the week every year; for example, 25 May will always be a Saturday.
5. Sundays will be on fixed dates every month, and each month will have 26 working days [26 weekdays plus Sundays].

All reforms or improvements are the result of ideas which could be compared to youth itself with its charms and defects, while older people automatically turn conservative, in an obdurate or wise way, as the case may be. Something of the latter has been growing deep inside of me—without my relishing it, I assure you—and, as a result of this growth, I have bitterly learned to detest any and all kinds of reforms. It would seem a paradox, therefore, to find me using up part of my time writing this article, to sponsor such a reform in our universal calendar. However, this is not so: precisely because, according to tradition, we are given a new calendar every year, and are told to distribute our lives according to its

pages and dates. I am of the opinion that we have been subjected for many centuries to a constant reform of all our activities, forced to consult the calendar at any given moment to find out the dates of the year, or anniversaries, etc. Therefore, it is my utmost wish to be able to own a calendar, tacked on the wall of my room, or within my memory—that I know will never change. If the proposed reform were not an advantage or an improvement over the present system, I would feel that my efforts would merit censure, but I feel that time itself is not subject to evolution; that we are the ones to perform evolutions within time, and that there is a decided advantage in having time run in a perfect rhythm, so that we will not have to concern ourselves with its computation, thereby allowing us to spend our energies in the solution of more pressing problems.

The reform which is now proposed is not so radical as the Gregorian reform was at its inception. The latter reform required that the day following 4 October 1582 should be 15 October, in order to eliminate an error of ten days which had accumulated through a defect in the previous reform introduced by Julius Caesar, and which eventually would have given us cold in the summer and heat in the winter.

At the time the Gregorian reform was instituted, due precaution was taken to avoid a recurrence of this error. It is surprising to note that, in spite of the few and simple astronomical instruments which were known at that time, such a correction has been found to be so definite and accurate. It is true that Pope Gregory, the reformer, did not depend on his infallibility, since this applies to a different order of things, but the contemporary scientists who were members of the Holy See were found to be right. However, while those countries docile to logic accepted the reform almost as soon as its pronouncement was made, other countries took several centuries before finally accepting it. Among the larger countries, Germany agreed to the Gregorian calendar in 1700, England in 1752, Japan in 1873, China in 1912, the Soviet Union in 1918 and Turkey in 1927. When Lenin left Switzerland for Moscow, to become the head of the Government of all the Russias, he arrived, paradoxically, 13 days before he had left Switzerland—such was the difference between the Orthodox and Gregorian calendars! One of his first acts, despite his personal anti-Catholic prejudices, was to abolish the Orthodox calendar because of its discrepancies.

We sincerely hope that the reform of the calendar will be one of the items on the agenda of the Peace Conferences. The altruism of this subject, contrasted with the grave problems therein to be discussed, may well enlist the sympathies of men and thus this reform might be a matter which could unanimously be agreed upon at these Conferences.

The important point to be brought out is to make people understand that this improvement does not represent any inconvenience, either to the individual or to the world as a whole, and that this change could even be made unnoticed. The first reaction I found everywhere I propounded this new theory was the lazy pretext that there is no actual need for a change. Precisely what we are proposing in the new calendar is to do away with the continual changes to which we are subjected nowadays by the old, capricious, and variable calendar we now use, and which nobody can ever memorize.

Perhaps certain individuals will express the fear that, later on, other changes may be made. Well, what is wrong with that? After all, we should leave something for the sons and grandsons of future generations; something which perhaps may not make them any happier, but on the other hand may make things easier for them.

The new calendar is a simple proposal, and about the only person who could be prejudiced against it would be the calendar manufacturer.* Furthermore, it is merely a simple change which we would not even notice, when we wake up on 1 January 1945.** A more annoying change, regarding which I have heard many protests, is the change in the hour, by setting the clocks backward or forward, which is periodically practiced by certain countries. The fact that we must get up before the usual time, with less or more natural light, admits many arguments pro and con, but the reform of the calendar is certain to pass almost unnoticed, it does not even require the purchase of a new calendar, because the new one can be easily memorized.*

We are all aware, in the present calendar, of the variation of the holidays, be they religious or patriotic. We should no longer tolerate the fact that 25 May falls on Monday one year, on Tuesday the next, then Wednesday and so on through the days of the week, because this fact unjustly divides the activities of that unit of work which is known as *the week*. The advantages of the new calendar will not only reflect order and economy, but also a proper accounting of human activities. When it is known that there are 26 working days [26 weekdays plus Sundays] in any one month, as a basic and fixed unit, we shall do away with all that useless planning in schools, factories or scientific institutes.

In the child's mind, which often speculates on holidays rather than on school days, and also in the mind of certain employees whose thoughts run more or less in the same vein, it is often argued that this reform will result

EDITOR'S NOTES: *Calendar manufacturers will not suffer with the calendar every year the same, just as clock manufacturers do not suffer with clock dials always the same. See *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 15, pp. 70-71.

**The logical date for adoption is Sunday, 1 January 1950, when both the old and the proposed calendars meet.

in an unjust reduction in the number of holidays. This is not true. After all, anyone wishing to do so can individually declare himself a holiday and be absent from his daily chores; the only thing that is proposed is to fix the holidays so that they will never change. In the present calendar, 25 May which is our Independence Day sometimes falls on a Sunday, to the desperation of many patriots; in the new calendar it will fall on a Saturday which, added to the next day, will give everybody 48 hours for patriotic celebrations. By a mere coincidence, 9 July, another one of our patriotic holidays, will always fall on a Monday, thus giving us another two days in which to rest or celebrate. The most important point is to regulate and foresee all activities, be it for the foolishness of the Mardi-Gras festivals, or for the patriotic and religious festivities.

I understand that there are still possible objections to this reform, but such objections are small and unimportant; the purpose of this article is to popularize the idea, and to familiarize everybody with it, so that its acceptance may be obtained at one stroke, without any radical resistance, as was the case with the Gregorian reform. Fourteen nations have already indicated their official approval of this idea. The Argentine Republic has not discussed this idea as yet, and no decision has been made to agree in principle to a legal airing; however, there is reason to believe that, the idea being ripened in other countries, it will soon follow suit; for, after all, persuasion works much better than imposition. That is the true purpose of this article.

ANNOUNCING A NEW DIRECTOR-EDITOR

THE World Calendar Association has appointed Westy Egmont as its new Director and Editor of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*.

He comes to it from several years of war-related activities, such as Director of Public Relations for USO, and other similar organizations, including several Community Chests and War Funds.

Previously he was Special Counsel to the United States Senate Commerce Committee and an Editor for the United States Department of Commerce. He also was a Commentator on international affairs for WNYC and WQXR.

Educated at Columbia and New York Law School, after enlisting in World War I, he became successively an Editor of *Cosmopolitan*, Vice President of the Dorland Advertising Agency, a Special Assistant United States Attorney, President of the United States Publishing Company, Chairman of the Board of International Publishers' Representatives, Inc., and an Editor of *Shepard's Citations*.

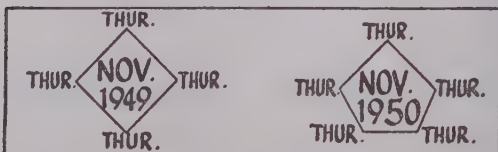
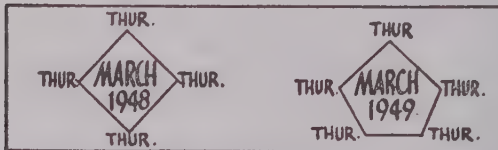
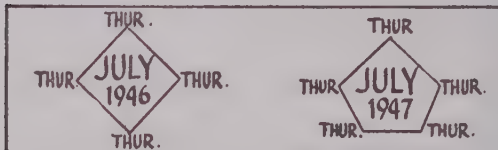
He has traveled extensively, not only in the United States but throughout Europe, and spent 1933 making a trip around the world visiting the Far and Near East. He has lectured at the leading Universities of many nations.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR

Difficult to compare one year with another

1942—1950

These examples show how Thursdays vary between four and five in number in the same month in successive years.



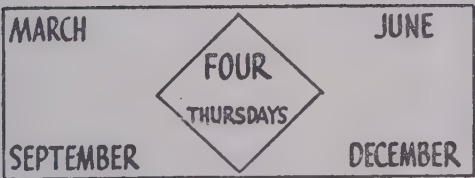
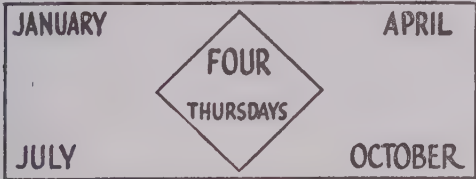
Endless Shifting

THE WORLD CALENDAR

Easy to compare one year with another

1950 and thereafter

Always the same number of Thursdays as shown below.



Continuous Stability

CALENDAR CONFUSION IN HOTEL INDUSTRY

By Alvan E. Kallman, President, The Balsams, Dixville Notch, N. H.

Mr. Kallman, owner and operator of The Balsams, formerly General Manager of the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been an outstanding leader in the hotel industry for 20 years. The Balsams, "The Switzerland of America," is built on the historic site of property originally owned by the great American patriot, Daniel Webster, and inaugurated its fifty-second season this summer.

FOR sheer complexity of operation and management, the hotel business ranks with railroading, department stores and banking. This would be true under the most perfect conditions obtainable. Under the fluctuating calendar we now use, problems become manifold.

In an age, and a country, boasting of our high efficiency and elimination of waste, calendar confusion which could be easily straightened out seems the height of business absurdity. I am speaking, of course, of calendar adjustments which would offer no offense or interference with religious calendar dates.

To my mind, the proposed perpetual World Calendar would accomplish many of the desired results for the hotel industry. Its balanced and equal quarters and complete coordination would be of considerable aid in the efficient operation of auditing, purchasing and commissary departments, and the planning of social activities. From the resort standpoint, the establishing of 26 regular weekdays excluding Sundays in every month of the year, where months now vary from 24 to 27 weekdays, would aid efficient planning. The importance of having the same holidays and holi-dates fall upon the same dates and days every year is obvious.

What would happen becomes apparent when you bear in mind that resorts are rapidly becoming year-round businesses. During the year there are 11 major holidays of a general nature, plus additional religious and traditional family dates, which vitally affect resort and all hotel business. Perhaps most notable are Memorial Day and Labor Day. The purely summer business generally terminates on Labor Day, always the first Monday in September, but varying in date from the 1st to the 7th. When

summer weather still remains and Labor Day falls on the 1st of the month, the resort hotel loses a possible entire week's business. In The World Calendar this date, being fixed on 4 September, would allow simplification of planning.

Thanksgiving has never been a holiday of consequence to hotels except from the negative standpoint . . . it is a day most people try to be at home. However, with the steadily broadening interest in both football and hunting, and with more rapid means of transportation, stimulated by the trend toward shorter work-weeks and more leisure, the holiday promises to become important to those hotels located en route to football games, and to those in good hunting areas. The recent law pinning Thanksgiving to the *fourth* Thursday in November has overcome the "crowding" of this holiday into Christmas in those years wherein November holds five Thursdays. But it has not answered the problem inherent in the fluctuating dates on which it falls, which may vary from the 22d through the 28th.

Such purely date-matters as pay check and dividend payment dates enter into fluctuating holidays, and then again there is a natural tendency in people to knock off work and relax on the last days of the month which they will not do earlier. The World Calendar would place five Thursdays in every November, with Thanksgiving coming on the 23d, year in and year out. The important thing is that this new calendar would fix days and dates so that traditional customs could be studied and analyzed on a sound business basis. It would allow businesses, such as ours, to gather sufficient date-data vital to intelligent consideration of longer seasons and holiday promotion.

There are three types of hotel, the commercial, residential and resort. *The Balsams*, with which I am currently most familiar, is among the latter. It must be borne in mind that, while many of the same generalities apply to all hotels, the dates involved vary widely with type of establishment, class of clientele, and geographic location. Therefore, in dealing with this subject, I will have to speak in two parallel, yet separate channels—the situation as it affects *The Balsams*, and as it affects other hotels.

The Balsams is a resort hotel set amidst 4,600 acres at Dixville Notch, New Hampshire. The altitude is 1,800 feet, which has a readily understood bearing upon both our clientele and our particular season. Weather and transportation conditions have a more than average effect upon both our guest list and commissary operations.

Due to our location and past patronage, we cater exclusively to a class clientele. The hotel is actually several buildings, numbering 600 rooms inclusive, having 400 employees, and able to provide for 500 guests. Picture a complete small town from power plant to police force transplanted bodily

into some of the most beautiful but wildest country left in America and you gather some of the daily routine problems of The Balsams.

Although we pride ourselves on providing everything a little better, our facilities are generally familiar to patrons of the better class resorts. We have golf, swimming, polo, tennis, archery, baseball, bowling and other indoor games, canoeing, riding, camping, fishing and hunting, sail boating, etc. Younger guests being full of vim and vigor, we offer movies, dancing, and varied social activities after sundown. This is important, for it means complete hotel operations reaching from the informality of sportsmen through the more formal aspects of the social-minded, and on to proper provision for those who visit us purely for relaxation and rest.

So much for the physical side. Now for the background. In the old days, resort business was comparatively simple. You catered mostly to a group with one or another set of customs, tastes and habits. They arrived and departed about the same date, had the same social tastes, liked the same types of food, had about the same habits of dress, etc. That was before grandma took to whacking the dickens out of a golf ball and grandpa was more than likely to be up for the last dance.

Today, the average American vacationer can literally do, and does, almost everything. It is nothing unusual for guests to fish, ride, take a mountain climb, swim, dress for dinner and dance, all in the same day. Another complication is that once a sportsman was interested largely in one sport. A resort catered almost exclusively to polo or tennis players, a swimming crowd or fishermen. This meant that certain climatic and physical features controlled the opening and closing dates of the resort; it was comparatively easy to judge when guests would begin arriving and leaving for the year. Today, men and women, even champions, have a multi-sport interest. They may arrive early for fishing or stay late for hunting. Many of The Balsams' guests who once would have considered a few weeks' summer swimming their entire year's sport are now demanding that we stay open for winter skiing and iceboating.

Naturally, not all resort patrons can vacation an entire season or whenever it pleases them. Although better resorts will have helicopter taxi service as soon as available, it will still be some years before most guests can hop into their own small plane or autogyro and breeze up to join the family for a one or two-day stay. A good many are professional and executive people; what they have to figure is the three and four-day week-end, travel time included.

This makes resorts especially conscious of a fluctuating calendar. In many cases, although not with The Balsams, entire facilities for a maximum house must be maintained between times upon a minimum guest list.

If the Fourth of July falls on a Friday or Monday, resorts with a week-end business are sure of a full house, but when it falls upon a Tuesday, Wednesday, and, to lesser extent, upon a Thursday, it costs them heavily. The same, of course, is true of other holidays.*

The Balsams does not open until mid-June; this year the season extends from Friday, 22 June, to Monday or Tuesday after 15 September. However, in the case of hotels beginning their summer season on Memorial Day, it makes a very great difference upon which weekday 30 May falls. When the date falls within the week, the intervening days to the next week-end may represent a complete loss.*

At best, the hotel business operates under unpredictable factors. A hot spell in the cities, a bull market, or one of those unexplainable bursts of business activity or public confidence, can affect both resort and commercial hotels extensively. An unexpected period of good business may start a wave of vacationing, or, quite as easily, may send the male members of a family shooting back to town. The result is that all first-class hotels of every type must be constantly prepared for a maximum house, regardless of what their prospects seem to be.

When you translate this into expenses and potential loss factors such as the kitchen, extra holiday help, linens and laundry, etc., you get an idea of what any unnecessary uncertainty means in this business. One of our industry's chief problems is that we have no background for comparison-estimate. For instance, business conditions, weather in the cities and weather at a resort may be about the same on, say, the Fourth of July this year as last year or the year before. But the Fourth of July does not fall on the *same day of the week* this year as it did last year and it deprives us of scientific evaluation of what to expect. There is no way we can sit down with business, political and weather charts and say, "This factor will probably affect us this way or the other because a parallel set of conditions brought this effect three years back." There is no way to prognosticate, except by guesswork, because, whatever the conditions, the holiday has probably not been on the same day, or date, for six or seven years . . . and in cases, for 11 years back!

This does not happen to affect The Balsams' class of resort guest-arrivals as much as many, due to the fact guests generally come for a two or four-week stay. However, it does affect purchasing and commissary arrangements. In the case of week-end resorts and commercial hotels in

*EDITOR'S NOTE: As the Fourth of July falls on a Wednesday, and Memorial Day on a Thursday in The World Calendar, it has been suggested that Independence Day be advanced to the second of July, when the Declaration of Independence was presented to the Federal Congress, 1776, and Memorial Day be advanced to 27 May, both dates coming on a Monday.

town, the variation of holidays presents one of the most difficult operations problems.

One aspect of a permanent calendar, which seems to have been overlooked, is that such a calendar might mean a sensible correlation and regular annual date for the many fish and game seasons. For definite geographic, climatic, and game population reasons, it would probably never be possible to attain the resort's ideal, game seasons opening and closing on the same dates through all of one hunting area. However, one of the important factors of game density and climatic studies are dates; if these dates could be definitely tied to regularly recurring weekdays, it is more than probable that representatives of hunting and fishing, wild life, game bureau, and resort groups could reach agreement for season-dates which would give the working-man hunter and fisherman the best break possible in week-ends at the outset of the seasons. As matters exist, when a game season is declared midway of the week, it gives the best hunting to the man of wealth and leisure. At the same time, the season cannot be moved forward or backward of the date-line most beneficial to the habits and the control and maintenance of our wild life.

I have spoken with numerous resort owners and managers on this subject, and found most are deeply concerned with this problem of grass-hopping dates and days. Inasfar as The Balsams is concerned, it would mean a great deal in better planning for our guests, to get the present unsettled confusion of the Gregorian calendar straightened out by a sensible adjustment, such as The World Calendar offers. To the business man calendar stability is a potential for increased efficiency and a reduction of the factors of uncertainty. To the hotel business it would make planning for the service and enjoyment of guests much more accurate.

TO OUR READERS

THE World Calendar Association has discovered that designating any day of the week as an extra, double, or second Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, etc., met with disfavor and confusion. The Association therefore has decided to abandon any such terminology. From now on the extra 365th day that follows Saturday, 30 December, every year will be called the Year-End World Holiday and dated W or 31 December. The same applies to the extra day inserted in leap years, that follows Saturday, 30 June, which will be known as the Leap-Year World Holiday and dated W or 31 June.

SIMPLIFYING PROBLEMS OF KIWANIS BUSINESS MEN

By Wade Poston, Jr., Advertising Manager, American Gas Furnace Company, Elizabeth, New Jersey

A talk given 9 August 1945, before the Kiwanis Club of Bloomfield, New Jersey.

ONE of the very pleasant customs of the Kiwanis Club is that at meeting times each member wears a badge on which is inscribed both his first name and his occupation. As I look at these badges, I see an attorney, a banker, a tax assessor, a doctor, and representatives of a score or more of other professions and trades. But, varied as these occupations are, I do not see even one that would not be immediately benefited, and whose procedures would not be made smoother, by the introduction of the new World Calendar.

The attorney is no doubt familiar with the calendar complexities which arise when drawing a lease, or when apportioning income and charges against a property on a contract of sale. The banker, in a like manner, knows the difficulty of computing interest which arises from our present unequal and incommensurable months and quarter-years. The tax assessor knows the burden that calendar irregularities have placed on the levying and collecting of taxes; and the doctor, while perhaps less heavily affected than these others, has still to maintain his records and accounts, and to make and keep appointments.

No business, trade, or profession is spared from unnecessary difficulties imposed by our present uneven and ragged procession of days, weeks, and months. In our calendar as we now know it, no day of the week ever falls twice in successive years on the same day of the month. Holidays wander irregularly throughout the week. Months contain from 24 to 27 weekdays, plus Sundays. Months of varying lengths are carelessly dispersed throughout the year without order, and the sequence can hardly be remembered without the aid of a nursery rhyme.

But why have all this trouble with the calendar? Why shouldn't the calendar on the wall be just as perfect, exact, and constant in the measurement of time as the clock on the mantel?

Of course, there are difficulties confronting the calendar architect which do not trouble the maker of clocks. The calendar must successfully reconcile four highly incommensurable lengths of time—the day, determined by the rotation of the earth upon its axis; the week, fixed by immemorial traditions; the month, governed by the phases of the moon; and the year, inflexibly established by the revolution of the earth around the sun and visible in the orderly sequence of the seasons. In one year, there are $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, between 12 and 13 lunar months, and $52\frac{1}{4}$ weeks. Rearrange as you will, they simply will not come out even!

The first rearrangers of the calendar were the ancient Egyptians, who, after centuries of trimming, cutting, and patching, finally and wisely gave up the impossible business of trying to fit the haphazard lunar month evenly into the $365\frac{1}{4}$ -day solar year. In about 4000 B.C., they adopted a 365-day solar calendar, in which the year was divided (as a kind of consolation prize to the moon) into 12 months of 30 days each. Of course, as everyone quickly noticed, 12 months of 30 days made a total of only 360 days, five days too short for a complete year. The Egyptians solved this problem by declaring that the five extra days should be celebrated as a long, very long, year-end holiday, a very excellent idea, and one which we will mention again a little later.

Under this very well-arranged Egyptian calendar, the centuries rolled away until a certain Emperor of Rome named Julius Caesar visited Egypt on some pressing affairs of both the state and the heart, and, while there, found time to become impressed with the effortless and efficient measurement of time which the Egyptians had achieved. Upon his return to Rome, he assigned the astronomer Sosigenes to the problem of adapting the Egyptian calendar to the Roman state—whose busy commerce, trade, and military life could brook no five-day holiday at the end of the year.

Sosigenes decided to spread the Egyptian's holiday throughout the various months, adding a day here and there in a roughly alternating pattern of short and long months. This Julian calendar reform was adopted 45 B.C. However, he also made other, more commendatory changes. He was responsible for the introduction of leap year, that ingenious arrangement by means of which the inconvenient extra quarter-day in every year is arbitrarily lopped off and saved up to make one full extra day in every fourth year. The Egyptians did not have this feature in their calendar; consequently, the seasons shifted back a few hours every year. Over a period of about 700 years, these few hours would accumulate into a complete reversal of the seasons, so that spring would arrive in September, summer in December, etc.

To honor Julius Caesar, the patron of this reform, the new Roman calendar was called the Julian calendar, and the fifth month of that calendar

was renamed July. The calendar also commemorates the petulance of Augustus Caesar, who succeeded Julius as emperor of the Romans, and who changed the name of the sixth month to August. The legend runs that he was also responsible for adding an additional day to his name-month, thereby making it 31 days long, equal to Julius' July. The extra day was stolen from February, then the last month of the year, which ever since has limped along with 28 days.*

In 1582, the astronomers of Pope Gregory XIII further refined Caesar's leap-year principle, and since that time the calendar has been called the Gregorian calendar.

The Gregorian calendar has now been the chief time-measuring instrument of the world for almost 400 years. Despite some very unworkmanlike defects, it has given good service. Basically, it is sound and correct. At first glance, there may even seem to be considerable justice in the argument that we have put up with its faults for a great many years and might as well continue to do so. At any rate, no one wishes to see any radical changes made. No one wishes to see an extra thirteenth month sandwiched into the traditional 12-month system—a type of reform that was vigorously proposed some time ago, but has now happily passed out of favor. Nor does anyone wish to dispense with the months entirely, as another plan suggests, or in making Monday the first day of the week and Sunday the last, and starting the New Year with a cipher, 0 January, of still another proposed plan. Fortunately, none of these tremendous changes are necessary. The irregularities which cause us so much annoyance and inconvenience are merely the frills and furbelows of the calendar, which can be easily trimmed away to give us the streamlined time-measuring instrument that we need for the present and future.

A calendar which incorporates the few changes that are necessary has now been designed, and is proposed for universal adoption on 1 January 1950—around the midway mark of the present century. Because it has been planned for the use and benefit of all the peoples of the world, this new calendar is called The World Calendar. Already it has been approved by 14 nations, many scientific societies, and numerous prominent statesmen, churchmen, and business and labor leaders in every part of the globe.

Chiefly, the new World Calendar is a common-sense rearrangement of the lengths of the months, a reform that everyone will agree should have been undertaken ages ago. Instead of having irregularly arranged short and long months, The World Calendar groups the months of varying lengths in an orderly pattern throughout the year. The first month of

* EDITOR'S NOTE: This legend has little basis in historical fact. See *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 9, pp. 10-13.

every quarter-year contains 31 days. The second two months of every quarter-year contain 30 days each. In the long months, the extra day is always a fifth Sunday, so that all months contain exactly 26 weekdays. Moreover, all four quarter-years are exactly the same length—91 days each. Under our present system, the lengths of the quarter-years vary from 90 to 92 days. Since most businesses tally their records at the end of every quarter-year, this irregularity is a vexing complication for which allowance must be made before comparisons between various quarter-years can be reliably established.

Four quarters of 91 days each make a total of 364 days. What about the 365th day, necessary to keep the calendar in correspondence with sun time? It is here that we borrow a leaf from the calendar of the ancient and wise Egyptians. As we mentioned earlier, the Egyptians had a 360-day year, consisting of twelve 30-day months. The extra five days were celebrated as holidays of cheer and thanksgiving. Our proposed rearrangement puts us in need of not five extra days, but only one. This extra day, called the Year-End World Holiday, would be inserted between Saturday, 30 December, of the old year and Sunday, 1 January, of the new year. It would be celebrated all over the world as a holiday—a day of rest from the tasks of the old year and of re-dedication to the solution of mankind's problems in the year ahead. It would be the first holiday to be celebrated at the same time by all men in all parts of the world, and, as such, would be a permanent inspiration to cooperation and peace among nations.

During leap years, another extra day, the Leap-Year World Holiday, would be added to the calendar at the mid-year point, between Saturday, 30 June, and Sunday, 1 July. This day, too, would be celebrated as a universal holiday.

Various names have been proposed for these two days, the best, perhaps, being W December and W June to indicate their significance as World Holidays.

Not only do these two days serve to round out our equal-quarter year and provide us with two universal days of rest and thanksgiving, but there are further advantages still! Gone are the days when you must refer to the calendar to determine if your birthday will come this year on a Saturday or a Thursday. No longer need you thumb through the almanac to find out if Labor Day will be early or late this year. Just as Caesar's leap year solved the problem of the dangling quarter-day in every year, so do the intercalary days of The World Calendar absorb the dangling fraction in the $52\frac{1}{4}$ weeks in a year (or $52\frac{2}{4}$ weeks in leap year). In The World Calendar, every year will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. Within the year, too, weekdays will always fall on the same day of the month—4

July will always be on Wednesday, 25 December will always be on Monday. With every year alike, business records for one year can be compared with another year without alteration or compensation of any kind. Scheduling will be infinitely easier. Whether prepared for a school term or a railroad, a schedule, once made, will be serviceable for every year thereafter.

How soon can we have this improved World Calendar? On Sunday, 1 January 1950, the present calendar and The World Calendar will coincide. The change can be made at that time without jolt or jar of any kind. Meanwhile, assure yourself of the advantages of this new system of time measurement by writing now to your business groups, and your National Association, putting yourself on record in favor of The World Calendar.

OBITUARY NOTES

ORLANDO ROULAND, noted portrait painter, while seated in a chair in his studio apartment died on 27 June 1945, at the age of 72. He was a former President of the Allied Artists of America, Inc., and a member of the National Academy of Design, the national council of the American Artists Professional League, the Lotos and Salma-gundi Clubs. His English portraits include those of Sir Alfred East, R.A., the Duke of Argyle and Sir Robert Morant; and in his own country those of President Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Edison, John Burroughs and John Bigelow.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rouland became members of The World Calendar Association in June 1931. They were personal friends of Miss Achelis and ardent supporters of The World Calendar, speaking on behalf of this new calendar at every available opportunity.

SIR JAMES BARRETT, Vice Chancellor of Melbourne University 1931-35 and Chancellor 1935-39, Consulting Oculist to Royal Australian Navy and to Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, Oculist to Royal Victoria Institute for the Blind and Melbourne Repatriation Hospital, and President of the British Medical Association 1935-36, died 6 April 1945.

Ever since 1940, when Sir James joined the Association as a member, he had been actively interested in the work notwithstanding the war. On 29 December 1944, he wrote: "The World Calendar Movement is making headway. People are just beginning to understand it. It will be like so many movements I have seen; it will come suddenly, when U.S.A. moves, and then everyone will say it should have been done long ago."

D.R. WILLIAM PAYSON RICHARDSON, founder and Dean of the Brooklyn Law School since 1901, which for many years was a department of St. Lawrence University, died 29 August at his home in Morristown, New Jersey, at the age of 80. He was the author of many text books on law, and a member of the American, New York State and Brooklyn Bar Associations. Dean Richardson had been an interested member of The World Calendar Association since 1931.

AVAILABLE

THE "Calendar Comparison" appearing on pages 114 and 115 is part of a booklet which undertakes a graphic exposition of The World Calendar. Copies are available upon request.

IN MEMORY OF THE RT. HON. HERMANN LAGERCRANTZ

AS it must to all men, death came on 28 September to the Right Honorable Hermann Lagercrantz, Sweden's representative on the Foreign Advisory Committee of this Association. His age was 86. The son of a Councillor of State, upon completing his education he entered a crack cavalry regiment of the Swedish Army.

Although he and his wife possessed a considerable fortune, maintained an elaborate home in Stockholm and were socially active in court circles and otherwise, he resigned his Army commission to engage in sociological work in London's slums for the Salvation Army. Attaining the rank of Colonel, he was transferred to India and remained there until he was invalided home after contracting typhus.

Returning to Sweden and entering business, he became the Manager of the Virsbo Steel Works, in central Sweden. This is one of the important steel companies of the world. Thereafter he was often referred to as the Andrew Carnegie of Sweden.

His memoirs, published in 1944, became one of the most popular books published in Sweden within recent years.

In 1907 he became the Swedish Minister to the United States and served at Washington for three years. In 1927 he was chairman of a committee in charge of an exhibition of Swedish contemporary decorative arts at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

At the time he accepted the invitation of this Association, he wrote: "I want to assure you of my admiration of all you have done and are doing for a reform which I hope will one day be accepted by the whole civilized world."

A CORRECTION

ATENTION has recently been drawn to a misstatement made in the *Journal of Calendar Reform* in its Third Quarter 1944 issue, wherein on page 116 it was erroneously stated that the Edwards Perpetual Calendar begins the year with Monday, 1 January. The Editor regrets this inadvertent error. The first day of the year in the Edwards Perpetual Calendar is New Year's Day, a day set apart from any week or month, that has been described as an isolated or lone day, presumably dated 0 January. The second day of the year then follows on Monday, 1 January, as the first day of the week.

GLOBAL CALENDAR

By Gobind Behari Lal

From Science Illustrated, May 1945

Mr. Lal, whose scientific columns, distributed by the International News Service and other Hearst agencies, have been read by millions for two decades, epitomizes his ideas in the sub-heading: "Scientists Seek to Evolve Basic Calendar to Satisfy Humanity All Over World."

IN these days of rocket bombs, synthetic rubber and nylon stockings, who wants to be run day and night, for months and years, by antiquated and fallacious methods of measuring time periods?

Reformers have long been busy trying to abolish a few simple things like world wars, capital punishment, old age, high cost of living, taxes.

But among them are some first-class astronomers—like Professor Megh Nad Saha, famous astrophysicist of the University of Calcutta, member of the Indian Scientific Mission which recently visited the United States—who want more than anything else to give the world a basic calendar, streamlined by science and logic.

These distinguished men build up a perfect indictment of all established calendars. Not only are existing calendars different for each nation and religion, but they are all hoary and senile, with astronomical notions worthy of the age of Noah.

Our own calendar, originated in ancient Egypt more than 4,000 years ago, was tailored by Julius Caesar, later by Pope Gregory in 1582 A.D.

Who can say that it is perfect? The months are of unequal length, some 30 and others 31 days long; and February has 28 or 29 days.

"But," pointed out Professor Saha, "what a nuisance it is that some of the great festival days—like Easter—wander in all sorts of ways. The Easter holiday may fall any Sunday between 22 March and 25 April, a variation of 35 days."

Again, complains the scientific reformer, the cycle of seven days runs throughout the year, and there is no knowing by any principle on what day of the week the month or the year is to begin.

In some ways, indeed, the ancient Mayan calendar of pre-Christian times was preferable. The successors of the Mayans in Mexico were the Aztecs who continued that system of time divisions. Their year consisted of eighteen 20-day months plus five days, totaling 365 days.

There is no danger of anybody adopting the old Aztec calendar now, for the various groups—Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, Brahmanic and the rest—adore their own particular religious and secular calendar systems.

When, in the Middle Ages, science was in the hands of the Arabs and Arabicized Persians, the great poet-mathematician Omar Khayyam, author of the *Rubaiyat*, introduced a remarkably scientific calendar in 1079 A.D. It was based on the first day of the vernal equinox as the first day of the year, which gave 31 leap years in 128 years.

The French Revolution had its own new calendar. It started on the day of the autumn equinox, 22 September 1792, considered the "birthday of liberty."

Each month had 30 days; each week 10 days; and there were five extra days in the year—national holidays named after virtue, genius, labor, public opinion, rewards for good deeds. Those big words were the "Atlantic Charter" of the French Revolutionary thinkers.

But at the Battle of Waterloo, the French calendar went down to defeat.

The Gregorian calendar was not adopted in England until the middle of the eighteenth century, in China in 1912, in Russia in 1918.

By this time, however, the late League of Nations had started to reform the calendar systems with a view to devising a basic one for all the nations to accept. Premature optimism!

However, two systems emerged from the League labors—one with 12 months, the other with 13 months.

Let us take a look at each of them.

The new 12-month year calendar has these features: The year is divided into four quarters exactly alike. Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, and contains 3 months, 13 weeks, 91 days. The first month in each quarter has 31 days. The second and third months have 30 days. Each month has 26 weekdays. The Year-End Day—the 365th day of the year—has been sandwiched between 30 December and 1 January, as an extra day [World Holiday]. The Leap-Year Day—the 366th—is likewise sandwiched between 30 June and 1 July, as an extra day [World Holiday]. New Year's Day—1 January—always comes on Sunday.

To a scientist, like Professor Saha, this "revised 12-month calendar seems balanced in structure, perpetual in form and conforming to the solar year of 365.2422 days and to natural seasons."

The other scheme has a 13-month year with 28-day months. Thus, one extra Saturday, "Year End" day, has to be added at the year's end to make up 365 days.* Also, two extra Saturdays are added in leap year, one

at the end of each half-year. Every month begins with Sunday and ends with Saturday. All years are alike; all months are alike. What could be simpler? Written down the pattern is this:

<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

What seems to be wrong with it is that number 13 for the months! Numerology-minded businessmen and politicians just won't have any year with 13 months in it!

However, now that a tale has been told of so many calendars—from the days of the pyramids and the gory Aztecs down to the global-minded League of Nations era—you could work out your own universal calendar and name it after Yalta or San Francisco or V-Day.

What one has to bear in mind to plan a basic calendar for all humanity, something in which different local, national or religious holidays could be included without confusion, are a few fundamental rules.

According to Professor Saha, the sane calendar should (1) follow astronomical facts as nearly as possible, (2) begin the year on some astronomically well-defined point—either the vernal or autumn equinox, or the winter or summer solstice,** (3) begin the calendar era at some astronomically well-defined point of time—Laplace suggested 1250 A.D., (4) keep the Sunday as the day of rest.

The 12-month year system, as submitted by the League, may well be taken as the general framework. The year and the month can be defined by astronomers, also the day, since these depend upon the relative positions of the earth, moon and sun.

The week was a purely human invention. The Babylonians dedicated each day of the week to a planet-god and the habit has endured. There is no other magic in the number 7. Or is there?

EDITOR'S NOTES: * The 365th day in the 13-month calendar was called "Year Day." The terminology "Year-End Day" originated with The World Calendar.

** During a recent visit in New York, Professor Saha discussed the question of beginning the year at a seasonal point with Miss Achelis and said that he had come to agree with other scientists that this was a matter not essential to calendar reform at the present time. The immediate and important objective was to get The World Calendar generally adopted.

A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW WORLD

By Mark Osborne

Abridged from Progress Guide, May 1945

"With postwar expansion of air transportation and radio communications by most nations, it is extremely important that both a workable time system and a common calendar be developed."

ARMY and Navy have taken the lead to change one of the two erratic, outdated systems of recording time. Now it's up to the United Nations and civilian peoples of the world to consider a logical replacement for the other—an outmoded, clumsy and confusing calendar.

With practical common sense and simple wisdom the Armed Forces performed a master stroke when they adopted the 24-hour clock. Immediately, misunderstanding was changed to clarity, confusion to order. Errors and complications, results of an antiquated A.M. and P.M. system, disappeared as if by magic. This new timekeeping method, the duodecimal of number 12, or twice-told 12, has been established for all men in the Allied forces. Hours are counted in units of hundreds, from 100 to 2400; minutes, from 1 to 59, the same as before. Thus, 100 is 1 A.M.; 1300 is the old 1 P.M.; 1730 is 5:30 P.M.; 2145 is 9:45 P.M., etc., up to 2400—midnight.

With the pattern set for them, civilians would do well to adopt this 24-hour clock in their daily lives and affairs, and benefit from its simplicity. And as a companion plank to the new clock in postwar planning, The World Calendar reform, also known as the "12-month equal-quarter" system, is entitled to the same favorable consideration.

A twentieth century calendar improvement is urgently needed to meet new world tempos and moods. The way of living, the habits and temper of all peoples have changed. Civilization will always be devoted to the ideal of progress—now and tomorrow—to make life simpler and better.

Objections to the present Gregorian calendar are many and world-wide. It has been in use in English-speaking nations for less than 200 years, and in some countries for less than 20 years, yet its faults already are obvious.

Most glaring of all shortcomings is its ever-shifting nature. Days and

dates, from year to year, never agree. Weeks stagger crazily in and out of each month. Months are counted on the fingers and knuckles of one's hand, or by reciting a childish rhyme, in order to differentiate. Quarterly periods vary between 90 and 92 days. Half-years also are unequal—from 181 to 184 days. The month of February is ridiculously and disproportionately short; in fact, 10 per cent shorter than its neighbors, January and March. The reason? It was the last month to be named, a proverbial stepchild, by the early Romans who had no scruples about changing month-lengths.

Nothing ever stays put with the Gregorian calendar. Each successive new year begins on a different day of the week. All holidays change annually with silly irregularity. As it stands today, the calendar represents 14 different yearly arrangements. A complete ready-reference file for every year must of necessity be made up of 14 calendars, one to begin with each of the seven days of the week, from Sunday through Saturday, and another series of seven for leap years.

The proposed World Calendar of 12 familiar months is a worthy successor. It equalizes quarter and half-years, and makes the calendar perpetual, every year the same. It is precisely the arrangement that has been decided to be the most practical, the most scientific, the most generally accepted, and the most easily adopted. There is so much to be gained by its acceptance, and with so little effort.

This modern calendar is based on the solar year, too. It is 365 days long and has an extra day inserted—calendar makers name it "intercalary" day—every four years. Because neither a normal (365-day) year, nor a leap (366-day) year is divisible into quarters, one day (or two) is set aside. With 364 as a base, the year is divided into four quarters of 91 days each. Quarters consist of three months, with the first month of the quarter having 31 days; the other two, 30 days each. The pattern is 31, 30, 30—repeating four times annually. January, April, July and October are 31-day months; the rest have 30 days.

Thus, the year has four months of 31 (5 Sundays) days and eight months of 30 (4 Sundays) days. Every month has exactly 26 weekdays, in addition to Sundays. Quarters begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. Every year starts on Sunday, 1 January. Dates in any one month will fall on the same day of the week every year. Balance, order and harmony are thereby achieved without difficult transitional changes.

The universally recognized holiday of Christmas, 25 December, would fall on a Monday every year under The World Calendar. Holidays will be stabilized. Of particular interest to government, business and workers, all holidays could fall on or next to Sunday. New Year's Day is a Sunday. Easter need no longer wander all over the spring months, assuming

churches would agree on a fixed date—preferably Sunday, 8 April.*¹

In the United States, Labor Day would be Monday, 4 September. Thanksgiving, which has been changed just recently by governmental order [fourth Thursday, 23 November], might well be made Saturday, 25 November [or Monday, 27 November]. Only the Fourth of July would occur in midweek, Wednesday. But this could be moved up to Monday, 2 July, the day the Declaration of Independence was introduced in Congress in 1776.

But what about the day set aside—the “extra” day—and, in leap years, two extra days?

The World Calendar Association, leading sponsor of the cause of calendar reform, has accepted the consensus of authorities that the logical place for the “extra” day is at the end of December. It is also recommended that it be designated as a World Holiday by all countries. On that day the calendar takes a holiday, and so would all peoples of the world. This World Holiday is called Year-End Day, W (31) December, and placed at the end of the fourth quarter following Saturday, 30 December.

In leap years the additional (intercalary) day represents an approximate adjustment to provide for the extra 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds that astronomical calculations show to be the excess of the true solar year over an exact 365 days. The World Calendar places Leap-Year Day at the end of June, in mid-year, for balance, again a World Holiday—W (31) June—that follows Saturday, 30 June.

World Calendar reform, long the subject of international study and conference, meets the needs of industry, government, agriculture, education, religion, science, social life—practically all phases of human activity.

The movement is sponsored by 32 foreign groups in as many countries. Already, 14 nations—Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay—have officially approved and are ready to adopt The World Calendar.

With postwar expansion of air transportation and radio communications by most nations, it is extremely important that both a workable time system and a common calendar be developed.

In government and business there is a definite need for uniformity. Accountants and statisticians who must check comparisons of unequal months, quarters and fiscal periods have long awaited and wanted a calendar reform. Important dates—for tax payments, inventories and financial statements—that fall on a Sunday, always present a problem. Pay rolls,

* According to the Catholic Biblical Association, after hundreds of years of study and research, the date of the Crucifixion and death of Christ has been determined as 4 April 33 A.D., or 7 April 30 A.D.

¹ EDITOR'S NOTE: The World Calendar Association considers a fixed Easter a matter for decision by the churches.

budgets, schedules, production—all irregular now because of an antiquated and wasteful Gregorian calendar—can be stabilized.

Industry, and retail business especially, would profit by The World Calendar's arrangement for all holidays to be on or next to Sunday. Heating and maintenance costs are reduced when shutdowns are consecutive. Expenses, deliveries and inventories can be better controlled. For the retailer, advertising schedules could be simplified. At present any merchant's Christmas plans must change annually with the calendar. Holiday advertising and sales are most important to his business, yet he must almost always disregard past records (which cost him money) and resort to new planning and dates. All these changes and interruptions to the routine flow of business are costly, and are added in the form of "overhead expense" to the price of goods sold.

Commodore J. F. Hellweg, Superintendent, U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, and guardian of America's clock time, has stated: "The U. S. Naval Observatory has approved very strongly The World Calendar. Benefits from it are manifold, and differences from long-established customs are negligible. . . . My advice to all advocates of calendar revision is to devote their energies to the only proposal which meets all requirements of the situation, with a minimum of upheaval and disturbance and a maximum of benefits to mankind—The World Calendar."

In printing alone, The World Calendar would effect savings of millions of dollars. . . . One set of plates will last a printer for many years, as against 14 different yearly arrangements of days and dates.

. . . Already, the Protestant Episcopal Church, Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, and independent rabbis and priests of Jewish and Catholic churches have given their approval.

Even Mohandas Gandhi, recognized leader of a country which has no less than a dozen calendars among its many religious sects, has approved The World Calendar. He believes that any reform which might help to unify the people of India—or the world—is entitled to support.

Educators favor the new calendar because it will balance and stabilize school schedules.

The farmer, whether his crop is milk, livestock or grain, will find his work easier and his profits greater when The World Calendar is in effect, according to Professor E. R. Gross of Rutgers University. Said he: "Whether it is the planting of a crop, its cultivation or its harvesting; whether it is the purchase, the feeding or the sale of livestock; and even though the day's routine may be as methodical and constant as that of the average dairy farmer, the days, dates and periods of the year must be readily comparable with like periods of previous years. With one month of

five Sundays and four Saturdays (and with the situation reversed this year), and with days and dates constantly changing, comparison is difficult if not impossible. Planning takes extra time and time on the farm today is more than money."

The obvious benefits to the legal profession and those concerned with laws, contracts, legal holidays and anniversaries need scarcely be mentioned. Division of the year into unequal quarters has long been a headache for those engaged in legislative activities.

With all holidays set to occur over week-ends, Sunday and/or Monday or Saturday,* workers will have more opportunities to enjoy their favorite forms of recreation and travel.

All sports would benefit by calendar reform. Major events—big days in the lives of fans, schools and communities—would recur on the same day and date, the most favorable for the occasion every year. Baseball, football, basketball and hockey schedules can be planned far in advance, fixed and permanent. Such an arrangement would facilitate the detail and red tape which must be cleared and cut so that players can participate. Travel problems and expense accounts can be held to a minimum. It is highly significant that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which supervises all types of athletic contests and American participation in the Olympic Games, unanimously approved the new perpetual calendar of 12 months and equal quarters.

Adoption of The World Calendar can be accomplished with little or no disruption of the old order. Contrary to the birth of the Gregorian calendar in 1752, when 11 days between 2 September and 14 September were skipped, the new arrangement fits in perfectly to begin the year 1950. Since that year starts on Sunday, Gregorian and World style, the new and old would coincide, day by day, from 1 January through 28 February, and again from 1 September to 30 December.

Obviously, a calendar revision would require international agreement. With 14 nations already committed, the support of world-wide sponsoring organizations, and the enthusiastic religious, science, business, educational and social groups, The World Calendar movement might well be a part of all nations' postwar plans for adoption before the end of 1949.

Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, believes, and rightly so, that one unique feature alone—its one, and occasionally two, World Holidays—would surely exert a unifying effect on peoples of all nations.

"A New Calendar for a New World," would help attain the ideal of international cooperation and the promise of world amity and order.

* See footnote, page 119.

THE WORLD CALENDAR WOULD FACILITATE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

By Dr. J. W. Baldwin, The University of Texas

From The Texas Outlook, Fort Worth, September, 1944

THE time and the opportunity have arrived to take advantage of the innumerable and immeasurable benefits to be gained by all institutions, organizations, and individuals from an extremely minor though tremendously significant revision of the current calendar.

The World Calendar Association, a world-wide, non-political, non-sectarian service organization, has devoted 15 years to research and investigation in its attempt to discover what improvements can be made in our present calendar without disturbing any of the features which have become intimately associated with social customs and religious sanctions of organizations and individuals throughout the world.

The World Calendar which this Association now proposes is remarkable for its simplicity as well as for its adequacy and its perfection in every detail. And yet it is so nearly a reproduction of our present calendar that practically no objection has been voiced to the few necessary internal alterations. Almost all individuals and groups to whom the plan has been presented are enthusiastic in their praise of its many merits.

The 365 days for regular years and 366 days for leap years, the seven-day week, and the three-month quarters to which we have become accustomed are all retained. By the simple process of shifting a day or two from one month to another here and there—affecting only about half of the months—and by setting aside the last day of each regular year and an additional day in leap years as World Holidays, a clumsy monstrosity is converted into a perfect instrument for the demarkation of time intervals.

Once this revised calendar is adopted it will repeat itself in every detail from year to year for all time. The necessity for securing a new calendar at the beginning of each year will vanish.

One of its greatest advantages is that each month will have 26 work-days

or weekdays instead of the greatly varying number which now constitutes such a formidable handicap to all industrial, financial, commercial, professional, and social enterprises and commitments. Each quarter will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday, and will have an equal number of days and the same patterns for months and weeks. The year will begin on Sunday and end on the Saturday which immediately precedes the intercalary World Holiday.

Best of all, perhaps, is the fact that each month-date will be permanently anchored to a given weekday instead of wandering through the week from year to year and throwing the whole calendar out of balance. For example, Christmas will always come on *Monday*, 25 December. Other holidays and special days will stick to given weekdays as well as to the proper month-dates. It will be much easier to remember and to provide for celebration of birthday anniversaries and other days of special significance to individuals and groups in a calendar which ties them permanently to the same weekdays as well as to the proper month-dates.

Had our solar year been exactly 364 days in length instead of approximately $365\frac{1}{4}$ days we would have had this uniformly balanced, perpetual calendar long ago. For 364 is divisible by 7 and by 4 while neither 365 nor 366 is divisible by the number of days in the week and the number of quarters in the year. To set aside one day annually and an additional day once each quadrennium to be observed as international good-will days would seem a small price, if any, to pay for the many advantages to be gained.

Lest it be argued that we should not tamper with a device which is as much a part of our culture as is the Gregorian calendar we need but to remind ourselves that man has been modifying and improving his calendar for almost 90 centuries, that the English-speaking countries have been using the present calendar less than two centuries, and that some countries adopted it less than 20 years ago. The shift from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian involved far more extensive and radical changes than those contemplated in the present proposal. For example, we now celebrate the birth of Washington on 22 February when as a matter of fact he was born on 11 February by the Julian calendar which was used by the colonists at that time.

Although everyone living in English-speaking countries on 2 September 1752 found himself 11 days older rather than one day older the next day, no harm seems to have come from this radical change in the instrument by which we keep track of the march of time. No days are gained or lost in the proposed change. It will be a painless, effortless change.

Even a superficial examination of The World Calendar should be suffi-

cient to convince us that the slight variation from the present arrangement does not disturb any of the features which have acquired sentimental or religious significance, and that it provides us with a calendar which meets every demand which could be made of a calendar.

Although this minor revision of the calendar would be as beneficial to government, finance, labor, law, industry, the home, the church, and other institutions and professions as it would be to the school, yet this discussion is limited to a brief consideration of its most obvious advantages to school administration on all levels.

One of the most annoying problems which confront administrators of schools and colleges is that of schedule making and management. Under the present calendar it can never be satisfactorily accomplished, and it must be done over again each year. The 365th day in our calendar makes any schedule for any year almost wholly useless for the next or any succeeding year. In leap year we have two days which interfere with the orderly and logical correlation of the subdivisions of the calendar. These extra days constantly gum up the schedule machinery.

As a rule, some of the special events, programs, and group meetings, and some local community special occasions which must be integrated with the school schedule are governed by month-dates only, while others are scheduled for given weekdays. Since the month and weekdays are not synchronized in the calendar it is inevitable that many conflicts will occur even in the "best laid schemes," resulting in the necessity for almost constant revision of the schedule or a resort to unsatisfactory makeshifts. Frequently members of the staff and members of the student body find themselves scheduled for two performances at the same time.

Registration day, examination schedules, holidays, athletic events, parents' day, alumni meetings, club programs, commencement day, and other special occasions have to be laboriously figured out on a different basis each year. Outsiders seldom learn the dates of events in which they are interested until it is too late to adjust their own schedules to harmonize with those of the schools. It all adds up to a perpetual headache for the schedule maker and for many other people as well. Truly, "the times are out of joint."

Since the majority of the schools have registration and opening days on the same days of the week each year, and since the month-date moves forward one day in the week in regular years and two days ahead in leap years the schools open as much as a week earlier or later in some years than in others. The schedule is thus thrown out of balance for the whole school year. The pre-holiday and post-holiday periods are lengthened or shortened on this account, and the summer vacation fluctuates in length

so that the patrons and the teachers cannot plan their vacation schedules and school responsibilities satisfactorily.

The proposed World Calendar which has been approved by the National Education Association, the World Federation of Education Associations, and many other educational groups, as well as by many hundreds of prominent educators throughout the world, will permanently tie the month-dates to given weekdays, and, without any inconvenience to anyone, will provide a perfect and permanent pattern for a wholly adequate schedule, the main features of which can be set up for ten years as easily as for one year. Only minor adjustments need be made from year to year, and these can be made with the greatest of ease.

Everyone who is interested in any phase of the school program will know at all times how to integrate his individual plans with the main features of the school schedule. There need be no more conflicts, uncertainties, and misunderstandings to haunt the administrator, since The World Calendar, "like the law of the Medes and Persians, changeth not." All important events and special programs will occur on the same day of the week each year as consistently as they will on the same date of the month for as many years in succession as is desired. What a boon for harassed school and college administrators!

This perfectly balanced and unvarying calendar will save millions of dollars worth of time and energy annually for the school because it will simplify to the Nth degree the compilation of statistics involved in budgeting, accounting, reporting, and keeping of records. Such activities can then be performed by clerks while the administrator devotes his time and talents to professional duties which cannot be reduced to "rule of thumb" or routine procedure. There will always be a double check on all records because they will have weekdays as well as month-dates. There are other advantages too numerous to mention in a brief article.

But educators are interested in the adoption of this calendar not only because of the many direct advantages to the schools, but also because of the fact that such an improvement in the calendar would be of inestimable benefit to all humanity for all time. The schools are not maintained for their own welfare, but for the common welfare. The promotion of this calendar reform is a worthy enterprise for any educator who has the welfare of the school and that of society at heart.

When the peace conference convenes the item of calendar reform should be high on the calendar of that deliberative body, and prominent in the agenda of its advisers. In the meantime the matter should be kept before the United States so that we shall take the leadership role which is expected of us by the 14 countries which have approved the plan.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

World Calendar Offers Many Fine Advantages

New Brunswick (N. J.) Home News

16 July 1945

THE World Calendar Association is meeting with some success in its campaign for universal adoption of a model calendar that would completely do away with the irregularities of the present calendar.

The World Calendar would be an unchanging calendar. Holidays would remain fixed, instead of wandering through the week—1 January would always be a Sunday, the Fourth of July would always be a Wednesday. Bankers and businessmen would find their calculation problems simplified. And one of the most popular features of the proposed calendar is that two new holidays would be created, a World Holiday at the end of December each year and another World Holiday at the end of June in each leap year.

The World Calendar has so many advantages that all that seems to prevent its adoption is man's conservative clinging to the customs of the past. It will come eventually. Why not now?

Another Postwar Project

Reno (Nev.) Gazette

17 July 1945

CALENDAR reform is a lot like Mark Twain's weather—everybody talks about it, but no one ever does anything about it. The reformists had hoped that their objective might be reached on 1 January this year. With the world embroiled in war, however, the impossibility of effecting the reform was recognized.

The enthusiasm of those actively engaged in promoting a world calendar hasn't been dimmed a whit. The quarterly *Journal of The World Calendar Association* is still packed with logical articles pointing out the undesirability of

the present unbalanced and unstable calendar system. And another sound argument is being advanced in support of the change—that "it logically belongs and will be a valuable adjunct in all international conferences dealing with economics, trade, labor, cultural conditions, boundaries and geography, international relations and affairs of state, as well as the everyday needs of every man and woman, whether in business or at home."

Up-to-Date Calendar Welcomed by Business

Mamaroneck (N. Y.) Times

24 April 1945

MANY people have been interesting themselves in recent years in a reform of the Gregorian calendar to bring our time-recording system up to date. For the present cumbersome calendar year, with its patchwork of odd-sized months, they would substitute a streamlined system.

Abolition of the Gregorian calendar would be welcomed by businessmen who find it a bewildering maze, making it virtually impossible for them to draw the true comparisons that are so essential for success in the business world. A firm's index of business activities for March, 1945, for instance, fails to provide an equitable basis for comparison with the business done during the same month in 1944 for the simple reason March of 1944 contained only four week-ends and last March had five. Again, the Easter trade was included in April business a year ago, but this year fell in March.

The World Calendar Association says the solution is its new arrangement of the 12 months so they will always start on the same day of the week, year after year, so each quarter will contain exactly the same number of business days.

Those points argue eloquently for such a perpetual calendar. Now that it has been devised, it has only to be put into effect.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

Transportation and the Calendar

*From Traffic World, New York, N. Y., 28
April 1945*

IN an article in the current issue of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Edward F. Flynn, Assistant to the Vice President and General Counsel, Great Northern Railway, discusses the matter of calendar reform as it would apply to railroad operations and accounting. The possibility of altering our present cumbersome and inefficient way of keeping track of the days has been under discussion for nearly half a century. The calendar we use, the Gregorian, dates back several hundred years when an adjustment had to be made because inaccuracies in the old Julian calendar had accumulated to a point where the inevitable final consequence of moving traditional dates into new seasons faced the learned world.

Before the existing sentiment toward calendar simplification grew, there had been a number of attempts to "rationalize" the calendar. In France, in the days of the revolution, a calendar in which the week consisted of ten days was officially in force for a number of years, but the people never accepted it, and with the rise of the Directorate it was abandoned. The Soviets tried much the same thing, although they attempted to satisfy the people with a day of rest every five days instead of every ten; but if it has won any acceptance in Russia, current intelligence doesn't indicate so.

In the newer considerations, a proposal for a calendar of 13 months, each consisting of four seven-day weeks, attained some popularity and was adopted, for accounting purposes, by a number of industrial organizations who saw in it a way to make monthly financial and other statements truly comparable. The idea has not struck the popular imagination, however, because it calls for rather radical changes. Incidentally, it has been pointed out, that it would also create 13 days in every year that would be "Friday the 13th."

The proposal discussed by Mr. Flynn is known as The World Calendar. It would continue the present year, made up of 12 months, but would divide the year into four equal quarters. Each quarter would consist of 91 days as compared with the existing variation of from 90 to 92 days. Each quarter would begin on Sunday and end on Saturday, and the first month of each quarter would have 31 days with the other two having 30 days each. Thus, January, April, July and October would be identical months on the calendar, each beginning on Sunday and containing 31 days. February, May, August and November would also be identical, beginning on Wednesday and having 30 days; March, June, September and December, each with 30 days, beginning on Friday, would also be identical, ending on Saturday. The extra day in the year would fall between 30 December and 1 January. In leap year, there would be a second extra day falling between 30 June and 1 July.

The World Calendar, as Mr. Flynn points out, would greatly simplify accounting and statistical work on the railroads, as elsewhere in business. Because of the fact that the 31-day months each have five Sundays, while the 30-day months each have only four, each month would contain uniformly 26 weekdays. The year would divide neatly into two 182-day halves and four 91-day quarters. Each year would be identical with all others. The wall calendar would be a perpetual calendar, so that statistical comparisons, monthly and annual, would really mean something. Anyone who has worked over or studied graphs indicating such things as revenues and carloadings knows what ingenious artificial adjustments must be made to bring stated monthly or yearly periods into forms that may be truly comparable.

Mr. Flynn insists that, while the railroads are progressing with the streamlining of equipment and services, they ought to get behind the proposal to streamline the calendar. On the point, he says:

"A calendar that stays put, with every day and date the same, free from wander-

ing holidays, would make the operation of the railroad easier. Definite plans could be made and precedents once established could be continued with slight revision. The savings in the advertising department should be substantial, not only in printing alone, but in the matter of frequently changed time-tables and in money spent for other printed matter necessary to encourage vacational and seasonal travel.

"A stable calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, it seems to me, would be a great saver in railway accounting, in anticipating the making up of trains, in planning the proper allocation of rolling stock, and in the efficient diversion of help.

"No one but a seasoned railroad man can know the hectic hours in all departments occasioned by an unusually heavy week-end. Today, there are few precedents. A holiday falling on Wednesday means that a certain number of train sections will be needed. A week-end holiday may call for even greater facilities than the same holiday last year. As an example: No one knew what to expect travel-wise last Thanksgiving. Rolling stock was assembled in greater numbers than was needed, because, to everyone's surprise, Thanksgiving travel in 1943 was unusually light, considering the number of men on furlough, while it was excessively high during the Memorial and Independence holidays.

"If the railroads had a perpetual calendar which could be depended upon, it would not be long before the records of the previous year could become rules of thumb upon which to base the plans of this year. Weather, special events and unanticipated conditions, of course, would cause slight fluctuations. But, speaking broadly, there would be at least a mark at which to shoot.

"In railway law departments, attorneys will know the exact and definite date of the opening of a term of court either locally, or in the highest state or federal courts. These attorneys will not have to fumble about to find out when comes the 'first Tuesday after the first Monday' of a certain month, as they do at present.

"And in the tax departments of railways the same rule will apply as to dates

of meetings of county commissioners and other taxing bodies.

"There is not sufficient space to point out all the advantages of this perpetual calendar as it affects the various intricate operations of the transportation business. It makes periods comparable and when you have an opportunity for comparison you are better qualified to make plans for today. The World Calendar becomes a yardstick by which today's accomplishments and tomorrow's plans can be measured against those of a similar period at some prior date."

Before the outbreak of this war, the idea of The World Calendar had made considerable progress. The League of Nations had assigned it for consideration to its Committee on Transit and Communications, and that Committee had ascertained that no less than 14 nations were ready to accept it in principle. It has been endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire, by the American Institute of Accountants, the National Education Association, and by a number of other business, educational and religious organizations.

Under the stress of war, of course, anything that requires international cooperation has had to mark time. One of the fruits of a world organization, such as many hope will emerge from the conference now going on in San Francisco, may well be subsidiary bodies, such as those of the old League of Nations, one or the other of which might study and recommend on the matter of calendar reform. If and when the matter again becomes active, it will pay, not only the railroads, but other means of transportation and the great body of users of transportation to give some serious consideration to it.

CORRECTION

A. J. Hills' article in the 24 February issue of *The Listening Post* was reprinted in this department, Second Quarter 1945 issue, under a wrong and irrelevant title. The title should have been "Calendar Revision Making Progress."

FROM THE MAIL BAG

I heartily approve of the proposed "World Calendar."—Douglas S. Scott, Trinity College, Toronto.

I have received the *Journal* for many years, enjoyed reading it, and seized the opportunity whenever offered to preach a world calendar to my students and others.—E. C. H. Bantel, Asst. Dean Emeritus and Prof. of Civil Engineering, Univ. of Texas, Austin.

Please let me congratulate you for this wonderful World Calendar that will help a great deal business, workers, housewives, associations and so forth, in making more definite dates for conventions, traveling and so forth.—Antonio Malo, Managing Director, Hotel de las Americas, Acapulco, Mexico.

I have been quite interested in this subject of the revision of the calendar for some time.—G. F. Smith, Barrister, Napanee, Ont., Canada.

I am truly sold on the new World Calendar.—Lawton V. Crocker, Pres., The National Survey, Chester, Vt.

Since first hearing of it, I have been an enthusiastic supporter of The World Calendar, and would like to publicize it.—L. Morton Norman, Halifax, Canada.

I am convinced that your new World Calendar plan will save valuable time and that red tape will be less rampant everywhere.—Walter H. Mueller, San Francisco, Cal.

You are rendering a splendid service.—Prof. H. E. Marsh, Redlands, Cal.

May I take this opportunity to heartily add my endorsement? My experience in business, prior to enlisting in the service, often made me wish for a calendar change such as you propose in The World Calendar. It would simplify so many things.—Raymond W. Clark, Y1/c, U. S. Naval Hospital, Corona, Cal.

The World Calendar would be useful in

solving many problems relating to the medical profession and the administration of hospitals, etc.—Dr. M. N. Porturas, Castrovirreyna, Peru.

This is the time to have a new calendar, along with a new world. I would be glad to be the Sioux City representative of The World Calendar Association.—Walton H. Herman, Insurance, Sioux City, Iowa.

The idea of adopting a World Calendar merits all my best wishes.—Telesforo Angel, Liberia "Cultura," Sonsonate, El Salvador.

It gives me pleasure to compliment you highly for this very affirmative initiative which would be of great benefit to the medical profession and to business in general, because it would stabilize days and dates making them invariable. In congratulating you upon this initiative, I join decisively and unconditionally in the creation and establishment of The World Calendar.—Dr. Carlos Llerena Fernandez, Chief Physician of the Estación Sanitaria Maritima, Ilo, Peru.

I think we should all cooperate in support of The World Calendar. I admire the modest but serious way you urge the acceptance of The World Calendar, and hope for its early adoption.—Dr. C. A. Chant, Astronomer, Richmond Hill, Ont., Canada.

Please record my support and endorsement of The World Calendar.—A. A. Gardiner, Gen. Passenger Traffic Mgr., Canadian National Railways, Montreal.

I am very much in favor of The World Calendar, and I hope that your efforts to have it adopted will meet with success.—Dr. C. H. Clemminshaw, Asst. Dir., Griffith Observatory, Los Angeles, Cal.

I am an ardent advocate and zealous supporter of the proposed calendar reform. Like some of the previous reforms of the world, its very unimpeachable simplicity seems to be holding it up.—Ernest F. Herman, Hollywood, Cal.

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Membership is based on active interest in the study of adequate and effective improvement of the calendar. Owing to lack of space, a large number of names have been omitted. They will be printed in future issues.

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- ARGENTINA:** Comité Argentino del Calendario Mundial, Admiral José Guisasola, Chairman, Ministerio de Marina, Buenos Aires.
- AUSTRALIA:** Committee on Calendar Reform of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, C. W. Allen, Secy., Solar Observatory, Canberra.
- BELGIUM:** Belgian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Professor M. Dehalu, President, l'Université de Liège, Liège.
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- BRAZIL:** Comité Brasileiro do Calendario Mundial, Rear Admiral Radler de Aquino, Chairman, Rua Raul Pompeia No. 133, Rio de Janeiro.
- CANADA:** Rational Calendar Association, A. J. Hills, Chairman, National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa.
- CHILE:** Comité Chileno del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Cumming, Chairman, Calle Manuel Rodriguez, Santiago.
- CHINA:** Chinese Association for the Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Ch'ing-Sung Yü, Director, National Institute of Astronomy, Kunming, Yunnan.
- COLOMBIA:** Comité Colombiano del Calendario Mundial, Bogota.
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- CUBA:** Comité Cubano del Calendario Mundial, Belén Observatory, Havana.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** Comité Dominicano del Calendario Mundial, Barney N. Morgan, Chairman, Box 727, Ciudad Trujillo.
- ECUADOR:** Comité Ecuatoriano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Chairman, Calle Clenuegos 158, Santiago, Chile.
- ENGLAND:** Rational Calendar Association, C. David Stelling, Director, 38, Parliament Street, London.
- FRANCE:** Comité National pour la Reforme du Calendrier, Sénateur Justin Godart, President; Paul-Louis Hervier, Secy., 5, Rue Bernoulli, Paris.
- GERMANY:** Deutscher Ausschuss für Kalenderreform, Dr. Grosse, Geschäftsführer, Neue Wilhelmstr. 9/11, Berlin N. W. 7.—Der Weltbund für Kalenderreform, Dr. Rudolph Blochmann, Secy., 24 Lornsenstrasse, Kiel.
- GREECE:** Greek National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. S. Plakidis, Secy., Observatory of University of Athens.
- HUNGARY:** Hungarian Committee for Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Paul Vajda, Secy., 9 Eotos Utca, Budapest.
- IRELAND:** Committee for Calendar Reform, E. K. Eason, Secy., 80, Mid. Abbey St., Dublin.
- ITALY:** Italian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Amedeo Giannini, Secy., Via del Seminario, 113, Rome.
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- PUERTO RICO:** Committee of The World Calendar, Dr. Manuel M. Morillo, Chairman, Consulado General Dominicano, Apartado No. 204, San Juan 2.
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COMPARISON OF DATES

—1950—

The World Calendar: Every year the same. Gregorian Calendar: Every year different.

	1ST QUARTER		2ND QUARTER		3RD QUARTER		4TH QUARTER	
	World Calendar	Gregorian Calendar	World Calendar	Gregorian Calendar	World Calendar	Gregorian Calendar	World Calendar	Gregorian Calendar
	Jan	Jan	Apr	Apr	July	July	Oct	Oct
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sunday	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	9
Monday	9	9	9	10	9	10	9	10
Tuesday	10	10	10	11	10	11	10	11
Wednesday	11	11	11	12	11	12	11	12
Thursday	12	12	12	13	12	13	12	13
Friday	13	13	13	14	13	14	13	14
Saturday	14	14	14	15	14	15	14	15
Sunday	15	15	15	16	15	16	15	16
Monday	16	16	16	17	16	17	16	17
Tuesday	17	17	17	18	17	18	17	18
Wednesday	18	18	18	19	18	19	18	19
Thursday	19	19	19	20	19	20	19	20
Friday	20	20	20	21	20	21	20	21
Saturday	21	21	21	22	21	22	21	22
Sunday	22	22	22	23	22	23	22	23
Monday	23	23	23	24	23	24	23	24
Tuesday	24	24	24	25	24	25	24	25
Wednesday	25	25	25	26	25	26	25	26
Thursday	26	26	26	27	26	27	26	27
Friday	27	27	27	28	27	28	27	28
Saturday	28	28	28	29	28	29	28	29
Sunday	29	29	29	30	29	30	29	30
Monday	30	30	30	31	30	31	30	31
Tuesday	31	31	31	1	31	1	31	1
	Feb	Feb	May	May	Aug	Aug	Nov	Nov
	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5
	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	6
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	25	25	25	26	25	26	25	26
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	27	27	27	28	27	28	27	28
	28	28	28	29	28	29	28	29
	29	29	29	30	29	30	29	30
	30	30	30	31	30	31	30	31
	Mar	Mar	June	June	Sept	Sept	Dec	Dec
	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5
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	6	6	6	7	6	7	6	7
	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	8
	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	9
	9	9	9	10	9	10	9	10
	10	10	10	11	10	11	10	11
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	15	15	15	16	15	16	15	16
	16	16	16	17	16	17	16	17
	17	17	17	18	17	18	17	18
	18	18	18	19	18	19	18	19
	19	19	19	20	19	20	19	20
	20	20	20	21	20	21	20	21
	21	21	21	22	21	22	21	22
	22	22	22	23	22	23	22	23
	23	23	23	24	23	24	23	24
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	25	25	25	26	25	26	25	26
	26	26	26	27	26	27	26	27
	27	27	27	28	27	28	27	28
	28	28	28	29	28	29	28	29
	29	29	29	30	29	30	29	30
	30	30	30	31	30	31	30	31
	Apr	Apr	July	July	Oct	Oct	Jan	Jan
	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5
	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	6
	6	6	6	7	6	7	6	7
	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	8
	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	9
	9	9	9	10	9	10	9	10
	10	10	10	11	10	11	10	11
	11	11	11	12	11	12	11	12
	12	12	12	13	12	13	12	13
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	18	18	18	19	18	19	18	19
	19	19	19	20	19	20	19	20
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	21	21	21	22	21	22	21	22
	22	22	22	23	22	23	22	23
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	26	26	26	27	26	27	26	27
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	28	28	28	29	28	29	28	29
	29	29	29	30	29	30	29	30
	30	30	30	31	30	31	30	31

** W or 31

** W or 31

* THE YEAR-END WORLD HOLIDAY, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every

* THE YEAR-END WORLD HOLIDAY, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years

YOUR COUNTRY CONTINUES

to need YOUR MONEY

Buy VICTORY BONDS and HOLD them!



After reading, kindly file, catalog or pass along to others.

Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

Read
THE RIGHT BEGINNING
By Elisabeth Achelis

FOURTH QUARTER

1945

GREGORIAN CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																											
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							1	2	3												
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
29	30	31	--	--	--		25	26	27	28	--	--	--	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							
SECOND QUARTER																											
APRIL							MAY							JUNE													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	--	--	1	2	3	4	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	2							
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	--	--	--	--		27	28	29	30	31	--	--	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
THIRD QUARTER																											
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22							
29	30	31	--	--	--		26	27	28	29	30	31	--	23	24	25	26	27	28	29							
														30													
FOURTH QUARTER																											
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
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29	30	31	--	--	--		25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29							
														30	31												

This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

EACH YEAR DIFFERENT

This calendar is always different from year to year.

The quarters are unequal in length. In leap years the first half-year has 182 days; the second, 184 days.

Each quarter begins and ends on a different day of the week.

Each month begins and ends on a different weekday.

The months have a varying number of weekdays.

Each year begins on a different weekday.

Its irregularity precludes comparison of periods and necessitates continued and never-ceasing changes in matters routine in character.

This calendar is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE DISCARDING THIS OBSOLETE CALENDAR.

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																											
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
SECOND QUARTER																											
APRIL							MAY							JUNE													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31					27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
THIRD QUARTER																											
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10												
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
FOURTH QUARTER																											
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30							



ONE CALENDAR FOR ONE WORLD: THE WORLD CALENDAR

VOL. XV

FOURTH QUARTER, 1945

No. 4

IN a blinding flash brighter than the sun, in a rending of matter unbelievably greater than any previously unloosed on earth, in an apocalypse of primal force almost beyond human imagination, a new age, the Atomic Age, was born on the fifth day of August, 1945.

During the world depression of the thirties, it was the fashion of some to say that there were no new continents to explore, no uncharted seas and no challenging frontiers. Now mankind knows that we are but standing on the threshold of discovery and development that dwarf all previous extensions of man's power in harnessing energy. If man has achieved the capacity to annihilate civilization and the entire human race, he simultaneously has attained tremendous constructive possibilities that may enrich life beyond his wildest dreams.

History is largely the story of the discovery of means of bringing the forces residing in nature under man's dominion. Today fear dominates much of the thought about this new age; it was born of the exigencies of war and demonstrated in destruction. In itself atomic energy is neither good nor bad; the uses to which it will be put depend upon the hearts and wills of men.

We must face the future recognizing its twofold potentiality: the necessity to make an election between survival and cooperation, and the imperative requirement to face complete destruction or perfect a better organization for living.

A new age requires a new calendar: THE WORLD CALENDAR. Those who oppose it because of inertia or mere opposition to change, and they are many, indeed the great majority of the indifferent or critical, are even as the Pyramids on the Nile. Fixed, immovable, unchanging, they belong to a dead civilization, not to the living. Moving past them are planes, ships, automobiles, trains, radio, television and atomic energy, but they remain static, negative, inert, not a part of the present and in no sense a part of that world embryonic in the womb of the future.

Ours is the privilege and duty of so living that we may shape this new age toward improving the future of humanity.

CALENDAR REFORM

October, November, December
1945

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WESTY EGMONT, Editor

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HISTORY OF THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION

The history of the Journal and Association was reviewed by the new Editor. He believes you will agree this summary is interesting and informative.

THE Association was incorporated 21 October 1930 to inform the public on calendar reform as expressed by The World Calendar, world-wide in scope, application and purpose, which the Association believed the then much publicized 13-month calendar did not accomplish.

The International Fixed Calendar League was organized at Rochester in 1924 with Moses B. Cotsworth as Director, and George Eastman as chief supporter and later its President. In 1928 the unofficial National Committee on Calendar Simplification was formed with George Eastman as its Chairman. This latter organization was established at the suggestion of the League of Nations. Both sponsored the 13-month plan and thus it had a six-year start ahead of The World Calendar. Undaunted by the formidable array of sponsors for the 13-month plan, The World Calendar Association was organized because it was believed that there was a large inarticulate group, which, through lack of organization, was unable to express itself effectively for a more sensible and acceptable revision, such as The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters.

One of the first acts of the Association was to secure an office and to appoint Miss Elisabeth Achelis President and Miss Harriet A. Lillie Secretary. It proceeded to circulate the press, prominent organizations and leading men and women with 30,000 pamphlets describing The World Calendar. These produced excellent responses.

At the beginning of 1931, Carl Liddle joined the staff as its Director and, upon learning of a Preparatory Committee and an International Conference to be held at Geneva in June and October 1931, the Association engaged the services of C. D. Morris as Adviser as well as Editor of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*, a periodical established by the Association at the suggestion of Morris. A questionnaire to the Chamber of Commerce in Wilmington, Delaware, resulted in 37.4 per cent in favor of The World Calendar and 30.3 per cent in favor of the 13-month calendar, which tended to justify the Association's position. With this result and many other highly favorable responses received, The World Calendar Association, represented by the President, Secretary and Adviser, attended

the Preparatory Committee on calendar reform at the League of Nations, Geneva, 8-13 June 1931, and during this session Miss Achelis addressed the Committee. The result was highly favorable, and an invitation was extended to The World Calendar Association to have a representative as official observer at the Fourth General Conference, 12-24 October 1931.

During the first European visit, Miss Achelis and her associates visited Paris and London, where organizations were formed to advocate The World Calendar. Thus when the International Conference met at Geneva in October, the Bureau d'Etudes pour la Reforme du Calendrier in Paris, a British Parliamentary Committee on Calendar Reform in London, and The World Calendar Association of New York were represented.

Previous to this Conference, the University Association for the Study of Calendar Reform at Iowa City, U.S.A. (a group of university professors in seven universities and colleges) sent out a questionnaire to transportation officials, bankers, educators and astronomers, the findings being in all cases a clear majority in favor of The World Calendar.* The University Association was represented by C. D. Morris at the League of Nations at the request of its Secretary, C. C. Wylie.

The International Conference lasted a week. The result was that both the 13-month and The World Calendars each received two endorsements from the following nations: Yugoslavia and Canada, for the 13-month calendar, and Switzerland and Greece, for The World Calendar. The Association thus succeeded in checking the progress of the 13-month calendar. In its deliberations at both conferences the League of Nations discarded more than 550 proposals and resubmitted the 13-month calendar and The World Calendar to the governments for further study and consideration.

In the intervening years between 1931 and 1937 when the League again considered calendar reform, The World Calendar had made great progress. Many countries organized calendar committees, so that by 1937 there were 32 committees working for The World Calendar. In contrast, the 13-month calendar steadily lost ground.

Each year Miss Achelis visited the League of Nations and consulted with the Section of Communications and Transit of which Robert Haas was Director and Secretary-General and Miss Essy Key-Rasmussen a member. Many countries were visited and increasing interest and support were obtained for The World Calendar.

During the time that Miss Achelis visited the League on behalf of civil calendar revision, she was invited as a guest to attend conferences held by the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work.** The Universal

* *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 1, pp. 144, 145.

** The Council (now known as the World Council of Churches) is a world federation of non-Roman Churches and embraces all major Orthodox, Anglican and Protestant bodies throughout the world.

Christian Council had inaugurated a study on both the 13-month and World Calendar reforms, the expense of which was financed by the International Fixed Calendar League and The World Calendar Association. The result of the considerations of both plans was a resolution at Chamby in 1936 approving The World Calendar with but a single dissent.

In 1937 the Chilean Government submitted a draft on The World Calendar to the Council of the League of Nations through its eminent representative, His Excellency Don Agustin Edwards, Ambassador to Great Britain, a member of the Council. The Council accepted the draft and submitted it with a questionnaire to its member and non-member states. The result of this questionnaire was that fourteen nations approved The World Calendar.

It should be remembered that in the years of 1936 and 1937 the League of Nations was predominantly concerned with the unsettled political situation and the clouds of war that were menacing Europe. Because of the political situation, many nations could not give the subject the full attention it deserved, so that the League Council withdrew calendar reform from its agenda with the statement, "Needless to say the Council could take up the question again if circumstances should, at a later date, be more favorable."

This decision did not hinder the progress of The World Calendar, particularly in America where increasing members and the support clearly showed the need and the desire of the people for calendar revision. After calendar reform was withdrawn from the League of Nations, The World Calendar Association assumed the leadership and has carried on ever since.

Although the League of Nations in its deliberations had considered both the religious and civil ramifications of calendar reform, it became increasingly evident that calendar revision was essentially civil, under the jurisdiction of governments for approval, whereas the fixed Easter was religious and therefore a matter for church authorities. Realizing the reasonableness and justice of this fact, The World Calendar Association concentrated its efforts along secular, civil, economic and social lines, leaving the fixed Easter date and other religious feast days to religious bodies.

With the outbreak of the war in 1939, international intercourse was greatly curtailed, and by 1941 practically all activities and communications on this subject had ceased between the United States and Europe and Asia. However, progress of The World Calendar was continuous in the United States, South America, Australia, and Canada. The Royal Astronomical Society took an active interest.

The main purpose of the Association has been to keep constantly alive

before the public the urgently needed improved calendar in the conviction that a better calendar for a better world is essential for better days whether in war or in peace.

In the fifteen years of the Association's activities, many different calendar plans were received and given study and consideration. But none contained the over-all advantages of The World Calendar as it is now presented. They were too drastic or impractical. Certain plans added too many extra days, others advocated unequally long and short months, leap-week calendars, weeks that began on either Saturday or Monday, and various strange intercalations of the one or two extra days—such as a lonely and isolated New Year's Day, presumably dated 0 January, or placing both the extra days at the end of the year, thereby causing a short first half-year of 182 days and a long second half-year of 184 days, with the loss of balance and equality. All these, however, revealed an interest in a revised calendar, showing clearly that the public was awakened to the important and necessary calendar improvement.

With the end of World War II, a complex reconstruction period is upon us. The need of obtaining a stabilized calendar and a general unification and improvement of many of our civil, economic, social and educational systems is more urgent than ever. In this The World Calendar has an important place. For the world to enjoy greater law and order, coordination and cooperation among peoples in their many and varied activities, a standardized calendar, easily understood and used by the whole world, is a veritable "must."

A question frequently asked is the manner of the Association's support. Funds are provided by voluntary contributions from interested individuals and organizations. The Association is a non-profit, educational corporation and as such is tax exempt so that gifts to the organization are proper income tax deductions. Members pay no dues or assessments and the public has not been solicited for funds.

There is need for greater order, regularity and stability in our time-system. What system is of greater importance than that of Time which influences and affects all our lives and acts? Nothing is accomplished without the calendar, and thus The World Calendar becomes a cornerstone upon which the future is built. This generation of long-range vision should not reject it, thus depriving a united world from recording and planning its activities, great and small, by means of a smooth-flowing and convenient time-plan.

The time for its proposed adoption is significant. The earliest date when both the present and new calendars meet is Sunday, 1 January 1950—the end of the first half and the approach of the second half of the 20th Century.

THE RIGHT BEGINNING

By Elisabeth Achelis, President, The World Calendar Association

This article is deemed an important contribution to the philosophic thought of calendar revision.

AMONG the many plans for calendar revision submitted to the League of Nations were some proposing a change in the *beginning* of the year and in the *beginning* of the week. Suggestions were made to commence the year on a Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Monday, and to begin the week on a Monday. Plans also included a "blank" day at the end, beginning or middle of the year, carrying dates such as 0 January, 0 March or 0 July. These plans were rejected by members of the League of Nations as impractical and unacceptable, and declared unnecessarily drastic and not essential for obtaining a steady, ordered, equalized calendar, every year the same—the primary objectives of calendar revision.

A calendar cannot be judged apart from social needs and its functional purposes. Its success depends upon how adequately and well it serves social, cultural, economic, scientific, educational, governmental and other aspects of contemporary life. In brief, it must combine the ideal with the practical, and be "the very best with all conditions considered."

The League of Nations in 1931, by accepting and resubmitting to nations and peoples both the 13-month calendar and The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, and in 1937 submitting The World Calendar for further study and approval, is to be commended for the resulting action that only recognized civil calendars which began the year on a Sunday, the first day of the week as well as the first day of the year, and which retained Sunday as the first day of the week.

The World Calendar has no "blank" days or cipher dates. The 365th day every year is the Year-End World Holiday, dated W or 31 December, and the extra day in leap years is the Leap-Year World Holiday, dated W or 31 June. These days enable weeks and years to begin on Sundays.

It is evident that the League recognized the significance of giving the year and the week a right beginning, Sunday; for upon the right beginning depends in great measure the smooth operation and successful culmination of activities and projects. "Of a good beginning cometh a good end" to quote John Heywood.

To begin every year, every quarter-year (suggestive of a season) and

every week with the first day of the week, Sunday, is to lift the calendar to a higher plane for the performance of its service.

The Biblical story of creation reads: "In the beginning God," and in St. John, "All things were made by Him; and without Him was not any thing made. . . ." God is the source and foundation of all things. Sunday, the first day of the week, is truly, then, the right beginning for every year, every quarter-year, and every week. The Year-End World Holiday completes the year and enables each week, each quarter and each year to begin on a Sunday, and is therefore indispensable.

To set Sunday apart as the beginning of each week, quarter-year and year is symbolic of putting first things first. The first half of the word Sunday is Sun, the name of the central force in our solar system around which the Earth revolves. Retaining Sunday as the first day of the week is to recognize its supreme importance in our way of life.

In the earlier days of civilization, man believed in the end and consummation of efforts and activities as of greater value (as expressed by the Saturday) than the beginning (as expressed by the Sunday). He may not have reflected upon the fact that the end was the result of the beginning, and that a thing rightly begun is half done.

To the Christian, is it not significant that Jesus arose on the first day of the week, a Sunday, thereby hallowing it as the day of His Resurrection? Does this not emphasize Sunday as the right beginning?

The Christian has unhesitatingly accepted Sunday for his day of worship, dedicated to his better self, ethical contemplation and worship. These engender greater understanding, cooperation and good will for the welfare of man and the advancement of civilization. Sunday, as the first day of the week, spent in spiritual meditation and observance prepares one for the many varied activities which are resumed normally and naturally on Monday. In addition, as we center our thoughts on the Creator for His blessings and guidance in our many endeavors at the beginning of the week, a Sunday, so is it also fitting that on the Year-End World Holiday that completes every year we offer thanks and express our hopes for the future.

The World Calendar Association is of the opinion that when the calendar has been stabilized by adoption of The World Calendar a movement may arise in favor of holidays falling on Mondays. However, this Association is primarily active for the adoption of the perpetual and ordered calendar of 12 months and equal quarters—each week, each quarter-year, and each year to begin on a Sunday.

Concerning Monday holidays, some feeling has been expressed, as for example by The Sunday League of New Jersey, U.S.A., that the Sunday observance will be lessened by possible Monday holidays. The attitude of

The World Calendar Association has been that, when the time comes, the majority of peoples will solve this question. It does recognize the feasibility of an occasional long week-end with its Monday holiday as a welcome respite from the tension of our present-day lives. Then, too, the Association has noted that in England, where national holidays are always observed on Mondays, there is no cessation of spiritual worship on Sunday. There appears good reason for the same result in the United States and in other countries.

The World Calendar gives full value to the significance of the first day of the week by continuing the Sunday, while at the same time recognizing the right of the individual to observe it with the knowledge that Sunday is the possession of all peoples.

The days of worship of the various faiths in the world differ. No calendar could be devised to comply with the traditional religious days of every group. The best that may be essayed is to provide a calendar for the greater good of all. One outstanding contribution that the Gregorian calendar has established has been the acceptance of Sunday as the first day of the week in the civil calendar. The various faiths retained their own particular days of worship.

Whether within cathedrals, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques or shrines—all citadels of God—religion has an inspirational opportunity to uplift the peoples of the world by the inimitable truth, "In the beginning God," and to impress upon them the value and significance of the *right* beginning of things. Then will the peoples of their own accord worship in ever-increasing numbers.

CALENDAR COMPARISON

THE "Calendar Comparison" appearing on pages 154 and 155 was published in a World Calendar Association booklet prepared to show how this "new calendar for a new world" will affect industry, labor, government, law, retailing, agriculture, finance, science, education, home, religion and everybody. It was reprinted in a more recent illustrated booklet. Both have been widely distributed, but since these are mailed in response to inquiries about calendar revision, and may not have been seen by members of the Association or readers of this *Journal*, we are reproducing this graphic visualization hoping it may amuse and interest you.



Gregorian Calendar

Holidays in the United States

Holidays in other countries shift also.

NEW YEAR'S DAY 1 January, falls on different days of the week.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY 12 February, falls on any day of the week.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY 22 February, falls on wandering days of the week.

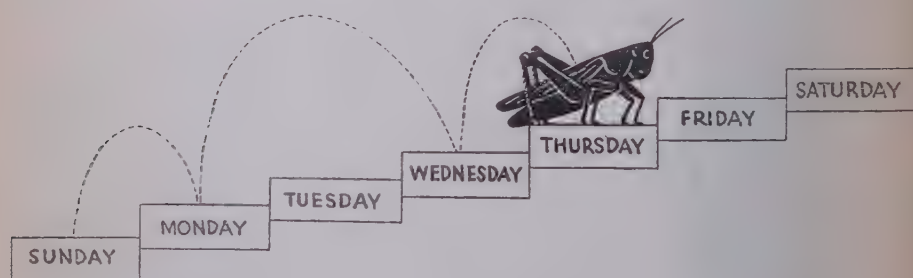
MEMORIAL DAY 30 May, falls on changing days of the week.

INDEPENDENCE DAY 4 July, falls on any day of the week.

LABOR DAY falls on first Monday, from 1 through 7 September.

THANKSGIVING on fourth Thursday, from 22 through 28 November.

CHRISTMAS 25 December, wanders throughout the week.



Holidays Grasshop

The World Calendar

Holidays in the United States

Other nations may arrange holidays according to their customs.

NEW YEAR'S DAY *always* on Sunday, 1 January.

LINCOLN'S and WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS—one week-end,
11-13 February, (Washington's original birthday was the 11th.)

MEMORIAL DAY a Thursday, 30 May.

LEAP-YEAR DAY every four years, World Holiday, W or 31 June.

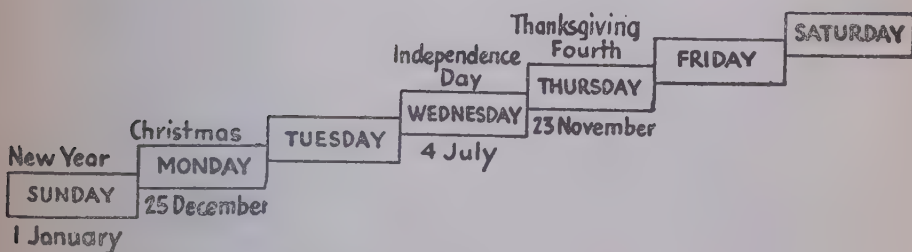
INDEPENDENCE DAY a Wednesday, 4 July.

LABOR DAY the first Monday, 4 September.

THANKSGIVING the fourth Thursday, 23 November.

CHRISTMAS a Monday, 25 December.

YEAR-END DAY, World Holiday, W or 31 December.



Holidays Stay Put

The need for Standardization

By Edgard du Prey

From Free World, New York, N. Y., October 1945

This title appears as originally published in the Free World, October 1945. Lt. du Prey, an engineer recently in the Coast Guard, ascribes his discovery of the need for standardization to a narrow escape when a jeep conformed to local left-side driving rules.

SOON the United Nations will be confronted in earnest with the task of translating into action the declarations of global interdependency made at the San Francisco Peace Conference. As political and territorial agreements are made, and the Nations draw closer to one another, the need for unification and standardization in matters affecting industry and the daily lives of the people becomes imperative.

True global interdependency must indeed be preceded, or at any rate escorted, by a broad program of universalization, such as that which, in the past, gave us the International Postal Service, the Morse Code, the Greenwich Meridian, Standard Time, the International Railroad Gauge, and other beneficent systems. Interdependency in a shrinking world of these neighbors will be greatly hampered unless the demands of mutual help can be satisfied. For instance, borrowing a well-known lend-lease simile, it will do no good to lend a garden hose to a neighbor whose house is on fire unless the hose is designed to fit the neighbor's piping system.

It is also obvious that we cannot entertain the thought of building inter- and transcontinental superhighways designed to foster interdependence until the United Nations have agreed on a common rule of the road. One half of the world cannot persist in hugging the left side of the road while the other half holds to the opposite view. That is inconsistent with the most elementary safety and at odds with the clover-leaf system of intersections featured in modern speedway design. England, a great maritime nation, should have no qualms in persuading "left-hand driving" countries like herself to adopt, for their land conveyances, the same rule now applied universally to vessels over the seven seas, i.e., keeping to the starboard

side of the channel. For such a task her veteran ex-Prime Minister—a one-time victim of conflicting traffic rules—is particularly well qualified. It will be remembered that on a visit here some years ago, Winston Churchill, while crossing Fifth Avenue, was struck by an automobile as he looked for oncoming traffic in the wrong direction. China, no doubt because of the portside location of the driver's wheel on the many American cars plying on the Burma Road, has recently ruled out left-hand driving on her highways.

More complex and far-reaching should be the adoption of a universal world language to spread better understanding and knit closer interdependence among countries. Such a language should represent a great simplification over all our present leading languages, doing away entirely with their too obvious imperfections and inconsistencies. This may entail a revised alphabet, but any language for extensive world use must be self-pronounceable in a manner as accurate as the rendition of musical notes from a score. For that reason it should be a scientific production, the work of linguists, philologists, writers, acoustic experts, lexicographers and men of specialized talents. With the propagation and progress of radio telephony, television and the cinema, which are now the worst victims of language barriers, there is no doubt that the use of a universal language designed as an auxiliary medium of international expression would be a great boon.

Next in line should come the adoption of the almost universal metric system, as advocated by Lord Kelvin and hosts of others. This decimal system of expressing measures, originated in some ways by Jefferson, and first used in our own monetary system, has, no doubt, made some headway over our present incoherent physical measurements. Aviation, and its ever-growing need for readily available meteorological data, led us some time ago to use millibars as decimal units of barometric pressure. For the same reason we shall soon be faced with the necessity of discarding our Fahrenheit thermometric scale in favor of the centigrade on which fresh water boils at 100 degrees (instead of 212 degrees F.) and freezes at zero (instead of +32 degrees F.). Biology and the affiliated sciences already make use of cubic centimeters (c.c.) and calories. Millimeters have become standard measurements for artillery and photography. Radio stations have their frequencies listed in kilocycles and their wave length in meters. And finally, popular athletic contests are generally run in hundred meters or multiples thereof. All of which is encouraging, but still insufficient. We must carry standardization into other fields. The luxury liner "Normandie" was lost because of a lack of adequate fire hose fittings, resulting from the difference between millimetric and eighth of an inch measurements.

No time could be better chosen for a switch to the metric system than at present when our industries are changing from war to peace production, and must retool their factories. The capital outlay necessary for such conversion will be repaid time and again in labor saving and in increased markets abroad, where our system of weights and measures is a source of perpetual confusion and annoyance.

It is misrepresenting the facts to say that the people are too "dumb" to take to the metric system. Our railroads alluded to their traveling clientele in the same derisive manner when asked to use a continuous 24-hour listing of train schedules on their timetables instead of dividing the day—as is still the case at present—into a.m. and p.m., and indicating these divisions in eye-straining, light-faced and heavy-faced type. It is a great simplification to say, write, or read: the 1547 train instead of the 3.47 p.m. train. The 24-hour listing, adopted a great many years ago in Europe, is now used by our armed forces. Millions of service men and women are familiar with it.

The metric system offers the same advantages over our system of quarts, feet and acres that our own centesimal monetary system of dollars and cents has over the archaic British system of pounds, shillings and pence. English people have no trouble checking their change when dealing in dollars. The very fact that Sir Roger Keynes, the British financier, has undertaken to champion a centesimal international monetary currency—the "bancor"—is ample proof of this.

Another great saving of headaches and man-hours should come to the world with the adoption of a new calendar, eliminating the vagaries and inconsistencies of our present Gregorian calendar. A new, so-called "World Calendar," favored by the League of Nations and approved by 14 countries, is self-perpetuating in that the year always begins on a Sunday, 1 January, Christmas always occurs on a Monday, 25 December. The second Tuesday of any month, for instance, bears the same date, year after year. Thus, Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is scheduled to bear invariably the fourth of September date. Arranged in 12 months, grouped in four equal quarters of 91 days or 13 weeks, or 3 months each, this calendar has only four 31-day months placed at the beginning of each quarter—all months having the same number of weekdays—namely 26.

There is naturally more to it. For instance, there is an extra day called "Year-End Day" which brings the total number of days in the year to 365. There is also an additional extra day placed at the end of June to provide for leap year.

The need for such a rational and perpetual calendar is unquestionable. By no means unrelated to calendar reform is the stabilization of Easter.

Easter Sunday is defined as the first Sunday after the first full moon occurring after 21 March (the Vernal Equinox). Accordingly, Easter eggs may start rolling as early as 22 March or as late as 25 April. Such vagaries are undeniably detrimental to business, school and social schedules.

The adoption of all these measures is really a test of whether the United Nations are to work as self-sufficient isolated units in the confusion of old Babel, or as interdependent neighbors of a community determined to live in peace. Unless the United Nations can agree now on such comparatively simple matters of self-evident interest to all, how can they be expected to deal successfully with issues of far greater complexity?

FORMER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IS DEAD

BARON LANG of Lambeth died 5 December. With white hair, a rosy complexion deep-set twinkling eyes, Cosmo Gordon Lang looked as the public conceived a prelate should look. He had been an Archbishop for 33 years, and Archbishop continued to be his title in the public mind even after he retired as a Peer.

He was born near Aberdeen in Scotland, 31 October 1864, the son of the Very Reverend John Marshall Lang, C.V.O., Principal of Aberdeen University and once Moderator of the Church of Scotland. He attended Glasgow University and later Balliol College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself in sports. He was a Fellow of All Souls College from 1889 to 1893 and from 1897 to 1928, and an Honorary Fellow of Magdalen and Balliol Colleges.

In 1883 he went to the Inner Temple and there studied law until 1889. His observations of the condition of the poor in the East End led him to give up law. He became Curate of Leeds in 1890, and he was only 30 when in 1893 he was appointed Vicar of St. Mary's Church at Oxford.

In 1896 he left Oxford and academic life to become Vicar of Portsea, near Portsmouth, and remained there until 1901 when he was appointed Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, remaining until 1908 when at the age of 44 he was appointed Archbishop of York.

He resigned as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1942 after having served 13 years.

As the Primate of All England, one of the world's leading figures spiritually and temporally, he was vigorous in some of the crises of his nation's history.

He was widely credited with sharing Stanley Baldwin's leadership of the forces that brought about the abdication in 1936 of King Edward VIII, now Duke of Windsor. During World War II he repeatedly decried Nazi racist philosophy and brutality, and during the preceding years he had denounced Jewish persecution. He had been a caustic critic of Munich appeasement.

One of his last official duties as Archbishop of Canterbury was to confirm Princess Elizabeth in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. One of the supreme ceremonial moments of his career was in May 1937 when he crowned King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey.

Calendar reform has lost one of its powerful friends. In the course of debate in the House of Peers, he uttered words well worth recalling:

"Constitutionally, I have a great dislike of any proposal to change long and well-established customs unless there is very strong reason," he said. "But I am bound to say that I have found it impossible to resist the plea for reform in this matter, which comes, I think it may be said, with practical unanimity from the representatives of all the great organizations of trade, industry and commerce throughout the civilized world."

HELLZAPOPPIN AND NIGHTMARES

THE NEW YORKER of 17 November published a paragraph in its characteristic lighter vein under the heading of "The Talk of the Town," as follows:

"A young child, after picking out a tune on the piano, usually ends with a villainous glissando when his nervous system is no longer equal to the strain of concentration. An older child, building a card house, does the same thing with the cards—grabs them and scatters them in a moment of discouragement and surrender. Even grown-ups break under long strain. A curator at the Hayden Planetarium, after years of interpreting exactly the majestic movements of the heavenly bodies, cracked last week and ruffled the controls with a wild glee, causing the moon to chase the sun and sending stars rocketing around the sky. "Hellzapoppin," he remarked wryly, when interviewed. His case, however, is not clear-cut. It is too early to say whether it was a simple case of nerves or whether the Planetarium has succumbed to the lure of show business. It is just possible that some Broadway character wandered in there a while ago and asked the curator how his second act was."

In a similar vein the editor of this *Journal* tells of a dream by his wife. She was visiting his sanctum and trying to set the time for an appointment. To do so she needed a calendar. Everywhere she turned there were calendars but they were Egyptian, Hebrew, Julian, Mohammedan, Augustan, strange new ideas for calendars and of course The World Calendar, but not a Gregorian calendar was to be found. Only by endless computations on paper could she even begin to figure the date . . . and then she awakened.

The dream was without truth. Had she dreamed of millions of persons the world over figuring out holidays and anniversaries for the next year, accountants computing variations resulting from the present changing calendar, and economists estimating the influence of the instability of the present calendar, her nightmare would have been justified.

CALENDAR REFORM AND NEW MEXICO

By W. Thetford LeViness

The literature of the United States is being enriched by regional Americana. This article by an M.A. from Columbia University and the author of a biography of William Hayley interprets the Calendar in terms of the life of the State on the Rio Grande.

WHEN The World Calendar is finally adopted, perhaps no State in the Union will benefit by its stability as much as New Mexico, the land of *fiesta*. With its good roads, its national park and monuments, and its thriving cities, New Mexico resembles other areas of the Southwest but the Indian and Spanish-speaking elements of its population link it culturally to the primitive America antedating discovery and modern Latin-America.

In both Indian and Spanish-American communities, *fiesta* is an annual gathering for religious and social expression. In earlier times, the Pueblo Indians convened in their sacred plazas during the dry season and offered prayer dances for rain; the Apaches gathered on the shores of their favorite mountain lakes for maturation and other ceremonies; the Návajos, too, held ritualistic dances in various seasons. Since there were no accurate calendars developed among these tribes, these events had no specific dates.

With the Spanish invasion of the Southwest in 1598, the Franciscan missionaries brought a calendar—dates of patron saints from the Gregorian-Christian calendar of the Roman Catholic Church—and baptismal names. Whole Indian villages were in many instances given Christian names—Katishtya was renamed San Felipe, and Po-hwo-ge has since been called San Ildefonso. In these and other Indian pueblos, ancient ceremonies were fixed to fall always upon Holy Days, the feast of the patron saint of the particular pueblo. Thus the annual corn dance at Santa Ana was set at 26 July, Saint Anne's Day; while the autumn buffalo dance at Nambé (name not a Hispanicism) is held every year on 4 October, the feast of St. Francis of Assisi.

Fiesta in the Indian villages usually entails a sunrise dance, mass in the old adobe mission, then dancing and feasting the remainder of the day in an odd mixture of aboriginal and Christian rituals and customs. In the Spanish-speaking communities, there is mass in a picturesque *santuario*, street dancing in the afternoon, and in the evening a *baile*, in which old-fashioned Spanish and Mexican dance-steps are performed. Everybody goes to church. Old and young dance. *Fiesta* is the one day in the year when all may renew their faith in God and enjoy themselves to the utmost. *Viva la fiesta!*

Curious indeed is the fact that when The World Calendar puts in better order the sequence of man's activities, the great majority of the important New Mexico *fiestas* will fall upon days of the week between Friday and Monday inclusive, and many will come on Saturday and Sunday. Even in the war years these celebrations have always attracted a large number of tourists and other visitors. Under The World Calendar people could plan to go to any celebration from year to year, knowing that the day of the week would always be the same.

Many Federal jobholders are now on a permanent five-day, 40-hour week; the same schedule is under consideration for State and County employees throughout the nation. These workers and countless others all over the country would be privileged, in this age of fast air travel and under The World Calendar, to attend almost any *fiesta* in New Mexico by taking, at the most, one day's annual leave; for the Saturday and Sunday activities, none would be needed. Larger crowds at each *fiesta* would result, and more money would be brought to the Indian weavers and the Spanish-speaking *escultores en madera*.

The calendar of events in fun-loving New Mexico runs through the entire year. There are dances in the Indian pueblos on New Year's Day, a Sunday under The World Calendar. On this day the old men gather in the sacred *kivas* and elect governors to administer the highly complex theocracies of the pueblos for the coming year. The 6th of January, a Friday under The World Calendar, is the *Fiesta de los Tres Reyes* (Feast of the Three Kings), and on that day the governors are inaugurated amid appropriate dancing and feasting.

The 23d of January, a Monday under The World Calendar, is the feast of San Ildefonso, and there is always a big dance on that date in the pueblo of that name. Visitors spending the week-end in or near Santa Fé could stay over an extra day to see this unusual ceremony, extremely picturesque on days when snow, as it did in 1945, falls on the bare backs of the dancers.

Spring rituals center around the Easter dances, and if Easter Sunday

is stabilized at 8 April under The World Calendar there could be more definite yearly planning on the part of prospective Eastertide tourists. At Santo Domingo Pueblo there is a children's dance on Easter Sunday every year; and at Tesuque, a fecundity rite, denoting spring awakening, is held on Holy Monday. The days of the week of these ceremonies would not be disturbed by the more orderly calendar.

The Feast of the Holy Cross on 3 May marks the beginning of a series of gay New Mexico festivities which fall on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday under The World Calendar. This particular *fiesta* is observed in Santa Cruz (the name means Holy Cross), a Spanish-speaking community just 25 miles north of Santa Fé on the road toward Taos. Since the main social event—the *baile*—is at night, many could leave nearby cities after work Friday, attend this exotic affair, and spend the week-end in this peaceful old-world atmosphere of adobe houses.

Far to the south of the Indian lands, in the "Gadsden Purchase" area of New Mexico, the State line runs contingent to the International Boundary on an east-west axis through the Chihuahua Desert. The United States and Mexico are divided by a mere fence. In the several "border towns" in this arid region—Antelope Wells and Columbus in southern New Mexico, and Ciudad Juárez across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas—there are annual celebrations on Mexican national holidays. The 5th of May ("*Cinco de Mayo*") is set aside in honor of Benito Juárez's triumph over the forces of the Emperor Maximilian. Under The World Calendar, this would always fall on Sunday.

Most of the big summer dances of the Pueblo Indians fall on week-ends under The World Calendar. The 24th of June, the Feast of St. John the Baptist, would always fall on Sunday. The San Juan Indians, who have lived and died under the patronage of St. John for three and a half centuries, would celebrate yearly as elaborately as they did in 1945, when the events of June, July and August happened to occur on the same days of the week as they would under the proposed reform. Cochití and Santo Domingo Pueblos would always hold their *fiestas* on Saturdays; 14 July and 4 August respectively have been their traditional feast days for centuries.

On the first four days of July the Mescalero Apache Indians hold their devil dances and maturation rites in the sparsely populated Sacramento Mountains of south-central New Mexico. Under The World Calendar these events would always begin on a Sunday.

San Lorenzo, or St. Lawrence, is the patron of Picurís Pueblo, and also of the quaint Spanish-speaking village of Bernalillo, county seat of Sandoval County. In honor of this saint, Picurís holds an annual ceremony in

the morning shadows of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains on 10 August, Friday under The World Calendar; while at Bernalillo every year the *Mata-chines* dance in an age-old reenactment of a medieval Spanish mystery play.

The following Sunday, under The World Calendar, would be 12 August, St. Clare's Day, and time for the annual *fiesta* at Santa Clara Pueblo. Often this feast has conflicted with the Inter-tribal Indian Ceremonials at Gallup, New Mexico, held annually on a Friday, Saturday and Sunday, "toward the middle of August." Under the revised calendar, this great encampment of Pueblos, Apaches and Návajos could be permanently fixed at 17, 18 and 19 August, without conflict.

The 15th of August falls upon a Wednesday under the new plan, so the big corn dance at Zia Pueblo in honor of the Assumption of the Blessed Mother would come in mid-week.

September is a month jammed with Indian dances and other tourist attractions in New Mexico. Under The World Calendar, almost all of them fall on or near the week-ends. *Fiestas* in Santa Fé—the oldest community folk festivals in the United States—are usually held the Saturday, Sunday and Monday of Labor Day week-end. How much more simple if the dates were always 2, 3 and 4 September!

Ácoma, the "sky city," actually built atop a jagged rock, is said to be the oldest continuously inhabited village in the United States. Its patron saint is St. Stephen, its feast day 2 September, Saturday under The World Calendar. Visitors making the hazardous climb up the awesome precipice to enjoy the ancient daytime ceremonies could journey on to Santa Fé in time for many of the closely scheduled events of the first evening of merrymaking in Santa Fé.

The Jicarilla Apache Indians hold an encampment on the shores of Stone Lake, near the Colorado line, annually on 12, 13, 14 and 15 September. Since the main attractions in dancing, racing and rodeo take place on the final day and far into the final night, visitors arriving by noon, Friday, under The World Calendar, would witness much of the program and could go fishing for the week-end at nearby Chama, on one of the loveliest mountain streams in all America.

"Downstate" at the "border towns" again, the three-day Mexican Independence celebrations of 15, 16 and 17 September would always fall on Friday, Saturday and Sunday under The World Calendar. The 16th of September is the Mexican "Fourth of July," the anniversary of the 1820 break with Spain. The famous Sixteenth-of-September bullfight at Ciudad Juárez would invariably take place on Saturday.

The grand climax of September events is the San Gerónimo celebration at Taos Pueblo 29 and 30 September, falling on Friday and Saturday

under The World Calendar. With this two-day program of religious observance, laughter and gayety, the tourist season ends, and New Mexico settles down to its long winter of deep snows and sub-zero temperatures.

But the calendar of events goes on. The nine-day Návaro "Night Chants" and "Mountain Chants" are so arranged that they end on Saturday nights in the autumn; under The World Calendar, their dates could be fixed permanently. On the last Sunday of October the Feast of Christ the King is usually observed in Santa Fé's *Parroquia de Cristo Rey* by an evening procession of the faithful around the surrounding hills, with picturesque little piles of wood burning along the route and lighting the way. Under The World Calendar, this would always take place on 29 October.

Two of the smaller Indian villages, Jémez and Tesuque, have adopted San Diego (St. James) as their *patrón*. The feast observed in these two pueblos is 12 November, a Sunday under The World Calendar.

The 12th of December, the feast of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, is a day set aside to honor the only apparition of the Blessed Virgin in the Western Hemisphere, to an Indian in Mexico in 1531. Santa Fé observes this holiday in its beautiful *Parroquia de Guadalupe*—by a procession between lighted fires the preceding night, a Monday under the revised calendar.

At Christmas there is dancing inside the houses and churches and outdoors in the pueblos, on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and for four days thereafter. Under The World Calendar, these activities would always begin on Sunday and Monday and continue through a more regularly ordered holiday season. Thus the entire Indian and Christian year would benefit by calendar reform in New Mexico.

New Mexico aborigines never developed a calendar as accurate as that of the Mayans and Aztecs to the south. Of the Puebloans, the Hopi and Zuñi calendars are the best examples known. Among the Hopi Indians, the months, ascertained by observing the moon, were named for ceremonies taking place at that time; at Zuñi, the months were given names with meanings relating to the earth.

The most desperate need for a calendar among the Pueblo Indians was during the Rebellion of 1680. Popé, the leader of this insurrection against Spanish authority, compensated for the deficiency by sending out a cord with knots tied on it to represent the number of days till the revolt. The swiftest runners carried the cord from pueblo to pueblo, and in this crude manner the people were informed when to rise and strike. The revolt was successful, and the Spaniards were driven out for 12 years.

The World Calendar will be the first orderly measurement of time under which New Mexico Indians have ever lived.

PROVIDING A FORM FOR ORGANIZATION ACTION

MANY organizations, including some of the largest and most influential, have adopted resolutions endorsing The World Calendar.

Each reader of this publication doubtless belongs to one or more organizations. Will you propose a resolution to register endorsement of The World Calendar?

Such expressions of group opinion are important. You will be rendering a distinct service to the cause of calendar revision.

This draft, based on a resolution actually passed, is offered for your convenience. Modify it as you see fit. Rewrite it, if you prefer. The form is secondary.

RESOLUTION

Adopted by

(Name of Organization)

(Place)

(Date)

WHEREAS: The (Name of Organization and Place), having given serious consideration and study to the proposal that the present calendar (known as the Gregorian calendar) should be revised and simplified more adequately to fit the needs of the world, and having reached the conclusion that THE WORLD CALENDAR proposed by The World Calendar Association of New York City provides the desired changes;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED that adoption of THE WORLD CALENDAR by the United States of America is recommended.

A copy of this resolution shall be sent to The World Calendar Association.

A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to (Affiliates of Organization) with a recommendation for appropriate action.

A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the President, members of the Cabinet, and other officials of the Government, with the request that they urge the adoption of THE WORLD CALENDAR by the United States of America, and that the envoys of the United States present it for adoption by the United Nations Organization.

The undersigned President and Secretary of the (Name of Organization and Place) do hereby certify that the above resolution was duly adopted at a regular meeting held on the day of, 19....

.....
President.

.....
Secretary.

SHALL WE HAVE A NEW CALENDAR?

The October 1945 issue of the Department Store Economist asked this question, and proceeded to answer it under the lead: "It Is Urged That United States Joins Other Nations in Adopting More Practical Dating System."

PEOPLE have been having trouble with the calendar ever since ancient man invented a method of dividing up the seasons. Even the 16th century Gregorian version which we use is studded with wandering holidays, varying months and the traditional leap year. With the conviction that we need a date arrangement which will stay put, The World Calendar Association, Inc., of which Miss Elisabeth Achelis is President, presents a plan for tidying up our errant days. Every year will begin on a Sunday; every quarter will have the same number of days; every holiday maintain its same place in the ordered progress of the years!

Julius Caesar, in 45 B.C., fixed the calendar year at 365 days, with an extra day every fourth year; the Emperor Constantine in 321 A.D. established the seven-day week; Pope Gregory in 1582, to adjust Caesar's calculations, made only centurial years divisible by 400 leap years; and we have limped along with the result ever since. Even the Father of His Country, George Washington, due to Great Britain's decision to drop 11 days from her calendar, found himself enjoying a double birthday, 11 February old style, 22 February by the new!

Every business man knows what the irregular calendar does to sales budgets, purchases, advertising personnel requirements and expenses in general when holidays ramble around the week from one year to another. Monthly comparisons, even on important retail dates, with more Saturdays in one month than another cannot be standardized but have to be calculated and adjusted. Week-end holidays can be more or less predicted, but those which occur recklessly in mid-week are another matter. The World Calendar offers a very simple solution to the whole complex problem.

First of all, The World Calendar, already approved by 14 nations, divides the year into 12 months of equal quarters, 91 days each. The first month of each quarter has 31 days, the following two months 30 days each, with every month having 26 weekdays, plus Sundays. Each quarter, with its monthly arrangement of 31-30-30 days, begins on a Sunday, the first

day of the week, and ends on a Saturday. That makes 364 days. The 365th, essential in keeping the calendar in step with the seasons, is the logical Year-End World Holiday, dated W or 31 December, and follows Saturday, 30 December every year, an integral part of the calendar. The extra day every four years, logically placed to follow Saturday, 30 June, and dated W or 31 June, is called the Leap-Year World Holiday and balances its year into two neat halves of 183 days each. The calendar is thus a stable, balanced, coordinated time-system, comparable from year to year for any period.

Such a relatively standard holiday as Thanksgiving leaves three business days before 1 December some years and as many as six days in others. Easter is the most troublesome date of all and it is reliably reported that Pope Pius XI admitted to the late Alfred Cardinal Baudrillart, Rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris, that he was inclined to admit the need for fixing the date of Easter and that it might be done to great advantage.

This confusion in our calendar is comparable to the situation which existed in the world prior to the adoption of Greenwich Time. Now we have fixed time zones which make for orderly travel, communication between cities, national broadcasting and radio networks, all of which we take for granted. Even the radical change of summer time and war time presented no great inconvenience. Miss Achelis and her associates, who have been working on The World Calendar since 1930, are convinced that its adoption would incur no greater disruption of affairs.

Sunday, 1 January 1950, is the approach to the second half of the 20th century, our Golden Anniversary. It is significant not only for that, but because on that date the Gregorian and World Calendars exactly coincide so that it is an ideal moment at which to bring the new system into operation. To that end the Association is making every effort to acquaint the world with its purpose and on that date it hopes to establish The World Calendar, planned, in its own words, to be "Balanced, Regular, Perpetual."

1946 CALENDAR CONTRAST CARDS READY

"CALENDAR Contrast" cards, the attractive little cards with the Gregorian calendar for the year, 1946, on the left side and The World Calendar on the right, have again been printed and are available.

Not only are they useful to carry in one's wallet or purse, but many friends of The World Calendar enclose them in their personal mail.

There is no charge. An ample supply is available. Your request for one or a hundred will be cheerfully filled immediately upon receipt. The cards effectively present the advantages of adoption of The World Calendar and are useful in providing a pocket size current calendar.

TIMES CHANGE . . .

*"Tempora mutantur et nos
mutamur in illis."*

By Fernando G. Mechón

Fernando G. Mechón is a scholar of Philosophy, History and Economics. Before World War II, he was in the Diplomatic Service and traveled extensively in Europe, studying economic and social conditions. In this country he was engaged in research work and after Pearl Harbor worked for Federal War Agencies.

FROM the beginning of time, from the first instance in which primitive man organized his first patriarchal community up to the present, in fact throughout human history, there can be traced the struggle of progress against the established order of things. It has been a struggle of creative forces against apathy and indifference, a reluctance to change long-established customs. Without doubt the fear of the new and unknown and the stubborn resistance to changes in the generally accepted routine of life have had and still have a strong influence. If this force did not exist, who knows how many times civilization would have been submerged by avalanches of, what might appear to be, reforms, innovations and improvements. Doubtless this has in certain instances exercised effective control against selfish desire and dangerous ambition.

But much harm has also been caused by this conservatism. How much distress and suffering humanity has undergone because of these negative forces which have retarded progress! History clearly demonstrates this. There are many cases that might be cited, but we will discuss but one.

Copernicus was already an old man when he started to write his now famous book. This took place in Rome, where he had lived since his youth. He expounded his theory of the planetary system, based on the belief that the sun was stationary in the heavens, and the Earth and other planets revolved around it.

Copernicus' book was listed in the "Index," because the accepted belief of that time, held both by the Church and the astronomers, was that of the school of Ptolemy which assumed that the Earth was the immovable center of the universe. Copernicus had the good fortune to die almost immediately after his book was published, and thus was spared much.

On the other hand, his spiritual successor, Galileo, was spared nothing. When that great astronomer and mathematician became convinced by his

study and experiment that Copernicus had been correct in his findings and maintained and expounded the doctrine of the movement of the Earth, he was attacked by official scientists of the time. He was even tried by the Inquisition and narrowly escaped becoming involved in the writ of an *auto-da-fé*.

Nowadays no one even questions that the earth rotates on its axis. But how much suffering, how many years and how much work did it cost humanity to accept and apply the doctrine of Galileo! Thus we can see how certain ideas or reforms that now appear to be obvious and reasonable, and which have been recognized as useful and beneficial to man, resulted from heroic courage, not only in one generation but successive.

For years there has been a struggle to reform the calendar that we use at present. Anyone who has ever thought of the subject has asked himself, for example, why the month of February should have 28 days when January and March each have 31. Of course, there is an explanation, but nobody remembers it now, because this anomaly has come down to us from the days of the early Romans, and the explanation serves but to convince the reason is not reasonable. In the Roman calendar, February was the last month, and they did not scruple to shorten it so as to lengthen other months. One can also find a reason why both July and August, one following the other, have 31 days and why the months and the years never begin on the same day of the week. There is a reason or explanation for all of these facts, but that does not mean that they should always be so, as if by an immutable law.

Is the present calendar, now in use in almost all the civilized countries in the world today, a law of nature, or is it simply a convention of man, a practical device for his personal convenience to keep count of his time in relation to the Earth and the Sun? If it is not a law of nature, but simply a convention, is there not some way by which another calendar could be introduced, one with more uniformity of the months, which would be easy to remember and suitable to the present civilization?

Would it not be possible, for example, to plan a calendar without greatly modifying the one we use today that would also have the virtue of putting the months in an orderly arrangement so that each quarter would be identical rather than as in the present calendar, where they have 90, 91, 92, 92 days?

The advantages this would have for commerce and industry are obvious. Would it not be possible to arrange a calendar in such a way that the year would always begin on the same weekday and month-date?

From the beginning of human history or at least from the time man first felt the need to measure time and keep account of it, calendars have

existed. There have been many calendars recorded in history and we are told it is almost 9,000 years since man conceived his first calendar system. If the calendar is neither a strictly natural law nor a religious dogma, since both the layman and the expert recognize that the present calendar does not fill the needs of our present day, *why do we not modify and reform it more adequately?* Is it because of the fear of the change, because of aversion to break with tradition, or because of inertia?

The calendar in use today dates from 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII introduced the reform that bears his name. It has been a convenient reform. The best proof of this is its survival these 363 years. In the course of the last eventful centuries, however, the face of the Earth has changed, as well as the rhythm of the life of its inhabitants.

In the days of Pope Gregory, who would have dreamed of streamlined railroads, the telephone, radio, or automobiles traveling 150 miles an hour, and planes that fly the Atlantic in less than 10 hours, when in those days it took ships several months to join Spain with her colonies! Comparing the civilization of the 16th century with our own, it seems as absurd to maintain a calendar, no matter how excellent it was in its time, as it would seem to reject an automobile or plane today in preference to a mule or cart.

As stated above, for years there has been a struggle to reform the calendar and adapt it to our era. Many suggestions have been offered, but to date only one has survived criticism and received the recognition of the astronomers, men of science and educators, as well as that of politicians, businessmen and industrial leaders. It is The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, every year the same.

What are the advantages that justify the reform of the present calendar? There are many.

If 10 October was once in your life a memorable day, ten or twenty years later you would know automatically that 10 October had been on a Tuesday, because the 10th of October would *always* be a Tuesday in The World Calendar. And not only that particular day, but every day, because every date corresponds year after year to the same day of the week. The year would always begin on a Sunday and always end on a Saturday.

Each quarter-year would be identical to the others, each having 91 days, and they, too, would always begin on a Sunday and end on a Saturday. The first month of each quarter, that is, January, April, July and October, would each have 31 days. The rest would have 30. Thus each month would be composed of 26 weekdays plus Sundays. The World Calendar would function with geometrical uniformity, and everything associated with it would function with the same simplicity.

Still, 91 days multiplied by four are 364 days, so where is the 365th day? Those who have evolved The World Calendar have not forgotten this day. It will be extra, following Saturday, the 30th of December, and will be declared a World Holiday, W or 31 December. Nor have leap years been overlooked. Every four years an extra day would be woven in, following Saturday, 30 June, and it, too, will be a World Holiday, W or 31 June. On those two days humanity would rest and pay homage to peace, good will and the bounties of nature. Thus there is already in existence a calendar which, with slight changes from the one we already use, would easily solve the problem for us, offering a simple, uniform method that corresponds perfectly to the super-industrialization of this age.

What do the statesmen say who are responsible for the welfare of their people? In 1931, at an international conference convoked by the League of Nations, and at which the officials of 44 nations were present, The World Calendar was submitted to an intensive and careful study. As a consequence, 14 governments declared themselves willing to adopt it in 1937. They were: Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay. Were it not for the slowness of that international organization and the war, surely to-day this new calendar would be in use in all civilized nations.

Referring again to 1937, the Chilean Government took the initiative and submitted the draft of The World Calendar to the Council of the League of Nations, indicating the advantages it had over the present one. Chile was followed by Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay, so that of the 20 Latin-American republics six have already given their acceptance. We may hope that soon, in spite of the difficulty of the times, the other Latin-American nations will join these six sister republics and thus the New World will lead in giving mankind a new calendar.

The question is asked: What does the Catholic Church have to say on the matter? During the time when Pius X occupied the Papacy, the international congress of chambers of commerce received the following message: "The Holy See declared that it made no objection but invited the civil powers to enter into an accord on the reform of the civil calendar, after which it would willingly grant its collaboration in so far as the matter affected religious feasts."

This was in 1912, and, in 1936, Pope Pius XI tacitly confirmed this declaration by authorizing Cardinal Baudrillart to state that His Holiness was willing to accept the proposition of fixing the date of Easter, and that he believed it practicable, and that it would have genuine advantages.

The only calendar that can fix holidays definitely and for the benefit of all is The World Calendar.

ASTRONOMY, RELIGION AND THE WORLD CALENDAR

By Commander William A. Mason, U.S.N. (Ret.)

The writer of this interesting addition to the literature of calendar reform was formerly at the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

A SIX-PAGE mimeographed pamphlet from one J. H. Wierls* of Bartow, Florida, entitled "The Proposed New Calendar for the Whole World," has been received. It informs me that "calendar change not only threatens religion, but also astronomical eclipse data of the sun and the moon, and transit data of the planets Mercury, Venus, etc. It also would seriously affect the workings of the Julian Day Number."

In substantiation of this absurd claim the author lists 12 total and partial eclipses of the Sun and Moon during the period 1945 to 1954, giving the day and date of each in accordance with the present Gregorian calendar and with the proposed World Calendar. The reader is told that "Perhaps the above mentioned eclipses of the sun and the moon will be sufficient to show the havoc and confusion of astronomical, calendrical data, which the New Calendar would bring to the work and records of astronomers, and the confusion of calendrical, astronomical data the whole world over."

The question is then asked, "In the light of these calendrical, astronomical facts, will the astronomers accept the New Calendar without protest?"

There then follows a description of the Julian Day Number¹ together with several examples of the method of determining the day of the week from the Julian Day Number. An effort is made to prove that the adoption of The World Calendar will destroy the value of the Julian Day, and we are informed that "Thus we can see the great value of the Julian Day Number—and the confusion of the New Calendar would cause with the eclipses of the sun and moon data, as has already been shown, proven and explained above." Also, "if the New Calendar comes into operation—the Julian Day Number would become worthless records in the hands of

* Mr. Wierls states that "the Julian Day Number starts with the year 4713-12 B.C. at midnight, January 1." This is incorrect, for the Julian Day commences at noon and not at midnight.

¹ The Julian Day is not used by astronomers for finding the day of the week, but for measuring astronomical time intervals.—Commo. J. F. Hellweg, USN (Ret.), U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

astronomers." Again the question is asked, "Will the astronomers accept the New Calendar without protest?"

In reply to these two questions I suggest that Mr. Wierds consult the *Journal of Calendar Reform* for June 1933 and June 1938, wherein he will find his questions answered by authoritative statements by the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory and by the British Astronomer Royal. Both of these eminent astronomers, who speak for the United States and Great Britain, give their unqualified approval of The World Calendar. The British Astronomer Royal disposes of the Julian Day question by stating, "The astronomer sidetracks all the inconveniences of the present calendar; he would still continue to use this reckoning [Julian Day] . . . if The World Calendar were adopted."

Mr. Wierds then describes what he terms "The Four Calendar Changes," which have taken place during the last 2,000 years, and which he tells us "never affected the weekly, seven day cycle." The four changes mentioned are: (a) by Julius Caesar, (b) by the Council of Nicaea, (c) by Pope Gregory XIII, and (d) the adoption of the "New Style" calendar by England. He tells us that "The above four calendar changes are all that history has recorded, and each one of these calendar changes did not in the least affect or disturb the weekly cycles."

It should be observed that change (a) by Julius Caesar could not have disturbed the weekly cycle for the simple reason that there was no such period as a seven-day week recognized by the Romans or incorporated in the Julian calendar. The seven-day week was introduced into the calendar in 321 A.D., not by the Council of Nicaea but by the Emperor Constantine the Great when he became a Christian and accepted Sunday and then grafted it on to the Julian calendar. Change (b) could not have affected the weekly seven-day cycle for it was this change that adopted the seven-day week. It is true that the last two mentioned changes, (c) and (d), did not disturb or affect the weekly cycles.

The efforts of minority groups such as are represented by Mr. Wierds, in opposing adoption of a more satisfactory calendar, appear to be concentrated on the objection that the present calendar is a Christian calendar backed by Biblical authority, and which has come down to us throughout the ages with a heritage of an unbroken sequence of seven-day weeks. Let us examine this claim.

When Pope Gregory XIII in his reform of the calendar, change (c), canceled ten dates, it is true that Thursday, 4 October, was followed by Friday, 15 October, and to all appearances and purposes the week continued its unbroken sequence of days. In actual fact, the loss of ten dates included a loss of ten days—two Fridays, two Saturdays, two Sundays,

one Monday, one Tuesday, one Wednesday and one Thursday. In 1582, the year had but 50 weeks and five days, and not the regular 52 weeks and one day. Two Saturdays and two Sundays were irretrievably lost to devout worshippers. This constituted a break in the consecutive sequence of weeks and days.

Our present calendar in its strictest term is *not* Christian. It has a direct line of descent from the calendar of the Egyptians who originated the 12-month, 365-day calendar. A pagan Egyptian Sosigenes suggested this calendar plan to the pagan Emperor Julius Caesar, who directed that it be placed into effect in 45 B.C. As so adopted by the Roman Empire, this Julian calendar indicated its pagan origin not only by its 12-month, 365-day year, but by the names of the months, January (Janus), March (Mars), May (Maia), and June (Juno). The days were not named but were numbered on a somewhat complicated system involving Calends, Nones and Ides, which had been adopted by the Roman Empire many years before. The revision of the Julian calendar by the pagan Emperor Augustus in 8 B.C. involved no change in any of the above noted characteristics.

It was not until 321 A.D. that the seven-day-week feature was added to the Julian calendar when Emperor Constantine the Great adopted Christianity. Instead of adopting the Hebrew method of designating days by numbers only, Constantine chose pagan astrological names for his weekdays to replace the Calends, Nones and Ides of the Romans. They were Solis (Sun), Lunae (Moon), Martis (Mars), Mercurii (Mercury), Jovis (Jove or Jupiter), Veneris (Venus) and Saturni (Saturn). Not only did Constantine ignore the Hebrew weekday nomenclature, but he retained the pagan Roman month names, which have come down to us today unchanged.

A system of chronology of Christian origin was added to the Julian calendar about 532 A.D. although not fully adopted for nearly a thousand years. This Anno Domini (A.D.) system is admitted by all scholars to be incorrect by from some four to six years. Regardless of the initial error we still adhere to this plan.

The action of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, whereby the leap-year rule was revised, made no alteration in the Julian calendar itself, it still remained the same pagan calendar of the Egyptians and the Romans with slightly different rules for application. A later innovation was the substitution of the pagan Anglo-Saxon names, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, for the pagan Roman astrological names, Martis, Mercurii, Jovis, and Veneris. These pagan weekday names together with the older pagan names of Sunday, Monday and Saturday still remain to remind us of the non-Christian background of our calendar.

In view of the above facts it is somewhat of a mystery to me how our calendar, with its direct line of genealogy from the Egyptians and the Romans, can be termed a "Christian" calendar. Neither can I discover any virtue in the contention of the opponents of The World Calendar that no change should be made in our Julian (Gregorian) calendar because it is a "Christian" calendar carrying Biblical sanction. The nearest approach to a "Christian" calendar is the one now in use by the Orthodox Hebrews, who use it solely for religious purposes, and that certainly is not "Christian." Such a calendar is totally useless and unsuitable for every-day affairs of life and it will be observed that the Jews themselves use our Gregorian calendar for their civil affairs.

It is somewhat interesting to observe that the present-day calendar falls far short of fulfilling the requirements of a true Biblical calendar, Hebrew or Christian. Of the 12 months only seven are mentioned in the Bible. The Hebrew year does not commence in accordance with Biblical instructions and the number of days in each month does not appear to follow the Biblical rule. However, the Hebrews did endeavor to conform with a Biblical interpretation in commencing each month with the New Moon. At some time early in the history of the Hebrews this lunar calendar was found to be inconsistent with the seasons and it was occasionally altered to conform with the solar year by the process of intercalation, i.e., the month ADAR is repeated at intervals, thus keeping this lunar calendar somewhat in step with the seasons and making it in fact a lunar-solar calendar. Whenever this intercalation is performed it results in a year of 383, 384 or 385 days instead of the usual 353, 354 or 355 days. It should be observed that there is no Biblical precedent for this intercalation.

ANOTHER ENDORSEMENT BY ASTRONOMERS

THE Toronto Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada adopted a resolution at its annual meeting on 4 December 1945, endorsing "calendar reform in general, and the proposed improvement known as the World Calendar in particular." A whereas clause of the resolution registered "the opinion that adoption of such a calendar would be a logical and progressive move, and one which would eliminate the irregularities and eccentricities found in the present unbalanced Gregorian Calendar which present many inconveniences to the smooth operation of business, finance, government and law, as well as to labor, agriculture, science and education."



LOOM OF TIME

By Dr. George M. Lamsa, B.A., F.R.S.A.

Dr. George M. Lamsa is a native Assyrian, noted authority on the Aramaic language, translator of the Four Gospels and the New Testament from the Aramaic, author of Gospel Light and New Testament Commentary.

IT can be said with justice that the calendar and alphabet are the two greatest discoveries which we have inherited from the past. Without these two findings our civilization and culture would have been impossible. Without the calendar and the alphabet to record past, present and future, man would not have been conscious of time.

Indeed, the calendar and alphabet can be termed the first stepping stones in man's progress and his quest for knowledge and universal harmony. They constitute the nucleus of our scientific, cultural, commercial and industrial progress.

Assuredly, the discovery of Time was the first triumph in man's quest to solve the mysteries of the universe. It enabled man to see his past and think of the future, and to visualize the vastness of the universe. It opened his eyes to an endless, ordered and harmonious universe governed by an unseen God, and thus started him on an endless march which has resulted in many new findings that have brought many blessings and much happiness to mankind.

Indeed, the infinite universe and harmonious planetary system made man conscious of a Creator immeasurably greater than himself. The concept of a supreme Creator was revealed through the vastness of the universe and the harmony through which billions of stars and planets revolved. This is why the Psalmist cries, "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge." (Ps. 19: 1, 2.)

We do not know how many ages might have passed before man was conscious of the planetary movements, months, years and seasons. No one can venture to say when man began to devise a calendar with which to measure time. But one thing we know: regardless of man's inability to grasp the mysteries of God's order the Loom of Time functioned from the very beginning of creation. Therefore harmony and order are eternal attributes of God, to be revealed to man in the fullness of His time. As

man grew in wisdom and understanding, his concept of the universe and God grew in proportion.

Invariably, without a measuring yardstick of time, the universe would appear empty, still, and small, and the planets seem secondary to the earth. Our sense of eternity would be completely lost. We would be like an abandoned ship without compass drifting in the midst of a limitless ocean.

The new devices have helped man to explore the universe. Centuries ago the sun, moon, and stars were looked upon as candles created for the sole purpose of giving light, and were believed to be smaller than the earth. This belief is still held by many people in countries where astronomical knowledge is lacking. Today, with the aid of modern devices and mathematical knowledge, science has proven that the earth is one of the smallest planets in the vast and immeasurable universe. This new concept has further revealed the greatness and omnipotence of God and the importance of man as a revealer of God's wonders.

Undoubtedly, the discovery of Time gave birth to space, and space stirred man's desire and imagination to conquer the distance and have dominion over the earth. Time and space are one. They cannot be separated from each other, for without a measuring rod of time we cannot comprehend the vastness of the universe, and without years we cannot compute the distance between the planets and the earth.

Even today, when traveling from one place to another, we speak in terms of weeks, days and hours. We use time when we measure the distance. Conversely, without the aid of space we would have no conception of time. Moreover, the thought of endless distance gave man his first vision of speed, for speed can only be measured by time, that is to say, by seconds, minutes and hours, and by days, months, and years. These fundamental truths gave early man a clearer conception of the universe, the power which kept it functioning in an orderly and harmonious manner, and the urge to solve mystery after mystery.

The day man placed a wheel on an ox-cart his conquest of distance began, and his desire for a better world prompted him to devise better means of transportation and to continue to improve them. Consequently, new lands were discovered, new seas navigated, and new and richer grazing pastures found. Progress marches on. Every age contributes its share in making a better and more perfect world. Every generation adds to the knowledge which was handed down to it by its ancestors. Every day brings forth new wonders and every night shows a new glory in the heavens.

The crude ox-cart made out of unpolished wood, which for a long time held man's imagination as a great wonder, was replaced by the chariot made of better material and driven by horses. In turn the chariot was

replaced by the buggy made of steel and leather, the buggy by the automobile, and the automobile may eventually be replaced by the airplane or other transport. This is also true of the alphabet as the instrument of writing. The alphabet made of signs was replaced by the cuneiform (syllable), wedge-shaped character such as used by the Assyrians. The cuneiform was replaced by a far better instrument of writing, the present alphabet made of letters (originally consisting of 22). All of these achievements are the results of man's desire for perfection and order.

The harmonious universe with its myriads of stars and planets spinning day and night on their axes, and traveling in their own appointed paths, inspired man to see the invisible Loom and the mighty hand of God performing wonders. It is because of this harmony that man realized that God's work is permanent, and from everlasting to everlasting. He saw that because of this perfection and order God's work is unchangeable while everything else changes and fades.

This order and harmony came not by accident as some erroneously think. The divine and mighty hand of God preordained and devised this vast system, which has been functioning from time immemorial without a millionth of a minute of variation. I believe it is this heavenly order which makes man strive for perfection and peace, and improve his lot on this earth. This is why as one improved style of machine is introduced another becomes obsolete, and as one is on the production line another style has just been perfected. This is also true of concepts and ideas which change as new discoveries and knowledge unfold before man. All of this endless search and quest for increasing knowledge is to create better things and in due time to elevate man to his higher, spiritual self, bringing him closer to his Creator.

When we look into the universe and see the earth as a single organism our sense of time is lost. The rotation of the earth upon its axis every 24 hours and its revolution around the sun once a year and the positions of other planets relative to earth create Time. This phenomenon vitally affects the inhabitants of the earth.

The invisible Loom of Time was set by the mighty hand of God from the very beginning and will continue to weave forever. Some men say that the earth's rotation is necessary in order to keep it in the air and it has nothing to do with time. In other words, they maintain that time is accidental. These men fail to see that this heavenly and permanent system could not have functioned so orderly without a Creator whose attributes are love and harmony. It takes 365.2422 days divided into 12 months for the earth to go around the sun, and a day of 24 hours to make one rotation on its axis. Why not 11 months? Why not 21 hours in a day?

The answer is that there is a Creator who maintains order and harmony, and because He from the very beginning provided days, seasons and years. He helped man to plan a calendar for his sowing and harvest, and for worship and rest. This is why the earth is never late or early in her long journey around the sun. That God was mindful of man, as a father is mindful of his child, is clearly seen in the first chapter of the Book of Genesis. "And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years." (Gen. 1:14.)

There is ample evidence in the Bible of the significance of the number 12. There were 12 tribes of Israel, 12 stones in the breastplates of the priests, and 12 disciples of Jesus. In revelation we are told of the 12 gates which surround the holy city of Jerusalem and the tree of life that bore 12 kinds of fruits and each month one fruit (Rev. 22:2). The value of 12 is further emphasized in the 24 hours of the day which total two twelves. Twelve is a complete and sacred number with which we must reckon when we consider the calendar.

I believe the relation of the planets and the earth, in their harmonious rotation, was a divine plan whereby man may know his past and present and record his experiences and hand them down for future generations. Without such a plan and divine guidance, religion and civilization would not have progressed. Without a calendar, prophets would not have had the sense of the future and therefore could not have foreseen the coming of The Messiah. Without the sense of time, they could not have prophesied and foretold the events which were to take place centuries after their own bodies had turned into dust. All of the prophecies were to be fulfilled in the fullness of time and revealed by the means of events which are woven by the invisible Loom. Every time we open our mental eyes to this invisible scroll we see our past, our ancestors and their experiences. We also see the great men who have contributed so much toward our progress and happiness. And as time marches on that which in the past was imperfect becomes more nearly perfect and that which was imaginary becomes a reality.

Time is eternal and harmonious because God is the author of the universal laws. Man cannot change time. He cannot make earth travel faster or slower on its axis or around the sun. He cannot add a day or take out a day from the year. But man through scientific knowledge can measure time and distance accurately. Through the new devices which he has invented he can tell exactly how many days, hours, minutes and seconds are in a year. He can divide time into weeks, months and years. He can even measure the temperature of the stars.

Man may refuse to recognize a day or a few hours in the year, but he cannot eliminate a single day. This is because every day is an integral part of time and the year. Every day is there for a purpose.

The calendar, like the alphabet and other scientific instruments, has undergone various changes. This is because the first calendar was far from perfect. This is also true of other instruments and devices, which in their infancy were imperfect. For instance, a few decades ago our automobiles were much inferior to the styles which are in use today. The reason for this imperfection was no doubt due to the lack of good roads and materials. When stronger materials were discovered and better highways built, engineers were able to conceive larger and better machines. Our technicians and great industrialists are ever trying toward perfection. They are striving to keep pace with the growth of travel, commerce and other human needs. Why, then, not try to improve the present calendar which is an important factor in man's life and his daily activity? Why not try to give the world a better calendar which can be acceptable to all races and peoples throughout the world?

Apparently, the first calendars were based on the moon. The Hebrew word *Yarkha* means month or moon. The lunar calendar was man's discovery by means of the naked eye. *Yerekh* lunar month was used by the Hebrews and is still used by the Jews and Mohammedans today for religious purposes. The lunar calendar was replaced by the solar, a great improvement, but far from perfect. Years later Pope Gregory XIII was led to reform the Julian calendar, that was replaced by the present calendar which bears his name. This change was a scientific one adjusting the calendar more accurately with the seasons. The loss of 10 days which this entailed was a departure from long established custom. The Julian calendar, which had become an institution both in the East and the West, is still used by Christians in the Near East, the Greek Church, and several countries. It took several centuries before the Gregorian calendar was universally adopted by Catholics and Protestants alike throughout Europe, America and many other parts of the world.

The present attempt to improve the calendar should not be looked upon with suspicion or fear. From time immemorial man's quest for a better and more orderly calendar to be used universally has never ceased. The urge to perfect this important instrument will continue until the whole world will be blessed by a single and better measuring rod of Time.

Evidently former calendars were sufficient to meet the needs of nomad tribes who dwelt in tents and roamed in deserts seeking pastures for their flocks. They met the needs of a world different from that in which we now live, a world wherein commerce and industry were in their infancy, where

people worked in their own homes and tiny shops, and exchanged their products for articles which they themselves needed.

Today, we no longer live in tents or depend on sheep and cattle for our livelihood. We are living in a machine age. Our industries have increased in leaps and bounds, and our produce is shipped to far distant lands. Then again, the calendar occupies an important place in our railroads, shipping, and factories. Communications by telephone, radio and plane have brought the world closer. Labor also requires a better and uniform calendar. It takes but a few moments to know what is going on in the outermost parts of the world. Our calendar must serve the people of all countries and races.

A few centuries ago, only a few people heard the word million, but now our bankers and government officials speak in billions and even trillions. Our problems are great and complicated. We cannot march forward without constructive changes and improvements.

The great United Nations' victory has heralded the era of peace and reconstruction. The leaders of nations throughout the world are seeking unity and understanding in order that their people may take their place among the enlightened nations. They are tired of racial and religious bigotry, which for centuries have been the cause of disturbances and mistrust. Harmony is needed. Therefore the world also needs a uniform calendar which will be one of the great foundations upon which the new world-order will rest, and which will simplify exporting and importing, banking and commerce, cultural and social pursuits.

The need for a better and uniform calendar is greater than ever before. Distance is shrinking rapidly; commerce and travel are steadily increasing. A uniform calendar will be of great help to fliers and business men. It will also contribute toward greater understanding and help avert friction and misunderstanding among the races and peoples of the world.

I believe that the present calendar can be improved without tampering with fundamental principles—weeks, months, days, seasons and years. The regular order of the 12-month year, and the seven-day week should not be changed. January remains the first month and December the twelfth. Sunday is the first day of the week and it is so named in Aramaic and Hebrew; and Saturday is the seventh day of the week.

The Christians, with the exception of the Seventh Day Adventists, worship on the first day of the week; the Jews and the Seventh Day Adventists observe the seventh day, which is the Sabbath Day. The Moslems keep Friday the sixth day.

If the present calendar is replaced by a calendar such as described, it may induce the Christians in the East to discard the Julian calendar

now in use. Such a move will not only serve to bring the Christians of the East and those of the West closer together, but it will also do away with the confusion which is created by the diverse observances of many feasts and fasts. The various Christian churches in the Near East, instead of celebrating Christ's birth, death and resurrection three times during the year, will only observe them once a year. And instead of Jesus being baptized three times by various sects he will be baptized once. The writer was born and reared under these conflicting conditions which often resulted in quarrel and strife.

Let us hope that the leaders of the world will see the need for a uniform calendar and will help to pave the way for its adoption. May this change be one of the first stepping stones in man's efforts toward greater unity and understanding, just as the discovery of Time, and divisions thereof, were steps upward in our progressive revelation.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

“HOW can I help calendar reform, and stimulate adoption of The World Calendar?” you may have asked yourself.

Several such inquiries have come to us. We hope others may have asked this question.

There are several ways you can help:

1. Write and let us know you favor The World Calendar. Send a post card or a letter, long or short.
2. Give us permission to publish your statement.
3. Authorize us to list you as a member, if you are not one already.

Public opinion is one of the most powerful forces in the world. It is but the aggregate of individual opinions. If you are articulate and add your opinion to that of others, you are shaping the world.



PROPOSED WORLD CALENDAR

By Professor Ardeshir Ruttonji Wadia

Abstracted from Rast Rahbar, Bombay, India, 27 May 1945

The author is a prominent Indian educationalist and received his education in India and England. Among the many positions he has held are Professor of Philosophy at Mysore University, Secretary of the Inter-University Board, Mysore University delegate to the Fourth Congress of British Empire Universities, and President of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations. He is also the writer of several books, among them Civilization as a Cooperative Adventure.

THE Parsees are perhaps the only community in the world proportionately to their number who enjoy the luxury of three, and perhaps even four, new years. It suits their temperament and gives them a chance of more merrymaking, nor does it seriously affect their life, for no Parsee makes use of his calendar except for purposes of prayers and religious ceremonies. That is why an average Parsee takes as a good joke the seriousness with which some Parsees worry themselves over the question whether the sun enters Aries on 21 March or on 13 April, while the rank and file do not bother to change their traditional new year in September, even though it may be astronomically as defective as it could be. In fact, the present generation wonders at the stupidity of our ancestors who shouted at one another and broke one another's heads over the Shenshahi and Kadmi new years, while both were almost equally wrong by months. No wonder the question of calendar reform among Parsees has remained a question of no great importance, nor is it my intention to raise afresh a topic which must be allowed to right itself as common sense will prevail more and more.

By calendar reform I refer to a much more important question of world importance: the reform of the Christian calendar itself which is now being used practically all over the world. The orthodox people in every religion are prone to imagine time as something objective and as being given us ready-made by God. But every educated person knows, or ought to know, that time is relative to the place we are in, and the calendars we are familiar with have undergone changes to keep pace with our grow-

ing knowledge of astronomy. For a calendar is nothing but a thumb rule for noting the astronomical movements, and the so-called Christian calendar itself has undergone numerous changes to make the calendar year keep pace with the real astronomical year. The calendar of Julius Caesar was found unsatisfactory and gave place to the now prevailing Gregorian calendar, which itself has had to undergo changes. Every student of English history knows the notorious cry in the eighteenth century: "give us back our 11 days!" Stupidity, masquerading itself as religious orthodoxy, is always at a premium when it measures itself against sober history or scientific astronomy whenever calendar reform is concerned. To take an example: for centuries 25 December has been celebrated as Christ's birthday, but it is a matter of sober history that for nearly four centuries after His birth His birthday was not known. And 25 December was pitched upon because in pagan Rome that was being celebrated as Mithra's birthday, and once the worship of Mithra gave place to the worship of Christ it was easy to continue pagan holidays under new Christian names. But few orthodox Christians will accept this!

Astronomically the solar year is exactly 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46.15 seconds. Roughly it comes to $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. It is this additional quarter-day that accounts for the leap years. Any calendar that compasses 365 days and makes due allowance for the additional one day every four years may be considered to be astronomically sound and from the religious standpoint it is perfectly neutral.

A dispassionate study of the existing Gregorian calendar which is in universal use all over the world brings out its uncouth lopsidedness. The length of the months varies, utterly without rhyme or reason. From our school days onwards we have had to be drilled in that doggerel "Thirty days hath September," etc. As a result of these unequal months and fixed seven days in a week, we have every year absolutely no fixity as between the dates and the days of the week. No man can find out when a particular date falls on a particular day of the week without reference to a calendar which has always to be handy either on our table or in our pockets. In the face of these palpable inconveniences we need not be surprised if there are people—and more in the go-ahead U.S.A. than elsewhere—who are keen on evolving a new calendar which can be as easy and convenient as scientific.

Some reformers in the U.S.A. have sponsored the movement by establishing an organization under the name of The World Calendar Association, with a quarterly journal familiarizing the world at large with the idea of a new calendar which would do away with all the existing anomalies and confusions. The calendar sponsored by them may be briefly sum-

marized as follows: It divides the year into four quarters of three months each. The first month in each quarter, January, April, July and October, will have 31 days, while all the other months will have 30 days each. This will give us 364 days. The additional day to complete 365 days is given by adding a day after 30 December, to be known as W December, a World Holiday. Every four years there will have to be a leap year when a day will be added after 30 June and it will be known as W June, which will also be a World Holiday.

If this comes to be adopted, there will be a perpetual calendar, each day in the year falling on a particular day of the week. There will be no need for new calendars every year and there can be no doubt that it will simplify life to a very great extent. Of course, it is artificial, but so is every calendar. What matters is scientific exactitude combined with simplicity, and this condition is abundantly satisfied by the proposed World Calendar. One can but hope that ultimately it will come to be adopted all the world over.

OBITUARY NOTES

DR. WALTER BRADFORD CANNON of Cambridge, Massachusetts, died 1 October 1945 at the age of 73. A member of The World Calendar Association since 1935, he was one of the nation's most eminent neurologists.

While Harvard University was his alma mater, he held degrees from Yale, Wittenberg, Boston, Liège, Strasbourg, Paris, Madrid and Barcelona. He was a Baly medalist of the Royal College of Physicians in London.

In the first World War he served as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army Medical Corps. At Harvard he held the George Higginson Professorship of Psychology in the Medical School, was a member of the Harvard Epilepsy Commission, a Trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Medical School of China, and in 1942 was elected a member of the Massachusetts branch of the American Bureau of Medical Aid to China.

Dr. Cannon made important contributions to the fields of endocrinology and neurology, notably traumatic shock, early plasma practice, and the discovery of a hormone he named "sympathin."

WILLIAM WARDER NORTON, President of W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., a New York book publishing company, died on 7 November 1945.

He was a member of the Board of Directors of the People's Institute at Cooper Union, and served as Chairman of the Council on Books, Chairman of the Joint Board of Publishers and Booksellers, President of the National Association of Book Publishers, and Chairman of the Publishers Lunch Club. He was the Treasurer of the American Association of Social Workers and one-time Commander of the Willard Straight Post of the American Legion.

His company published many books on serious modern subjects in a format attractive to the general reader. Among them were *Ultima Thule*, *Mathematics for the Million*, Watson's *Behaviorism*, and many others.

It was his interest in calendar reform that led to his company's publishing P. W. Wilson's *The Romance of the Calendar*.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

Reforming the Calendar

Columbia (S. C.) The State

21 November 1945

THE World Calendar Association is still engaged in its campaign for the adoption of a standardized calendar. In its current quarterly *Journal of Calendar Reform* it quotes President Truman as saying it is essential for the world's greatest republic to live with the world as a whole. It remarks: "Surely in this new age of law, reason and science there is great need for a time-instrument such as The World Calendar which in arrangement exemplifies law, order, equality and cooperation."

It is pointed out that the present calendar is always different from year to year. Each month, quarter and year begins and ends on a different weekday. The months and quarters have varying numbers of days. Its irregularity precludes comparison of periods and necessitates continued changes in routine matters. "It is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form and irregular in arrangement."

The proposed calendar would have four equal quarters, each with one 31-day month followed by two 30-day months. The day after 30 December would be an annual year-end holiday, and the day after 30 June would be a leap-year world holiday every four years, dividing the year into two equal parts. The dates of the month would fall on the same weekday every year. Each quarter and each year would begin on Sunday and end on Saturday, and each month would have 26 weekdays.

The *Journal* contains articles by an engineer, a newspaper advertising executive, a hotel executive, a Kiwanis business man and an educator who endorse the idea and point out how it would facilitate their various lines of endeavor. It can readily be seen that a standard calendar would materially facilitate the keeping of books and pay-rolls.

Practical Calendar Postwar Suggestion

Dayton (O.) The Labor Union

28 September 1945

THE World Calendar has been known in America since November 1930. Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association and guiding spirit of The World Calendar, modestly proclaims that it is not her plan, but the combined effort of many minds.

During 1931 through 1937 she was at the League of Nations and visited many countries where calendrical committees were established. The Council of the League of Nations submitted a draft to the various Governments, resulting in the approval of The World Calendar by fourteen nations.

With the adoption of The World Calendar for the greater good of mankind, Americans and the world will find the changes are few, the benefits many.

Sunday will continue to be the first day of the week. Days and dates always agree and holidays have their regular days and dates from year to year.

Among endorsers of The World Calendar are the New York State Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Galveston and the Chicago Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science and American Institute of Accountants. Commodore Hellweg, U. S. N. (Ret.), Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory, is a strong advocate, as are Dr. James Truslow Adams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Bishop Manning, Dr. Robert Millikan, Gerard Swope, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, among others.

With conquest of distance and many other changes incident to this day and age, this practical and ideal calendar—would assist flyers in the air, sailors sailing the seven seas, travelers far and near, and civilians at home in their many and varied activities.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

Brave New Calendar for the Brave New World

From Program Notes, National Association of Manufacturers, New York, N. Y., December 1945

YOU'LL be hearing a lot of talk about throwing away the old calendar from now on, but don't dismiss it as the routine discarding of the 1945 one. It will likely be a discussion of the virtues of a new World Calendar over the Gregorian, now in use. The World Calendar Association has in mind a streamlined year, divided into quarters so that the first month of each quarter has 31 days, followed by two months of 30 days each. One popular feature of The World Calendar is the proposed "World Holiday" to come yearly between the last day of December and the first of January. Another bonus World Holiday will fall due every fourth year, to be celebrated between 30 June and 1 July.

Democracy

By ELISABETH ACHELIS

From New Times and Ethiopia News, Woodford Green, Essex, England, 26 May 1945

"DEMOCRACY does not only mean a political system with which we are prone to associate it. It is not the possession alone of political Democratic and Republican parties, nor Communistic, Labor, Socialist, National or Isolationist parties. The system of democracy means any system of just and equal dealing, of non-discrimination, of like consideration and opportunity to all its component parts or members. It follows the principle of practical equality and considers impartially the rights of the different and separate factors of which the whole system is composed. It is an harmonious grouping, or a commonwealth of separate entities or

units, wherein cooperation is the rule, and to which the various parts or groups willingly agree. Each group functions separately in its particular sphere of activity with complete freedom, recognizing at the same time its full responsibility. Each is keenly conscious that it belongs and is vital to the smooth operation of the whole system; it knows, too, that if it fails all fail.

"The system of democracy, whether in government, finance, business, education, social or human relations, although extolled in words, is quite often weak in application, because there is no clear plan to follow. A blue-print is missing. Thus the real meaning, purpose and scope of democracy is oft-times an abstract idealistic theory to the majority, and because of this it is prevented from being practiced. . . . Man yearns for a plan so that he can chart his way unflinching along the democratic road. . . .

"For the world to obtain such a plan for its guidepost it is obvious that the system of democracy be more clearly understood in a concrete and simple way, so that every nation and every person can understand, use and live by it. Democracy is actually a world system, and the world, as the late Wendell Willkie has declared, is one world."

The above article is the first part of a contribution by the distinguished President of the international Association advocating the reform of the Gregorian calendar.

The Ethiopians, with their months of equal length of 30 days, with five more days at the end of the year, making a total of 365, are probably the only nation in the world following a rational system in reckoning time.

According to the late James Henry Breasted, the first-known solar calendar began in Egypt in the year 4236 before the beginning of the Christian era.

Life in Egypt was dependent upon the

annual flood of the Nile, and so at an early date it was necessary for the Egyptian to learn to expect it.

The flooding of the Nile is dependent, to a great extent, if not wholly, on the rainy season in Ethiopia.

The Egyptian astronomers learned to correlate the rising of the Nile with the heliacal rising of the dog-star Sirius, that is, the appearance of the star on the eastern horizon at the time of sunrise.

As a result, the Egyptian adopted a solar calendar in which the heliacal rising of Sirius was the first day of the year.

The solar year is not exactly 365 days long, and so this calendar got further and further out of step with the seasons with the passage of time. By studying the situation, the Egyptian astronomers came to the conclusion that the solar year was $365\frac{1}{4}$ days long.

The astronomers began to introduce necessary reforms to bring the calendar up to date.

In a book published by the Bureau of Publications of Teachers College, Columbia University, Dr. Bhola D. Panth, says: "The authoritarian priests [of Egypt] were powerfully established and, considering the calendar as their peculiarly private preserve, resented any trespass."

The struggle between astronomers and priests went on until 238 B.C., when, by the Decree of Canopus, of King Ptolemy III, a day was added to every fourth year, thus originating our leap year.

While advocating a reformed calendar, Elisabeth Achelis aims also at promoting world friendship. She would have the last day of the year, the Year-End Day, or, as some wish to call it, the New Year's Eve, as a World Holiday.

She says: "The new World Holiday is a world-assembly-day to unite nations in world observance . . . becomes a healing day for nations of the world—a day of amity, of understanding and of good will; a truly democratic day of equal recognition and consideration, of sharing and uniting in the large conclave of the brotherhood of man."

It appears to us that the close of this dire and tragic world war would be the appropriate moment to propagate this idea.

A world-wide holiday would be only a symbol of the unity of mankind, and would leave unsolved many problems as to the cause of war, but symbols or symbolic mass manifestations have their place in the progress of mankind.

Do We Want A New Calendar?

By MARK OSBORNE

*From This Month, Ogdensburg, N. Y.,
January 1946*

OBJECTIONS to the present Gregorian calendar are many and world-wide. Days and dates, from year to year, never agree. Weeks stagger crazily in and out of each month. Months are counted on the fingers and knuckles of one's hand, or by reciting a childish rhyme, in order to tell the long from the short. Quarterly periods vary between 90 and 92 days. Half-years are also unequal—from 181 to 184 days. The month of February is ridiculously and disproportionately short. Each successive new year begins on a different day of the week. All holidays change annually with silly irregularity. Nothing ever stays put.

The proposed World Calendar of 12 familiar months is a worthy successor. It equalizes quarter- and half-years, and makes the calendar perpetual, every year the same.

In government and business there is a definite need for uniformity. Accountants and statisticians who must check comparisons of unequal months, quarters and fiscal periods have long awaited and wanted a calendar reform. Important dates—for tax payments, inventories and financial statements—that fall on a Sunday, always present a problem. Pay rolls, budgets, schedules, production—all irregular now because of an antiquated and wasteful calendar—can be stabilized.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

The World Calendar impresses me as embodying many desirable features, and as being preferable to any other modification so far proposed. From the standpoint of school schedules, court sessions, meeting dates, etc., the perpetual feature of The World Calendar would of itself make its adoption very worth while, while the equal-quarters feature makes the calendar particularly well adapted to use in comparative statistics. Our present calendar is particularly troublesome and non-uniform in these two respects.—Lyman J. Briggs, Director, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

You are performing an invaluable social service in promoting The World Calendar. Great reforms such as you are advocating come slowly. The World Calendar must be talked about, discussed, publicized, and advocated for a long time before it is accepted. But its world-wide adoption is inevitable if the world moves on toward civilization. Please be assured of my hearty support and appreciation of the effective as well as important work in which you are engaged.—J. P. Warbasse, Pres. Emeritus, The Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

It seems to me the idea has much worth, and personally I am in accord with such a program. Trivial objections should not operate to prevent adoption of The World Calendar.—R. B. Battey, General Freight Traffic Mgr., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Chicago, Ill.

The writer has been interested in The World Calendar for several years and on two occasions contributed articles about it to *Business Digest*.—R. J. Bayer, Editor, *Traffic World*, Chicago, Ill.

This is a subject with which I am reasonably familiar and which I approve. There is every good argument in favor of the adoption of a standard regular calendar.—Ward Melville, President, Melville Shoe Corporation, New York City.

Having read in *America Clinica* the reference to The World Calendar, I decided to write you asking that you have the kindness to send me two World Calendars, one for myself, and the other for my brother, who is studying commerce and is also interested. Since it interested me I believe it will interest my companions and fellow college students.—Miguel A. Gutierrez C., Guatemala, Guatemala.

Our life today has become so complex that simplification is urgently called for, and your proposed World Calendar would certainly be a great step in the right direction.—Dr. Albert L. Schreiner, New York City.

It seems to me, now that the United Nations Organization is assured, that the adoption of The World Calendar only awaits the coming into operation of that organization.—William E. Moore, Alexandria, Va.

I have continued my interest in the new calendar ever since I became aware of the marvelous work being done in that direction, because to me it is the only possibility of cementing the diversified and divided factions of the world into an organized, smoothly running peace effort. Indeed, one cannot be a member of any progressive movement without realizing the need for a new simplicity in the system of recording the parts of a year. I shall be anticipating receiving your catalogue which I find so very challenging and inspirational.—Lois Bancroft, Bennington College, Bennington, Vt.

I had hopes long before this to let you know that I personally, as well as other members of our staff at Red Cross National Headquarters, very much appreciated the support which you provided us during our 1945 War Fund Campaign last March in the columns of World Calendar Association.—Robert P. MacHatton, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

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Journal of calendar reform

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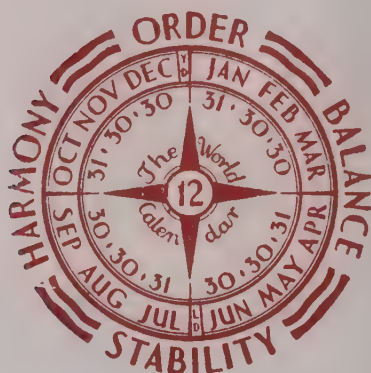
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Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM



THE WORLD CALENDAR
One Calendar for One World

SECOND QUARTER

1945

PRESENT GREGORIAN CALENDAR

PROPOSED WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				

SECOND QUARTER

APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30						29	30	31					29	30					

THIRD QUARTER

JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				

FOURTH QUARTER

OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				

FIRST QUARTER

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31						29	30	31				29	30	31				

SECOND QUARTER

APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31						29	30	31				29	30	31				

THIRD QUARTER

JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31						29	30	31				29	30	31				

FOURTH QUARTER

OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31						29	30	31				29	30	31				

This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

* A WORLD HOLIDAY, DECEMBER W, or 31, the Year-End Day, an extra Saturday, follows December 30th every year.
** A WORLD HOLIDAY, JUNE W, or 31, the Leap-Year Day, another extra Saturday, follows June 30th in leap years.

EACH YEAR DIFFERENT

This calendar is always different from year to year.

The quarters are unequal in length. In leap years the first half-year has 182 days; the second, 184 days.

Each quarter begins and ends on a different day of the week.

Each month begins and ends on a different weekday.

The months have a varying number of weekdays.

Each year begins on a different weekday. Its irregularity precludes comparison of periods and necessitates continued and never ceasing changes in matters routine in character.

This calendar is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE DISCARDING THIS OBSOLETE CALENDAR.

EACH YEAR THE SAME

This 12-month equal-quarter calendar is the same for every year.

The quarters are equal in length.

Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.

Month-dates always fall on the same weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays—plus Sundays.

Each year begins on Sunday, 1 January, and the business year begins with Monday, 2 January. Because the World Holidays precede Sunday, the usual custom of celebrating a Sunday holiday on Monday is voided.

Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day, the extra Saturdays, W or 31 December, and W or 31 June, are World Holidays.

This revised calendar is balanced in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE USING THIS UP-TO-DATE CALENDAR.



A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW WORLD

VOL. XV

SECOND QUARTER, 1945

No. 2

V-E DAY, the longed-for day, has come and has brought to the United Nations the end of the destructive war in Europe. It is confidently hoped that this glorious event will hasten the coming of V-J Day, proclaiming the end of the equally calamitous war with Japan, still raging in the Pacific and Asia in all its fanatical fury.

Thus V-E Day is but the end of one vast struggle; the other, V-J Day, must still be won; while still another, equally vast and difficult to cope with—the period of reconstructive days—lies before us.

Victory was won because of the unity of purpose, coordination and cooperation that existed among the joint armed forces of the United Nations. They realized that only in unity is strength, that only with willing cooperation of effort, talent and material, of officers and men, could the war be won. Without these, the war could have been lost, or dragged on through years, which would have sapped the resources and strength of both victor and vanquished.

The same willing cooperation and mutual agreement through sacrifice, taking and giving, must prevail among the victorious United Nations to win and preserve the peace. They dare not forfeit the priceless quality of unity and cooperation. Constructive movements, causes and ideas that strengthen and encourage this unity of thought and cooperative action should be grasped, accepted and adopted.

Among such movements is The World Calendar, the plan and purpose of which have the same desirable qualities as were exemplified in the winning of the war. Therefore, it logically belongs and will be a valuable adjunct in all international conferences dealing with economics, trade, labor, cultural conditions, boundaries and geography, international relations and affairs of state, as well as the everyday needs of every man and woman, whether in business or at home.

We dare not reject the constructive World Calendar.

J O U R N A L O F

CALENDAR REFORM

April, May, June
1945

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ELISABETH ACHELIS, Editor pro tem.

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FAST RAILWAY FREIGHT OPERATION DEMANDS USE OF WORLD CALENDAR

By Edward F. Flynn

In the last issue of the Journal of Calendar Reform Edward F. Flynn, Assistant to the Vice President and General Counsel, Great Northern Railway Company, Saint Paul, Minnesota, quoted statements of prominent railway officials regarding the future of railway passenger service in the United States and gave his views on the need for the adoption of The World Calendar. In this concluding article he explores the future of freight operation.

IN our new world of increasing transportation competition, the present calendar is as much out of place in railway operation as a 1900 engine would be on a 1950 streamline train. The use of the present calendar by railways in 1950 would be about the same as trying to operate a fast train with the brakes applied.

While most of us may know more about passenger trains and passenger service than freight trains and freight service, we must not overlook the fact that gross operating revenues from railway *passenger* business in 1944 were \$1,790,305,000, while from *freight* traffic they were nearly four times as great, or \$6,997,382,000.

It is important, therefore, to know what some of the country's railway executives think of future railway freight service, and for us to consider how this branch of the railroad service will be helped by a better calendar than the one in use today.

What is the railway executives' idea of the postwar freight train that will soon carry your freight from city to city or coast to coast, and the motive power that will speed up the delivery of that freight faster than ever before? Let us consult a recent survey of these matters made by *Railway Age* to ascertain opinions of these high railway officials regarding future railway freight service.

The consensus of more than 50 top railway officials is that, through

rehabilitated track facilities, lighter and better freight trains and new and faster motive power, the railways will be able to meet successfully all competition. To do this they will provide a service both pleasing and satisfactory to their customers. Some railway officials believe that, through even more efficient operation than at present, they may lower freight rates.

For instance, a president of a midwestern line states: "By applying our present knowledge to postwar operations, I look for revolutionary developments in higher freight train speeds and lighter weight freight cars."

"The freight car of the future, when so many high-speed freight trains are planned, will have to be able to stand up under passenger-train speeds and should possibly be lightweight. We shall certainly need more special service or specially equipped cars," is the statement of the vice president of traffic of a midwestern line.

And a vice president of traffic of a southwestern railway is of the opinion that "the lightweight freight car is coming just as surely as the lightweight passenger car and this will be a highly economical move."

Anticipating the demands of postwar freight transportation, the railway with which I am associated made a great forward move in improved freight service when it had built and put in use, a few months ago, America's first aluminum box car. On 2 April, 1945, this aluminum box car completed 125 days of exhaustive service, of which 105 days were on fast passenger trains between Chicago, the Twin Cities and the West Coast. Its total mileage during the period mentioned was 54,000. The car was used to carry special express. Inspection of this newest experimental freight car, after such 125 days' service, showed "condition perfect." This is proof positive that the prediction of the two railway officials last quoted has already come true.

"We have set up arrangements for the operation of overnight (freight) trains between large cities within 500 miles of each other," is the bold statement of the president of a midwestern line.

And still another high railway official asserts that on his railway "We visualize, say, second sections of the streamliners, which will handle the bulk of the baggage, all of the express, and, in addition, cars of 'less than carload merchandise' destined to distribution points for handling from there to local stations by truck. Such trains will necessarily consist of lightweight freight equipment, supplied with all specialties for high-speed service."

The opinion of these officials is that the airplane will not for a long time, if ever, carry any considerable amount of the freight now hauled by the railways. It is only natural to arrive at this conclusion since airplane

companies estimate, according to an article which appeared a few months ago in a national magazine (*Saturday Evening Post*) that their lowest average charge for a ton of freight will be not less than 15 cents a ton mile. The railways' average revenue for a ton mile in 1944 was .0949 cents, or about one-sixteenth of the estimated future airplane freight rate. Since the planes now charge about 65 cents for hauling a ton of freight one mile, it can be seen that the position taken by these railway officials is sound.

"However, the peak in the railroad's gross income is not necessarily a guarantee of a like increase in their net profit. Experience in 1944 demonstrated that the railroad industry must of necessity be numbered among those in which gross revenues accompanied by greatly increased operating efficiency are no guarantee that the individual companies can achieve record levels in net income."

In making this point, Fred B. Stauffer, writing in the financial section of the *New York Herald Tribune* a few months ago, said: "Illustrating this point to a marked degree are figures for Lehigh Valley Railroad, a medium sized Eastern carrier, which can be considered more or less typical of 1943 trends. In August, 1943, gross revenues of \$8,320,027 were only 1.0 per cent under the road's best month in history, reached in October, 1920. But this near approach to record gross was able to produce net income of only \$524,636, a decline of 69 per cent from the 1920 month."

In connection with the difference in gross revenues between August, 1943, and October, 1920, it is of value to consider the calendrical variations within these two mentioned months. They both had 31 days; whereas October, 1920, had five Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays (a so-called long week-end), August, 1943, had five Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays. For economic purposes August should have been the better month of the two, but the higher tax rate in all probability swallowed up this advantage.

The average annual compensation of railway employees today is over 50 per cent higher than it was in 1921. Then, too, the tax collector becomes a factor in the decreased net, having taken \$1,845,000,000 from us for all sorts of taxes in 1944, as compared to \$275,875,000 in 1921, an increase of over 570 per cent. The tax collector is aided and abetted by other factors outside the realm of actual railroad operation. Under the pressure of tax increases and the loss of dividends, the more efficient and improved operating results in 1944 were more than nullified in the net income account of the railroads of America. To lessen somewhat such nullification and to permit a greater degree of accurate analysis and planning, a stabilized, ordered and streamlined calendar would be a decided asset.

If the objectives in freight transportation—lower rates, shorter sched-

ules, and adequate return on investments—are to be achieved, the railroads must operate with even greater efficiency than they are operating at this time. There seems to be no chance for many years to come, in the opinion of the majority of financial men, that corporate taxes will be lowered. Nor will labor costs be decreased. Consequently, faced with passenger competition in the air, by bus and private car, and also faced with competition for freight haulage by trucks and waterways, the American postwar railroad is planning even now to cut corners. The savings in no instance will be great, but the accumulative volume will help lessen the load to be carried and permit capital to be diverted toward avenues that promise better service and consequently greater business volume.

In this necessity of cutting corners in order to save, a better knowledge of month-to-month and quarter-year costs and expenses would be of inestimable help. In our present shifting calendar, wherein everything changes from year to year, the inevitable guesswork that this brings is costly. In the comparable World Calendar, wherein everything agrees and which is ordered and consistent, the obvious certainty of such time-reckoning would be an incalculable saving.

The railways will procure new, faster and more powerful engines as soon as the war ends. Diesel engines are now revolutionizing both freight and passenger service and who knows but that, in a few years, steam turbine and gas turbine engines will supplement, if not supplant, all other forms of motive power.

I can see the day when long distance or so-called "through" freight trains will be streamlined and will run on schedules as fast as passenger trains. Freight trains as well as passenger trains will have so-called "inductive" systems of train communication, making for speed and safety. Through-freights may soon have cushion coupler carrier and positioning devices or other similar equipment, to make it as safe for live stock and merchandise to travel at averages of a mile a minute or more, as it now is for passengers.

As I note the carloading reports for January, 1944, I find there were five "car loading" weeks in January of last year, yet during the past decade there were but four "car loading" weeks in the January of several years. Sometimes part of the month of January is taken for these reports by the last week in December and sometimes by the first week in February, or by both. Imagine the confusion and lack of orderliness caused by such a defective calendar that hops and skips around as it pleases, to the detriment of the railways. This is especially true in the situation last mentioned when for operating or accounting reasons it is sought to make comparisons of railway operations or earnings of previous years or periods.

One could mention many other examples of confusing conditions caused by the uncertainties of the present calendar, all of which can be avoided by the adoption of the permanent, orderly World Calendar. It seems only a natural conclusion that The World Calendar—sound, simple and sensible—should meet with the *universal approval* of all railway executives.

In urging the universal approval and endorsement of The World Calendar by all railway executives and railroad organizations, I am but following their outstanding and brilliant action of 1883-4. In that year the American Railway Association, in cooperation with the Canadian railways, initiated and adopted Standard Time. This action met with outstanding success and was approved by the vast majority of citizens, and it became henceforth the nation-wide time-system of America; even though Congressional approval was not given Standard Time until many years later—in 1918.

A notable and auspicious occasion is here for another action, similar to the one just cited, to be taken by railroad executives and organizations throughout the country. For them to endorse The World Calendar and to use it in their internal accounting system—on the quarterly periods of 13 weeks—would be a practical beginning for its general adoption on Sunday, 1 January, 1950. Such endorsements would impress the government so that it would take action.

There still may be some people who prefer the former proposal for a 13-month calendar. This, however, would seriously complicate railway operation on line and in the offices, and is not worthy of consideration. Under the 13-month calendar plan only the first 28 days of the year would remain the same as at present; from then on, all comparisons between the 13-month calendar and the old calendar would be impossible and tend to serious disorder and confusion. In addition, the extra month, Sol, the new seventh month in this proposed calendar, would result in additional complications, from which the railways could never extricate themselves.

The same criticism is true of calendars that suggest the elimination of the months and the use of the weeks only, plans which advocate long and short months of five weeks of 35 days and four weeks of 28 days, and plans that propose more than one or two intercalary days in a calendar year. For the information of my readers, all these mentioned plans were eliminated by the League of Nations, either in 1931 or in 1937.*

The railways have proved their metal in this war, and with continued public support and efficient and forward looking management they will continue for a long, long time, if not always, to be the mainstay and backbone of America's great transportation system.

**Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 14, pp. 163-166.

RADIO NEEDS A SYMMETRICAL CALENDAR

By Ralph J. Berkson

Having been engaged in Marketing Research and financial analysis for a number of years, Mr. Berkson's association with advertising agencies and the financial sections of newspapers gives him a clear picture of the force of advertising, whether the medium is the radio or the printed page.

THERE is perhaps no area of commercial endeavor in which adoption of the perpetual World Calendar would yield greater benefits than the radio broadcasting industry. The magnitude of this industry can be grasped quickly by noting the fact that the total bill of all program sponsors for time and talent amounted to approximately \$400,000,000* in 1944.

The basic unit in all radio programming is the seven-day week. The vast audience, numbering 35,000,000 listeners, by no means constitutes the sum total of all radio listeners. It is merely an approximation of the greatest number of people found listening to their radios during any single quarter-hour period throughout the day. When audience turnover is taken into account the total of all radio listeners, who tune in at one time or another, mounts to 80,000,000 or more.

This is a sizable percentage of America's total population and becomes an even more striking figure when we eliminate from the potential audience those who for one reason or another cannot make use of the radio—a certain number of the infirm and the institutionalized, and all children too young to listen.

Competent research organizations have demonstrated conclusively that the listening habits of the American radio public form a pattern of remarkable consistency. Despite the many differences in the daily routine, which separate rural and urban dwellers, farmers and factory workers, housewives and business people, there is nevertheless a tendency in all of us to conform to certain weekly habits of living.

Consequently, sponsors of radio programs and radio stations, which

**Printers' Ink*, March 16, 1945.

provide the facilities for broadcasting, long since displayed astute showmanship in scheduling individual attractions for Sundays or Mondays or Tuesdays in each week, instead of, let us say, the first, eighth, and fifteenth days, and so on, of each month. Dates, such as 9 April, 17 September or 27 January, for example, are merely cold, impersonal numbers. There is a marked contrast, however, in the names of the individual days. Sunday, Tuesday, Friday—these are three of the seven episodes we pass through each and every week of our entire lives. All seven of them have, in a sense, become personalized through the countless, though indeed diverse, associations they hold for us, repeating with never erring regularity.

Radio contracts for air time are written for 13 consecutive weeks of broadcasting. This 13-week span has come to be known as a single broadcasting cycle; the 13 weeks was adopted as the most practical minimum duration since it is the closest approximation to one-quarter of the year, expressed in weeks.

One might say that the radio broadcasting industry, after assessing the practicalities of the matter, decided to embrace, insofar as possible, the ultimate aim of The World Calendar Association. For here is a classic example, in which a giant industry has proclaimed the sheer common sense of formulating a business year on the basis of four equal quarters, each one of which, it goes without saying, has the same number of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. There are exactly 91 days in 13 weeks. Four such 13-week quarters make up a business year of 364 days, according to this reckoning.

This little old world of ours isn't quite fast enough, however, to spin its orbit around the sun in 364 days, a fact we can perhaps be plenty glad about, because it means our Biblical heritage of allotted time on earth is thereby stretched to include at least 87 days which might not otherwise be ours to enjoy, the accumulation over a 70-year span, alone, of $1\frac{1}{4}$ days per year. But, since our planet requires approximately $365\frac{1}{4}$ days in which to complete its celestial swing, we have fallen back on the unimaginative device of capriciously sprinkling 365 days over 12 months and then tossing in one extra day every fourth year so as to give the earth time to catch up with us. For no very good reason we tag the extra day onto the end of February, thereby distorting further the already unbalanced Gregorian calendar. It may make good poetry but it makes very poor business sense.

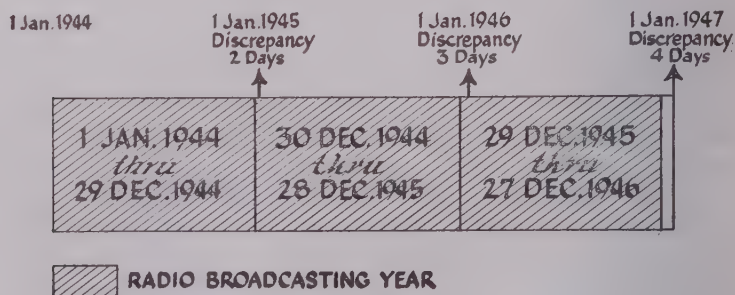
The result in radio, to mention only one specific instance, is that each broadcasting year of four 13-week cycles is not quite ample to fill the calendar year. The ullage of one day in normal years and two days in leap years represents the difference between a simple method of keeping

accounts and evaluating costs, and one which is hampered by the necessity of making allocations for the extra days.

In 1944, \$285,100,000 was expended for advertising time cost alone by companies employing radio programs as vehicles to advertise their products or services. The year-to-year business operations of these concerns are inescapably harnessed either to the calendar year or to a fiscal year of their own designation. Whichever they choose, however, the actual duration of elapsed time remains at 365 days. We can't accelerate the earth's revolution about the sun, nor can we divide 365 into four equal integers. Since the 365th day is irrevocably here to stay, why not lift it out of context, so to speak, and call it what in effect it is, Year-End Day? And why not accomplish the same end in leap years by inserting the extra day between 30 June and 1 July and calling it quite accurately Leap-Year Day, thereby allotting the same number of days to February in every year? Both extra days would be World Holidays and the radio sponsors, who would under the Gregorian calendar have 53 broadcasts in a given year, might with The World Calendar as an accepted convention be given an option to purchase radio time on the World Holiday in his 52-week year for broadcasting a special program dedicated to the ideals of peace and world security.

This is what The World Calendar proposes to do in terms of radio broadcasting. The change envisioned thereby is so simple—yet so intelligent—that many of us may be slow to appreciate the value of its contribution in smoothing out the present conflict between days and dates.

Here, for example, is a visual representation of the conflict in the realm of radio broadcasting.



Thus, in three years a discrepancy of four full days has accumulated between what we may call radio-broadcasting years and calendar years. Were this comparison to be charted for the three years, 1946 through 1948,

the discrepancy would amount to five days because of the intervention of 29 February, 1948. Meanwhile, companies that sponsor radio entertainment must find ways of reckoning with the time variable.

Companies' earnings are almost always calculated by calendar quarters. Sales figures are compiled for like periods. Pay rolls are, in many cases, semi-monthly. Advertising budgets are inevitably tied to an estimate of business returns for a calendar or a fiscal year. Yet there is no conceivable formula under our present calendar for effecting a coincidence between the radio advertising expenditures of a given sponsor, which may run as high as \$1,500,000 for a half-hour program throughout a single broadcasting year, and the sales revenues which occur in the same period of time and which make possible the series of broadcasts.

What has already been said concerning the sponsor applies with equal force to the radio station or the network. Air contracts are written for four 13-week cycles, totaling 364 days, or what we have termed a radio-broadcasting year; yet earnings are derived from this number of days plus one or two days in the ensuing radio-broadcasting year, though still the same calendar year.

The confusion is further enhanced when we consider that in every calendar year one of the seven days of the week must occur 53 times; in leap years two of the seven days must put in that many appearances. Thus, in 1948 the Gregorian calendar will contain 53 Thursdays and 53 Fridays. Translated into dollars, this means that the gross billing of all radio outlets will be arbitrarily and disproportionately augmented by approximately \$1,500,000 in the case of all Thursday and Friday programming, as compared with the other five days of the week.

It goes without saying that this sum will have to be absorbed in the same year by those sponsors whose radio shows happen to fall on these two days of the week. And this is only a part of the trouble from the sponsor's viewpoint, for the figures quoted represent only the cost of radio time. Thursday and Friday radio talent will also have to be paid 53 times. The cost of 53 weeks of radio broadcasting should be allocated to a like number of weeks of business operation in any sound method of allocating costs. So here again arises the necessity of pro-rating costs, another headache for general executives, sales managers, advertising managers, comptrollers, and accountants.

Allow me to express my belief that The World Calendar would be a blessing to the radio broadcasting industry. There is perhaps no other competitive commercial arena in which events move with such dazzling speed or amid such rapidly changing circumstances as the huge auditorium of the air. To know that the broadcast cycle can be made to coincide

with each quarter of the year; that any day of the week selected for broadcasting would occur *exactly 52 times every year*; that the days and the dates in every month can be brought together in a permanently fixed relationship; that the number of Sundays and weekdays can be so apportioned as to remain constant from quarter to quarter and year to year; that the effort to equate the cost of time with the lapse of time need not be frustrated by the whimsicalities of the Gregorian calendar—to know these things would be a practical aid of considerable substance in a field which abounds in variables.

Radio analyst, time buyer, station or network salesmen; sponsors, networks, individual radio stations, and advertising agencies; script writers, producers, and radio performers; in short, all who in one way or another sail the ether waves should be grateful for the appearance of at least one steady object to which they can fasten their moorings. The radio broadcasting industry in its entirety would do well to lend its sponsorship to the perpetual World Calendar with its equal-quarter divisions and the regular World Holidays—the Year-End Day, that absorbs the 365th day every year, and the other regular World Holiday, the Leap-Year Day, that comes in midyear in every leap year—days, as I have already mentioned, dedicated to the ideals of peace and world security.

CHANGE OF DATING

BEGINNING with 1 June 1945, The World Calendar Association is adopting the same method of dating as is used by the United States Army and Navy and government offices. This system of dating—day, month, year—is being used in all its correspondence and records, and in the articles contained in this and subsequent issues of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*.

The Association is thus carrying out the suggestion made in the previous issue of the *Journal*, sincerely believing that this is the more logical method, and that it is only a question of time when this form of dating will be used throughout the world.

Our readers also know of the Association's approval of the 24-hour clock and thus they will be interested in reading an article on the subject that appears on page 83 of this issue. To all constructive changes pertaining to time and the calendar, which are conducive to greater simplicity, equal consideration, coordination and unity, The World Calendar Association is ready to give encouragement and approval.

PARIS NEWSPAPER MAN PICTURES REHABILITATION AIDED BY WORLD CALENDAR

By Emile Rolland, Journalist

Prior to the war, Mr. Rolland was on the staff of the Paris Soir. Joining the Army, he was captured in 1940 and spent four years as a prisoner until liberated in September. He has returned to journalism and is a special assignment writer on financial and business subjects.

OF all the nations struck by this war, France faces the most colossal task of reconstruction and rehabilitation—a long and laborious rebirth that will only begin with the rebuilding of her shattered towns and cities. The fall of France in 1940, and the four years of the Nazi occupation, left the nation with wounds far deeper than mere bomb destruction; wounds that cut deep into the tissues of her existence as a world power and that only time, vast effort, and the invincible French spirit can heal again.

To those who see below the surface, it is evident that so much, both good and bad, that went to make up pre-war France has been swept away by the tides of war and occupation. Now that the armies of our allies have driven the invader from our soil, we realize that, while the chains of bondage have been cut away, there is a long road ahead before we reach anything approaching normal times again, no matter how soon the inevitable victory over the Germans is attained.

In this first winter of the Liberation, many Frenchmen have died of cold and hunger because the needs of the armies came first and transportation lines, already disrupted by the war, could not carry the additional burden of supplying coal and foodstuffs for the civilian population. Two and a half million of our manpower—our farmers and factory workers—are still behind the enemy lines, transported there during the occupation as slave labor—and many of those still in France are undernourished and therefore not able to make the most of their productive powers.

Our factories must be rebuilt and retooled, and we must receive raw materials in quantity before France can take her place again on the trade routes of the world. Our whole system of government and our national economy must be revised, and undoubtedly will emerge vastly different in form from their pre-war structures.

This, in fact, is the beginning of the Great Revision for France, and it is my belief that with carefully planned and executed plans, our nation will arise from the present depths a stronger and better nation than ever before. For the fact that so much has been lost carries with it the promise that only the good need be rebuilt and the bad left in the ruins, as it should be.

But the very task of planning such a gigantic metamorphosis almost staggers the imagination. There will be many mistakes and false starts, but at least we have an opportunity for fresh beginnings, a chance to try new ways and methods without first overriding the barriers of tradition that in complacent times always stand in the way of opposition.

For this reason, it seems to me that calendar reform faces its golden opportunity at a time when the whole world is eager to sweep away all the old inadequate boundaries of time-worn tradition in order to set up a better way of living for all people.

To one who has not studied it, mere revision of the Gregorian calendar may seem an esoteric contribution to the solution of the world's problems, but a little study will easily show that its vast benefits to the world of commerce would make it an important factor in postwar world trade—and I think it is obvious to all that, in the final analysis, the little squalls that arise on the trade routes of the earth are the nuclei of the storms of war that sweep periodically across the globe.

The World Calendar seems to me to offer the most practical solution of the various proposals for calendar reform, since it contains all the desirable factors while at the same time it can be adopted with so little confusion that there could hardly be any valid opposition to it from any but the most stubbornly reactionary quarters.

If it were proposed vigorously at the Peace Conference, where virtually the whole world will be represented to work out the problems of the postwar patterns of life, it should gain valuable support. For it seems to me that our statesmen have already implicitly declared that the silencing of the guns will be only the first step toward the winning of the peace. They are conferring, investigating, planning now in almost every line of human endeavor, to find a pattern in which mankind can live in peace.

The problems of postwar France are in their way the same as those of the rest of the nations—a case of rebuilding almost from scratch, and add-

ing the new where improvement can be made on the old. This is a mighty task of scheduling, of dove-tailing of effort, of elimination of red tape and unnecessary barriers.

Months of effort, millions of dollars and pounds and francs could be saved alone through the adoption of The World Calendar which would provide, if nothing else, a year divided into equal quarters, which would remain stable from one year to another. The savings in bookkeeping alone would be staggering.

But what I want to emphasize chiefly here is that now, with the rebuilding of the world about to begin, is the time for our statesmen to give more than lip-service to the need for calendar revision and consider it seriously at the Peace Table.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was received by the Association 16 April, before V-E Day, 8 May.

THAT EXTRA SUNDAY

From Editor and Publisher, New York, N. Y., 14 April 1945

THE vagaries of our calendar continue to cause trouble for the War Production Board and our newspapers under newsprint rationing. Last September, Sterling Graham, general manager of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, pointed out to the Newspaper Advisory Committee of the WPB that leap year, instead of providing an extra day of publication for six-day newspapers, fell on a Sunday, making 53 Sunday publications against a quota base of 52 in 1941. Earlier in the year the WPB had authorized an extra day's newsprint tonnage to daily papers on appeal that leap year was an extra day in February.

Later when brought to its attention, the WPB refused to allow extra tonnage to Sunday papers for the 53d issue on 31 December but authorized those publishers to borrow from the first quarter of 1945, in which there were only 12 Sundays instead of 13.

Mr. Graham pointed out that this was only a temporary expedient and that the situation would again confront Sunday publishers in the third quarter of 1945 which has 14 Sundays instead of 13. And the 1946 calendar does not provide any extra Sundays from which to borrow.

Sunday publications use anywhere from five to ten times as much paper as daily newspapers. To print on that day without an extra allotment of paper will mean that seven-day newspapers must drastically curtail every issue in the quarter, or suspend daily publication for from five to ten days to obtain the paper.

There are 481 Sunday papers in the United States, according to the E&P Year Book, accounting for a lot of newsprint that will be affected by this situation.

We trust the current request of Mr. Graham for careful deliberation of this case will be granted by the Advisory Committee and that either the proper amount of paper is granted, or some solution is arrived at that will be fair to all newspapers, six and seven-day papers alike.

ONE WORLD CALENDAR FOR ONE WORLD

By Elisabeth Achelis, President, The World Calendar Association

A year ago, Miss Achelis was invited by the Ottawa and Montreal Centres of The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada to speak on The World Calendar. This year, 3-8 April, she was asked to address the Hamilton, London, Toronto and Windsor Centres, as well as the Detroit Astronomical Society. The address appears below.

AGAIN I am honored and privileged to return to Canada and address other Centres of the Royal Astronomical Society. I am beginning to feel quite at home in your country because of the warm friendship with which your Society has welcomed me a year ago and again tonight.

Nations and peoples are recognizing that our planet Earth is one entity—one world, rather than divided or isolated, one section from another. Slowly but surely, we are seeing barriers between nations razed and differences and prejudices giving way to greater understanding. We are observing that whatever event or condition affects one part or section of the Earth affects the whole, and that all these events and conditions are recorded by means of the calendar. Thus the calendar is really a great uniting force and should be recorded under one world system also, for the calendar likewise affects peoples and nations as do events and conditions.

A recent book, *The Treasury of Science*, edited by Harlow Shapley, contains a section on "The Heavens" wherein one reads that "the supreme discovery of science [is] the orderliness of the universe." This is further explained as an orderliness wherein celestial phenomena recur in regular sequences and that the succession of events, although often somewhat complex, is nevertheless systematic and *invariable*. A majestic order prevails in the heavens.

Now it is a similar orderliness that calendar reformers wish to bring to our present *disordered* calendar, for they realize that only with order and careful planning will civilization and peoples really progress and achieve better results and conditions.

The regular sequence of celestial events in which we are directly con-

cerned is the solar system of which the Earth is a part, a small part it is true but very vital to us. The rhythmic and regular order in which the nine planets revolve around the sun, each planet circling around its own axis yet remaining within its own prescribed sphere, is the supreme system of order and harmony known to man. It is divine in concept, divine in achievement, governed by sublime wisdom, supreme intelligence, perfect justice and infinite understanding. Man has ever stood in awe before it, not realizing that he too might fashion his various systems on a similar pattern.

We notice that among the planets, Mercury, the smallest and closest to the sun, takes 88 days (according to our reckoning of time) to complete one trip around the sun. It takes Earth to complete one such trip 365 and a fraction of a day, Jupiter 12 years and the last and most recently discovered planet, Pluto, 249 years.

How mathematically complex and different is the length of time it actually takes each planet to finish one full course around the sun yet everything moves in harmony and order. Each planet stays within its own orbit, realizes its own importance, and has its own particular work which no other planet could possibly do. Notwithstanding their distinctive individualities and differences, they all belong to the solar system, are inextricably united and related, indivisible and inseparable parts of the whole system.

In earlier days it was the solar system (in which man also included the stars and the moon) that gave man his first sensation of movement, of progression. It was this steady recurrent celestial motion without beginning or end, that continuous flow of the passing heavenly scene, that awakened in him his first concept of Time. Man began to associate time with the moon and her regular four phases. The moon gave him his first idea of a calendar.

In the gradual process of man's growth and the steady evolution of civilization from the ancient past down to the present and out into the future, there occur certain historical events that profoundly affect the world, compelling man to orient himself anew. He is ever forced to accept a new outlook on life and conditions. He has to take a bold step forward, willingly allowing the past to rest with the past, in order to progress.

One such notable and far-reaching event was the courageous act of the ancient Egyptians when they discovered that the sun influenced the seasonal year. Deliberately and unequivocally they discarded the moon for the sun as the basis of calendar reckoning. By accepting the longer time-period of the seasonal year, the Egyptians advanced to greater progress which would not have been possible had they retained the moon

calendar. Speaking astronomically, this seasonal solar calendar, adopted a mere six to seven thousand years ago, was the basis of the succeeding Julian and now of our present Gregorian calendar.

Another epoch-making event centuries later was the discovery made by Copernicus and nobly supported by Galileo that the Earth was neither flat nor the center of the universe but a rotating sphere revolving around the sun.

But how much more evolutionary is the present World War wherein everything is undergoing change and new concepts are beckoning us all onward! It is compelling man everywhere to take on a new outlook on life in its many phases and conditions. Nothing remains untouched and unchanged, and happy are those who, understanding, are flowing with this tremendous tide that seeks to purge the Earth of old ills and obsessions.

Among the inevitable new conditions is the perpetual World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters which, with its one or two new World Holidays, will achieve an orderliness, stability and harmony in our time-system that is so significant a characteristic of the solar system.

Your past President, Dr. A. Vibert Douglas, M.B.E., as Dean of Women at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, in an address before the Royal Canadian Institute, November, 1940, said:

"The success which has attended man's efforts to solve some of the problems of space and time, and the vast picture of an ordered universe that he has unfolded are a challenge to mankind today to view the discord and tragedy of terrestrial things against a cosmic setting and turn his attention to the international task of establishing upon the earth some semblance of the majesty, beauty and harmony of the universe of stars."

Calendar reformers are endeavoring to impart to the various time-units in the universe of Time—as measured by the calendar—"some semblance of the majesty, beauty and harmony of the universe of stars."

It doesn't take much scrutiny to draw the conclusion that our present Gregorian calendar is the direct antithesis of the principle of the solar system. It completely lacks order and harmony. Days, dates, weeks, months and quarterly divisions of the year have no regular places in the calendar. They wander about in an aimless fashion. Days and dates never agree, weeks run in and out of months in an unpredictable way, months are unjustly irregular in length, quarterly divisions are unequal in that the first two are deprived of their rightful length while the last two quarters have an excess of days, and a year is never fully complete with its different time-units. The week is always short one day so that each year must steal a day from the following week to complete itself, and sometimes a year enters into a 53d week. Every ordinary year con-

tains one day and in leap years two days over an exact number of 52 weeks. All this confusion naturally creates conflict. It is little wonder, then, when we consider the importance that Time plays in our daily affairs, that everything we do is tinged with conflict as well. Like begets like.

Comparing the planets of the solar system with the conflicting time-units of our present calendar, let me personify them in a similar manner. We just cannot conceive of Venus, so envious of her neighbor's larger size, that she forcibly intrudes upon Earth to annex a part of Earth's sphere; or that mighty and powerful Jupiter, ignoring space and distance, takes from Earth her only moon to add to his other 11 moons because Earth, according to Jupiter, has no right to this particular possession; or that Mars, jealous and angry in not having rings like Saturn, aggressively enters upon Saturn's domain to take from it at least one of the longed-for rings. No, the various planets under the magnetic rulership of the sun are above such petty, selfish, greedy and unworthy ambitions. They know that were one of them but for one instant to harbor any such base ideas the entire solar system would disintegrate and collapse. While we do not collapse with the use of our calendar, *we do suffer with it.*

The new perpetual World Calendar removes all this conflict by arranging the days, weeks, months, quarterly divisions or seasonal periods of every year in a system of order and equality. Each time-unit has its rightful place in the calendar so that the year contains exactly 364 days, 52 weeks, 4 quarterly divisions approximating the 4 seasonal periods, and 12 months.

Reducing the year into sections of four quarters, we find that each quarter has 91 days, 13 weeks, 3 months or one season, always begins on a Sunday—the first of January, April, July and October—and always ends on a Saturday—the 30th of March, June, September and December. Each month has 26 weekdays plus Sundays and the unreasonable difference that exists in the present calendar (such as the short February or two successive long months of 31 days) will disappear.

The World Calendar is orderly and systematic in arrangement with an invariable variation in the three months that avoids mechanical monotony and rigidity. As the four seasons vary within the year, so do the three months vary in the quarterly divisions, without either losing in any way their regular sequence and order.

To conform to the necessary 365th day every year and the 366th day in leap years, these two days that are so essential in keeping the calendar in step with the seasonal year and in obtaining a newly found stability, are added to The World Calendar as Year-End Day at the close of the 364

days every year and as Leap-Year Day, inserted in the mid-year, following 30 June. They are the new World Holidays—forerunners it is hoped of better days to come.

The changes are few. But one or two days call for a rearrangement between 28 February and the 1st of September; the other months remain the same in both the Gregorian and The World Calendars. The Year-End Day World Holiday, W December, is identical with the old 31 December. Instead of this day coming on any day of the week as it does now, the old 31 December, which is the new W December, World Holiday, will always come on the extra day following 30 December, which we suggest as an extra Saturday instantly denoting the last day of the calendar year.

The acceptance of the World Holidays by the people takes courage, vision and faith; a pioneering spirit that unhesitatingly accepts the new. These stabilizing and unifying days, as yet untried, will prove an open sesame for greater understanding among peoples.

Here then is a time-plan that typifies coordination, cooperation and concord in contrast to the Gregorian system of confusion, competition and conflict.

Although an improved calendar has been advocated for many years before this World War, it is more of a vital need today than ever before, because meticulous timing and accuracy in every detail are imperative in the world today.

Let me cite you a confusing condition in dating and a curious coincidence.

I had written a brief item for the *Journal of Calendar Reform* on the confusion to historians regarding the different methods of dating in use in the various countries. In the United States of America it is the custom to date letters and documents in the order of *month*, day and year such as December 3, 1945, which in digit form is 12/3/45, whereas Great Britain and other countries use the order of *day*, month and year, namely, 12th of March 1945, which in digit form is also 12/3/45, identical to the American date of December 3, 1945. I then concluded with these words: "Certainly with the adoption of The World Calendar, or even before if desired, it would be a gracious and wise act for the United States of America to establish the same method used by other countries."

On 14 March, when the galley proof of this item came to the office, the Associated Press in the afternoon of the same day carried a story on Major Randolph Churchill, wherein he requested Lord Hinchingsbrooke to ask Prime Minister Churchill to adopt a uniform system of dating throughout the governmental departments. He urged the order of *day*, month and year and mentioned as an example 1st of October, 1945, which in digit

form is 1/10/45. Thus by the English method the 1st of October, 1945—1/10/45—is in the American usage January 10, 1945.

Here then were two people, unknown to each other, one a Britisher in the Mediterranean area and the other an American in New York City, simultaneously reaching the same conclusion as to uniform dating.

Uniformity of dating among the nations leads directly to a uniform and reliable calendar—The World Calendar with its equal quarters.

A generally acknowledged fixture in calendar recording, particularly, perhaps, in the field of government and finance, is the quarterly division of the year. It is the accepted basis for quarterly statements and government accountings in Washington where Federal departments are required to make quarterly statements to the Director of the Budget. While it is true that monthly statements and, in certain instances, weekly statements are prepared for government offices and business organizations, these refer to internal accountings. Quarterly statements and reports are used for external and public purposes, such statements offering at all times a broader field of survey and analysis, and giving a better perspective than can be had when only the smaller periods of months, weeks, or days are used.

Irrespective of what particular unit the various governmental departments use in their special field of accounting, be it on a weekly, monthly or quarterly period, these *all agree* at the close of every quarter-year in the new perpetual World Calendar. The practicality and ease of this new time-plan become immediately apparent. The regular and comparable 91 days or 13 weeks or 3 months within every quarter division are *interchangeable*. This is simplicity itself. The calendar thereby achieves a degree of perfection never as yet attained. Certainly today, when unity of action and clarity of statement are more important than ever, *a simplified calendar with its stabilized interchangeable time-units is indispensable*.

Quoting from an article on chain store operations by Ivan Burdick, former general manager of Canada's Stop and Shop Chain, merchandise manager of the Dominion Stores of Canada, and recent director of food rationing of the Office of Price Administration in Washington:

"The 'period' in the industry is the 'quarter,' not the week or the month. Three months is the closest, most practical expression of the 'season,' which is the real operating period. The best that operating executives can hope to do, restricted as they are by irregular and incomparable days, weeks and months, is personally to know what goes on four times a year, and to do something about it. Any more frequent presentation of figures is Utopian, any less is dangerous. Four quarterly analyses for scientifically equalized periods are ideal. I am for it."

The equalized quarters are as important to finance as they are to the

government. They have an even greater appeal to the average person since economics affects every one of us.

In our present calendar where the quarters vary between 90, 91 and 92 days, it is the custom of many bankers to reckon a 90-day note as one-fourth of a year, or a quarter-year, based on the 360-day year with corresponding cost to the borrower. This injustice is unavoidable wherein quarters, months, weeks and days fluctuate as they do in the present calendar.

With the use of the stabilized and equalized quarterly periods of The World Calendar justice will be had. There is no variation from the convenient 12-month year and no cause to abandon the equally convenient periods of halves, thirds, quarters and sixths. Each quarter payment is reckoned on the 91-day period based on the 364-day year, and a quarter-year interest is paid for 91 days of actual use or one-fourth of a per annum rate. Thus in a 91-day quarter, by making the quarter the unit, 30 days is one-third of it. The 91st day of every quarter is caused by the first month having five Sundays. Likewise equal quarters give equal half-years of 182 days each, plus the new World Holiday Year-End Day that terminates every year. This day as well as the Leap-Year Day is not reckoned in the regular business year as both are non-working days.

In addition, quarterly payments on insurance, installments, dividends, interest, mortgages and loans will always fall due on the same weekday and month-date in every quarter division and the year itself. Arrangements to meet such payments will be greatly facilitated.

For the banks: the monthly statements, interest on individual loans, capital to be advanced to business organizations, and international indebtedness, can be easily met and arranged for when the entire world, nations, governments, business, banks and individuals, all use the self-same, equalized and equitable, stable World Calendar.

In the field of publications such as the Canadian MacLane's magazines and *Saturday Night*, advertising contracts are made on the 13-week basis, similarly as the weekly magazines in the United States. This 13-week period will be identical and interchangeable with the equal quarter-year division of The World Calendar. And radio, too, which has for many years functioned on an arbitrary 13-week or a quarter-year period, will benefit with the new system of equal quarters.

We have frequently been asked, "What about the calendar manufacturers, are they not being discriminated against?" Calendar-makers will not suffer with the calendar every year the same, just as clock-makers do not suffer with clock dials always the same. A recent letter from England inquired, "Would not the perpetual World Calendar create a calendarless

future?" Emphatically NO. The business world and our homes would become quite cheerless without the many artistic and decorative calendars that appeal to our eyes, emotions, and sense of beauty. And besides, human nature likes a certain ordered variety. There will always be a demand for different calendar designs, and calendars which carry the phases of the moon or the changes in the tides must obviously be brought out anew every year. Almanacs, diaries, desk pads and notebooks are utterly worthless after one year's use and call for replacements. But the mechanical set-up of the calendar itself will be vastly simplified when the calendar-pattern does not change, when every year begins with Sunday, 1 January, and closes with the Year-End Day, World Holiday, the day that is so rich in meaning, suggestive of world unity, international observance, and national, civic and social cooperation.

In reforms of whatever nature there seems to be of necessity some opposition. Now opposition, when given free expression, serves to restrain hasty action and leads to more comprehensive study of the subject in hand. The World Calendar is no exception. The opposition to it is directed at the one or two World Holidays on the ground that these break the alleged continuity of the seven-day week since time immemorial. You astronomers, dealing as you do with the problematical age of the world, will realize that this stand is untenable.

Ancient history, ancient ideas on astronomy, on natural phenomena and on religion must be approached with tolerance. There is too much hidden and as yet not known or understood that prevents us from taking so definite and dogmatic an attitude. The particular opposition, recently expressed by certain religious minority groups, sincere though it be, appears to be based on an unreasonable fear of the new and a blind adherence to the old.

In a way, however, this opposition is enhancing the value and revealing the benefits of these extra days—the new World Holidays. The opposition clearly reveals that a broader outlook must prevail so that the general good of mankind shall *not be hindered* by backward-looking groups. The pioneering spirit, that overcomes all obstacles, is essential in bringing about this much-needed revision of the calendar. We only have to recall Copernicus and Galileo, Pasteur and Curie, the recent discoveries of electricity, telephone, and radio, to realize that vision, courage and faith are qualities on which the world moves forward. To stand still is to stifle progress. It is the privilege of us all to uphold and to work for this indispensable new time-plan that is inevitable.

May I also remind you that the adoption of the reform of the civil calendar belongs to the governments and that religious feast-day ob-

servances, among them a fixed Easter, are within the province of the churches.

It is now my great pleasure to tell you that in the favorable report of the Ottawa Centre on calendar reform, published in the *Journal* of your Society for July-August, The World Calendar was approved by a "high majority," with the suggestion that the other Centres of your Society inform the General Council of their opinions, so that The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada as a national body may endorse it. I sincerely hope the Centres will follow this wise suggestion.

You may also like to know something of the progress The World Calendar has made since my last visit to Canada a year ago.

Mentioning a few of the endorsements for this new calendar, I include the Council of the Board of Trade in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of New Brunswick, the Engineering Profession in British Columbia, and the endorsement of the Canadian Retail Federation provided The World Calendar receives general acceptance throughout Canada; in America—the American Institute of Accountants, the National Council of Geography Teachers, the Executive Committee of the Texas State Teachers Association and the International Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs which includes Canada and the United States; in other countries—the Australian Branch of the British Institute of Physics, and the Mexican Hotel Association. Here is certainly an international collection of endorsements.

Today, the world is experiencing an inspiring and thrilling demonstration of cooperation in that the United Nations are standing foursquare in their joint efforts for the winning of the war. Other evidences of cooperation are the international conferences held on postwar programs and peace plans, such as Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta, Chapultepec and the forthcoming conference in San Francisco. These are all decidedly hopeful signs of a newer spirit of a commonwealth of purpose and ideals welling up from the hearts and minds of men. In such manner we are building not only one world but one *united* world.

Toward the furthering of these practical ideals we would be greatly aided were we to establish systems based on the same cooperative principle such as we have seen in relation to Time, as it is served by The World Calendar.

By adopting The World Calendar together with the uniform dating method of which I spoke earlier, and with the uniform use of the 24-hour clock time on which I spoke before the Ottawa and Montreal Centres a year ago, these three distinct time-instruments might easily pave the way for the ultimate acceptance of other constructive and international reforms.

Thus we urge that these three time methods should be earnestly considered and approved in international programs, discussions and conferences dealing with present day conditions, postwar programs, and peace plans. Being free from the human equation and nationalistic aims, they may easily lay foundation stones upon which to build the world on more secure and solid ground.

The time is here and now for everyone to act within the immediate next years, before 1948, so that plans may be made to adopt The World Calendar, Sunday, 1 January, 1950. This date is important in that both the old calendar and the proposed new calendar agree. Not until 1956 will another such opportunity arise, and certainly to delay ten years from now is not justified.

We may with benefit recall President Roosevelt's recent words regarding the establishment of an international organization, when he reported before the Congress of the United States on the conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at Yalta. He said: "This time we are not making the mistake of waiting until the end of the war to set up the machinery of peace." *And neither should calendar reform be compelled to wait.*

Man, as he uses The World Calendar in his measurement of time, repeating the words of the former President of your Royal Astronomical Society, will have turned "his attention to the international task of establishing upon the earth some semblance of the majesty, beauty and harmony of the universe of stars." Thus the principle of the solar system will have become manifest on Earth by means of the uniform 24-hour clock, the uniform method of dating, and the uniform use of the steady and ordered World Calendar: stalwart pillars upholding the principles of co-ordination, cooperation and equality, which have a deeper meaning and a fuller understanding for making this world of ours—ONE UNITED WORLD.

CALENDAR COMMITTEE BEING FORMED IN INDIA

DR. MEGH NAD SAHA, Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, during his recent visit in the United States, made it known that he would like to meet Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association. A luncheon was arranged where calendar reform was generally discussed.

Professor Saha is a firm believer in The World Calendar and frequently mentions it in his lectures and writings. He offered to assist The World Calendar Association in India and, at the suggestion of Miss Achelis, agreed to be the chairman of a World Calendar Committee which he would form upon his return to Calcutta.

This will be good news to the members of The World Calendar Association in India, and the Association requests that they get in touch with Professor Saha and cooperate with him.

DETROIT ASTRONOMICAL GROUP ASKS STATE DEPARTMENT TO ACT ON THE WORLD CALENDAR

Detroit Astronomical Society
Wayne University
4841 Cass Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

May 15, 1945

The Honorable
Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
United States State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At the monthly meeting of the above Society on May 13th, it was unanimously resolved that the secretary be instructed to write to the United States State Department endorsing the proposed World Calendar of twelve months and equal quarters, pressure for world acceptance of which is gaining increasing strength as the calendar becomes more widely known.

At the same time, endorsement was given to the uniform 24-hour clock calculations and uniform dating methods of day, month, year. These civil reforms we consider would create a universal and progressive link with all the peoples of the world.

We point out that a suitable occasion for world adoption would be when both the Gregorian and the World Calendars synchronize by commencing on Sunday, January the First, 1950.

The headquarters of The World Calendar Association, Inc., is at International Building, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City 20, the president of which is the indefatigable Miss Elisabeth Achelis.

Now that postwar programs and wholesale plans for world betterment are receiving great attention, we consider this to be the time to bring forward "this brave new calendar for a brave new world," to quote from a Detroit columnist.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very truly,
Mrs. Margaret Back
Secretary

P. S. Copy also sent, addressed to the National Academy of Sciences. Washington, D. C.

THE SEQUENCE OF DAYS IN THE CALENDAR

By Dr. C. A. Chant

From The Journal of The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, April 1945

C. A. Chant, LL.D., is Honorary Chairman of the Toronto Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society, Emeritus Director of the David Dunlap Observatory, and Editor of the above mentioned journal.

OF all the plans proposed for improving the calendar, that designated "The World Calendar" appears to be the favorite. Of course, not every one approves of it. Not long since I received a booklet from an organization, which has the word "Liberty" in its name, strongly protesting, by words and pictures, that this calendar is a threat to our religion. In my view the adoption of "The World Calendar" will not deprive anyone of his religious freedom but may indeed make it richer and fuller.

The core of the objection raised against the proposed new calendar is that in it the regular sequence of the days of the week—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, etc.—will not continue forever in that order without some interruption.

An ordinary year contains 365 days, i.e., 52 weeks and one day over, and a leap year contains 366 days or 52 weeks and two days over; and if the calendar is arranged so as to be the same year after year, which is extremely desirable, it is clear that in every ordinary year one day bearing a new name (such as "mid-year day")* must be inserted among the other days and not included in any particular week, and in a leap year two such days must be inserted. Should this be considered an interference with religious observance? I do not think so.

I have the utmost consideration for anyone who has religious difficulties, and would regret any enactment which would offend any person's religious belief.

This is hardly the place for religious argument, but perhaps I may be allowed to state my own personal views on this question.

In my childhood I was taught the Commandment, Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy (Ex. 20.8), and I have tried to observe it ever since. I have done so for two reasons: (1) I accept it as a divine com-

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Year-End Day in ordinary years.

mand; (2) because its wisdom has been justified by social and industrial experience—one day in seven for rest and worship. In the Old Testament there are many instructions regarding the sabbath which we do not consider binding in the circumstances under which we live and which have been superseded by the simple teaching of the Founder of the Christian religion.

We are all familiar with the incident of the Master and His disciples passing through the corn fields on the sabbath day, how the disciples plucked the ears of corn and ate them, for which they were roundly condemned by the Pharisees for doing what was not lawful on the sabbath day. Jesus defended His companions and offered some explanation of the principles of sabbath-observance. The gospel continues, "And he said unto them, The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath. Therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." (Mark 2.27-28.) The matter is also referred to in Matthew 12.8 and Luke 6.5.

To me, as one accepting the teaching of Jesus, the doctrine enunciated here is that a person should not be tied to any ritual observance by any unbendable regulation, but should use his own reasonable judgment. The great principle inculcated, I take it, is to devote not less than one day in seven to rest and worship, though not necessarily the same day or days of the week. If the calendar supplies one or two more during the year, or perhaps if the Government or the Church calls upon us to observe any special day, our opportunity is all the greater.

As an astronomer I cannot understand why anyone should choose any special unalterable day as his time for worship. A day is defined as an interval of time 24 hours in length. Now a day, such as Sunday, 19 November, at Toronto, does not coincide with any equal interval, of the same day and date, at San Francisco or Moscow or Auckland. Is one more holy than another? If you take a passage across the Pacific to Asia the name of the day used by an inhabitant there is not the same as that by your own reckoning. If you think it Sunday he will have it Monday. Which will you use? When I crossed the Pacific going west the days ran as follows:

Thursday, 29 June; Friday, 30 June; Sunday, 2 July.

I celebrated no Dominion Day that year. On the return trip east the days were:

Friday, 3 November; Saturday, 4 November; Saturday, 4 November; Sunday, 5 November.

There were two days called 4 November—an interpolation of a day. Special artificial devices must be employed to overcome the peculiarities in our time-reckoning encountered in traveling.

Our brethren of the Jewish faith ordinarily use for worship a different 24 hours from ours; and the Yezidis, a race in the mountains in North

Mesopotamia, keep Wednesday and Friday as holy days. We should not make a fetish of any special days of the week and we should hardly do so if we remembered the most fundamental fact of all worship—"God is a spirit and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth" (John 4.24).

It may be well to remark that it is the business of the astronomer to determine the precise length of the year in terms of the day, that is, to lay down the mathematical basis for the calendar; but the arrangement of the days in the months and the months in the years should be the most effective possible for carrying on the business of life, our worship, our play, our industry.

OBITUARY NOTES

THE REVEREND FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D.D., LL.D., of the Copley Methodist Church, Boston, and former Professor at the Boston University School of Theology, died 20 May at the age of 79.

He was a member of The World Calendar Association for many years and wrote several articles which appeared in the *Journal of Calendar Reform*. Writing on The World Calendar, he said: "The World Calendar is a consummation of the best thought of the 20th Century. It is a gleanings of the fruitage of calendar making of previous civilizations. What science has been doing in recreating the world, The World Calendar is doing in harmonizing time to a new step, not only for our day, but for long days to come." He also supported a fixed Easter: "The plan to secure a fixed date for Easter deserves support. . . . It seems a lack of wisdom not to change now. It would be easy by vote or decree to rectify this error of a wandering Easter."

THE REVEREND DR. LEWIS S. MUDGE, prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1931, and Stated Clerk from 1921 to 1938, when he was named Stated Clerk Emeritus, died at his home in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, 29 April, at the age of 76. He was credited with having played a large part in the formation of the constitution of the World Council of Churches.

Along with many other Presbyterian ministers he believed in The World Calendar, and had been a member of the Association since 1934.

DR. BERNHARD OSTROLENK, nationally known economist, author, and a member of the faculty of City College, died 26 November, while driving his automobile near his home in Solebury Township, Pennsylvania. Born in Warsaw, his early interests became agriculture, economics and cooperatives. One of his books, *Economic Geography of the United States*, is now in general use in colleges throughout the nation. He had been very much interested in The World Calendar since 1937, when he became a member of the Association.

ASKS FOR DEFINITE ROUTINE IN HOME MANAGEMENT

By Agnes Adams Murphy

Mrs. Murphy's food page appears daily in the New York Post under her "by-line." Agnes Adams Murphy did not take over the editorship without a great amount of background and experience. She received an A.B. degree from Wilson College in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, took postgraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, at New York University, and did special study at the New School for Social Research. Before joining the New York Post, she was a woman's feature writer on the Philadelphia Record.

IN the success of American business organization, a great factor has been system. One of the prime reasons for the mismanagement of many American homes, and the lack of success of that family life, is the housewife's antipathy to planned management.

System necessitates a rigidity of discipline and devotion to routine, and for this reason has a rather harsh and unpleasant connotation. But actually, orderliness of household routine, or system, makes the housewife's duties lighter, leaves more time for leisure, and, as in the case of the successful business man, creates profits—for by saving money and spending it wisely, as she does by managing efficiently, she actually makes money.

The housewife who realizes that her household will function more smoothly as her duties become more systematized, attempts to organize her work by planning two budgets—one for time, and one for money.

Both budgets, properly synchronized, yield big dividends. Without these budgets disaster often results; not only in bankruptcy as in business but also in added expense and confusion for the housewife.

In studying the new World Calendar I am convinced that its adoption could greatly aid American homelife. Much emphasis is put on The World Calendar as a boon to every phase of business, but little is said as to its benefits which would accrue within homes throughout the world.

The orderly arrangement of the days and months, according to The World Calendar, will make it simpler for the home manager to determine the amounts of money to set aside for expenses of the home for stipulated periods of time. It will enable her to utilize her time, as well as her money, to better advantage. Its orderliness will be an incentive to the systemization of her duties.

The same may be said for the business girl, the unmarried woman, or the widow. Budgets are essential for better living. The World Calendar would aid all women in this respect, I believe.

With its regular time units, The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters would enable the woman to plan her activities over a wider period of time and with greater foresight than today's Gregorian calendar permits. It would allow her to plan her budget within time units that do not vary from quarter to quarter, nor from year to year, thus simplifying seasonal budget adjustments. Thus is created the perfect coordination of all the time units at the close of every quarter.

The housewife must allocate time to recurrent household duties. She must arrange for food and shelter for her family. She must anticipate replacement in home furnishings and clothes, and must set aside sums for medical care, education, insurance, taxes and entertainment. The simplest, most systematic way for her to accomplish these things is by organizing her budget based on careful forethought. An unvarying, systematic calendar would simplify matters at the beginning.

The general plan of the family budget may be set up on a broad, flexible basis. For example, in the case of a family of four with an income of \$2,000.00—where money must be put to its most essential use—the initial step in planning the budget would be arbitrarily to divide earnings thus: one-fourth for shelter, one-half for food and clothing, and one-fourth for health, education, insurance, taxes and entertainment.

Adjustments must be made to meet changes in income, of course. For example, as income increases, while the quantity of food consumed will remain more or less the same, and although the quality and variety may improve somewhat, a smaller percentage of income will be necessary (set aside in the budget) for feeding the family. Concurrently, relatively more money is budgeted and will be spent for clothing, furnishings, recreation, etc.

When the family income reaches \$8,000.00 a year, a far smaller percentage is spent for shelter and for food.

The family whose earnings are derived from a fixed salary, or the farmer whose major source of income is realized at marketing time when crops are sold—by knowing and reckoning his assets in advance—could

plan a complete, specific budget for the entire year, and year after year, were The World Calendar in effect, with its four quarters of equal length.

Now, under the irregular Gregorian calendar, budgeting is made doubly difficult, particularly for the family of limited income. Many firms pay twice a month, or even monthly. In some months five week-ends will occur with the expense added therein of five Saturdays or Sundays, or even five of both these most costly coupled days in a single month, facing the harassed housewife. Yes, and for the single working girl, the added cost of five week-ends may present real difficulties in such an occasional crucial month.

In budgeting under The World Calendar five Sundays occur regularly in a single month four times yearly, the first month of each quarter—in January, April, July and October. In the last month of each quarter, five Saturdays occur regularly—in March, June, September and December. With the same regularity, four times a year, under The World Calendar, the first Sunday of each first quarterly month follows the last Saturday of each third quarterly month. While these four week-ends therefore are coupled, they do not occur during the same month—and there are no five week-end individual months, as there are in certain months under the Gregorian calendar plan—and the budgeting and expense are, in consequence, greatly simplified.

The regulated sequence of days, regulated by quarters, and months with their 26 weekdays exclusive of Sundays, under The World Calendar plan, makes for this simplified budgeting—and this contributes toward more systematized and regulated shopping.

The home manager can benefit immeasurably by systematized shopping. By preparing a buying guide, by means of which she will make purchases of services and commodities at seasonal sales, she can effect the greatest savings in time and money.

Such a systematized shopping guide would be based on her knowledge of recurrent sales in local stores, regulated by the seasons and the calendar, and would involve very little paper work. It would be kept in the nature of a simple supplement to her budget, such as the following plan which coincides with the sales policies of most retail stores:

JANUARY—White sales, including household linens of all types.

FEBRUARY—Winter clothes replacements, with basically good styles selected, to be used this and the following year.

MARCH—Household equipment for kitchens, bathrooms, general cleaning, etc.

APRIL—Medical and dental check-up, in the period after Easter, when physicians and dentists are not crowded with holiday appointments.

MAY-JUNE—Sales of canned goods, to remove the previous season's remaining stock, with stores about to replenish their shelves with newly packaged goods.

JULY—Summer clothes replacements for current use and for next summer.

AUGUST—Furniture and fur sales, school preparations.

SEPTEMBER—Rug and carpet sales.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER—Christmas shopping.

DECEMBER—Preparation for holiday festivities.

Under The World Calendar, important holidays from Easter through Christmas, and the lesser holidays from Washington's to Lee's (observed in certain Southern states) birthdays, are fixed, year after year, and thus would create a further simplification in budgeting for time and money.

Having made a general monthly plan for her spending habits and having determined the amount to be allotted to her general fund, after shelter has been accounted for, the housewife can determine how much she can spend for clothing and household goods.

In regard to the purchase of canned goods, any such foods bought at bargain sale prices will, of course, cut weekly costs. This should be accounted for in a reduction in the food costs, with consequent saving (really being earnings for the thrifty housewife) in the reduced budget for that item.

The next step is to organize her duties each week so that she can use her time to greatest advantage, permitting her leisure to develop herself along lines that will make her, and thus indirectly her family, happier. The orderly plan of The World Calendar makes this a much simpler matter, when contrasted with the disorder by days, weeks, months and quarters, and year after year, with the present calendar in effect.

Take a glance at the two calendars shown on the inside front cover page of this copy of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*. The comparisons that can be made therefrom should convince every household manager how true this statement is.

With a simple yet highly organized system of management, it is possible for the farsighted housewife to have her day's meals in preparation by noon of each day, and her home in neat enough order to receive unexpected visitors without embarrassment. She should, within this time, also complete at least part of a special chore which she sets aside for each day of her housekeeping week, and to which she may find it necessary to devote a part of each afternoon.

The housewife who has young children will find that such routine leaves

her enough time to cope with problems which arise daily in bringing up a family. And children, too, thrive under regulated and ordered systems.

Her daily plan of household duties of a special nature could be well organized along somewhat the following lines:

SUNDAY—Spiritual inspiration and restful leisure.

MONDAY—Laundry. Shopping for groceries, according to a meal plan which encompasses the entire week, and for household goods. Almost everywhere, stores will be found to be less crowded on this first of the week day.

TUESDAY—Home cleaning.

WEDNESDAY—At least part of the day devoted to community work, either at home or outside, if feasible.

THURSDAY—Special household duties, such as mending, rearrangement of closets, etc.

FRIDAY—Home cleaning and planning of meals for the following week. Also planning for and ordering food for the week-end.

SATURDAY—Part of the day preparing Sunday food, and a half a day for recreation with the family.

Household duties are repetitive and must be done at varying intervals depending on their nature. The advantages of The World Calendar to the housewife become most apparent here, for with each succeeding day falling on the same date each month, every day of the month will represent definite obligations and consequently a more simply arranged routine—reflected throughout in the other members of the household, young and old.

Thus, by conducting her household affairs with a budget for time and another one for money, the home manager can run her home like a well organized and conducted business. Provided with a logical, regular, well-balanced calendar, which The World Calendar is (and the Gregorian calendar is not) she will find it much easier to maintain an operative system, one much simpler to plan and follow from the start.

EMERSON BREWER TERMINATES DIRECTORSHIP

EMERSON BREWER was obliged to end his activities with The World Calendar Association and to relinquish the editorship of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* because of temporary ill health. The Association deeply regrets this, is sincerely appreciative of his work, and extends to Mr. Brewer good wishes for a speedy recovery and success in his future activities.

TWELVE OR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS?

By Professor W. J. Luyten

Professor Luyten of the University of Minnesota's College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, is professor of astronomy at that state institution. He has written many papers for astronomical publications and is author of The Pageant of the Stars, as well as Proper Motions of 28535 Stars. The World Calendar Association approves the change to the 24-hour clock and believes that this article by Professor Luyten is of such general interest as to be included in the Journal of Calendar Reform.

TIME is the "hour-angle" of the sun says the astronomer, and in our early beginnings we counted time just that way. Two P.M., short for *post meridiem*, meant simply that two hours had elapsed since the sun was highest in the sky, at noon. But no longer so now—in modern times we have abandoned the sun itself as a time keeper because it is too erratic for our precise and complicated civilization, and we now keep time by an invention of the astronomer, the mean or fictitious sun which is a perfect time keeper.

Even so we have found that this only appeared simple, but in reality led to more complications, when every city, town, village or hamlet in the country kept its own time. Again we had to change the rules, so in 1883 four time zones were established in the United States—Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific Standard Time. In the following year this was extended by international agreement, but Congress officially approved Standard Time only in 1918. Now most localities on the earth keep their clocks set to the same minute and second, and differ only in whole hours. Only a few exceptions still remain, such as Hawaii and New Zealand, where an extra half-hour is added—just to keep things interesting.

All these years the astronomers, navigators and sailors who make and depend upon time more than anyone else stuck religiously to the old designation; they began their day at noon and counted through the night up to the next noon. For the astronomer who works at night and sleeps in the day-time this works well enough, but the average citizen finds it

very inconvenient to change his calendar date just when he is most active—noon. So, in 1925, yet another change was made, and beginning with that year everyone, astronomer, navigator and John Q. Public, starts his new calendar at midnight.

Not, of course, that we have really straightened things out completely. It is only just now that our past is beginning to catch up with us. For many centuries we have divided the "day," i.e., the calendar day, into 24 hours, but we don't *count* 24 hours in a day. We count twice 12. Where the number 12 comes from is obvious—we have used it ever since Babylonian times when it was realized that there are approximately 12 full moons in each year. At that, we do not count from zero to 12, but from 1 to 13. The main reason for this is that the zero is a comparatively recent human invention. That it is possible to represent by a symbol something which is really nothing did not dawn on mankind until about the thirteenth century—and a very great invention it was. Without it, our decimal system of counting would be very inefficient indeed. Imagine designing a calculating machine on which you could represent our national debt in Roman Numerals!

But to get back to the clock: we begin our new calendar day at midnight, but blithely continue to count the hours as if they belonged to the previous day, until 1:00 A.M. By having to resort to A.M. and P.M. as well we are in the anomalous position of having, e.g., 12:25 P.M. come much *earlier* than 11:25 P.M. of the same day. Our railroad time-tables print 1:20 P.M. in heavy, bold-face, black type, presumably to indicate that it is then broad daylight, but 1:20 A.M. in very light, spidery type to show that it is then pitch black night. All of these practices and habits are *explainable* in terms of our past and of the way in which our consciousness of TIME has grown throughout the ages, but the continuation of these same inconsistencies does not reflect much credit on our powers of reasoning and our efficiency in modern times.

It is high time that we followed the rest of the world and adopt a common-sense 24-hour day in which time is counted from zero (midnight) through the full 24 hours of the day to 24 o'clock at the next midnight. It would take a few days to get used to saying that the banks close at "fourteen hundred" (1400 or 2:00 P.M.), that we eat supper at "eighteen hundred" instead of at 6:00 P.M., listen to our favorite radio program at, say, 2030 instead of at 8:30 P.M. and that the last train to Chicago leaves at 2315 instead of at 11:15 P.M. This new method is really very simple when we remember to *add* the number 12 to the *old* system of counting (for example, 7:00 P.M. then becomes 1900), or to *subtract* the figure 12 from the *new* method (thus, 1900 would be the old 7:00 P.M.).

Such a system has been in use by astronomers for centuries, and following the re-awakening of science it was rather generally used two centuries ago in Italy, perhaps the first country to accept it widely, as can still be proved from some antique Italian clocks. But to most people in everyday life precise time was not important until railroads became common. It is not surprising to find, therefore, that the first serious attempts at reinstating 24-hour time generally came in connection with railroad-service. Again, in Italy, a proposal was made to introduce 24-hour time in 1867 but nothing came of it.

As usual, it remained for the French, with their flair for doing things spectacularly, to bring the 24-hour clock to the world's attention. On 31 December 1884, so a French newspaper reported: "the old clock struck twelve midnight, and the new clock, placed beside it, replied by striking twenty-four o'clock." Italy officially adopted 24-hour time on 1 November 1893, Belgium on 1 May 1897. Canada had appointed a commission to look into the matter and to try and get a 24-hour time adopted by 1901, but again nothing came of it. Sporadic converts were made in the two decades following—India began using it—and 1912 saw the 24-hour system finally adopted on the French railways, and also for government use, although provincial France retained the double 12-hour system for years to come. The railroads in the northwest provinces of Canada likewise adopted 24-hour time in 1912.

The new system's real boost came during World War I when first it was employed in Great Britain to simplify the issuing of gale and storm warnings by the Air Ministry in 1916. By an official order the 24-hour reckoning system was formally adopted by the British Army, Navy and Air Forces on 1 October 1918. Greece, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal followed suit very quickly, most other continental European countries joined during the next decade. By 1930 the new system was firmly established on virtually all the railroads of continental Europe. When Thomas Cook and Sons, International Travel Agents, began to issue their Continental Railway and Steamship Guide on the 24-hour system, the battle was won in Europe.

The railways of Great Britain still held out for some considerable time, two of them reluctantly beginning to use 24-hour time in their time-tables with continental connections, but still retaining 12-hour time for domestic use. The railroads of most other countries followed. Today our own railroads in the United States are virtually the only ones left who have not as yet caught up with this modern simplification.

In most countries, however, civilian life went on using the old double 12-hour day. Everyone who has traveled much in Europe is familiar

with the public clocks and even watches showing two sets of numbers—the ordinary set from 1 to 12, in black, and inside that another set in red, running from 13 to 24. This is mainly to aid people in their mental arithmetic and to avoid missing trains; because of our use of the decimal system, the human mind seems to have an unfortunate tendency to think of a train scheduled to depart at 1930 as leaving at 9:30 P.M. instead of at 7:30 P.M.—it takes a little while to get used to that.

In Canada there was much discussion at one time about the advisability of changing the dials of public clocks to the 24-hour division, but it was generally decided that this would not be necessary and would lead to confusion. In Great Britain the B.B.C. experimented with 24-hour time in their civilian schedules from 22 April to 18 August 1934, but the British public being conservative, like ourselves, it did not meet with great success and was abandoned again; the British government then took no action.

On the continent the 24-hour system gradually made inroads into the habits of people generally; in Holland and Belgium, e.g., all radio schedules were published in 24-hour time and theatres began to follow their lead. Nowhere did it penetrate more deeply than in France, especially in Paris; matinees began at 14:30, opera tickets gave 20:45 as the time of starting the performance, but perhaps the most effective single agency working for it was the ingenious "Horloge Parlant" the talking clock introduced by M. Esclangon, director of the Paris Observatory. By having a recording synchronized with the master clock of the observatory it became possible for every telephone subscriber to "call" this clock, and be "told" the exact time any moment of the day or night. The radio networks put this talking clock on the air several times a day, especially on the whole hour when a precision time signal would be broadcast as spoken by the clock; "the fourth dot will be exactly thirteen hours," etc.

The U. S. Navy has had the 24-hour system in use for many years; both Army and Navy have used it exclusively in this war. They have introduced the further simplification of always using a four figure number, thereby not only systematizing it but simplifying the pronunciation as well; thus, breakfast may be at 0630 (zero-six-thirty), drill at 0700 (zero-seven hundred); or a person may have to stand watch from 0800 to 1200 (zero-eight hundred to twelve hundred), chow may be served at eighteen hundred (6:00 P.M.) and lights out at twenty-two hundred (10:00 P.M.).

The unqualified success of the system during this war and the rapidity with which everyone has been able to readjust himself to it prove that the 24-hour system is here to stay. It is high time that we introduce it into

civilian life in the United States. We hope that especially our railroads, which were farsighted enough to take the lead in establishing Standard Time zones some sixty years ago, are still as progressively minded today. The adjustments we should have to make are so trifling that everyone would get used to it in a few days and the benefits we should reap from the simplicity and straightforwardness of the 24-hour system are considerable. There will, of course, always be members of Congress who will claim that their constituents' cows refuse to be milked on 24-hour time, but the rest of us will want to keep the wheels of progress rolling *forward*.

ONE OPPORTUNITY LOST

From Waterbury, Conn., Democrat, 21 March 1945

FEW people realized it but a golden opportunity slipped through our fingers on 1 January this year. That was to have been the day on which we changed from the present or Gregorian calendar to the new World Calendar. The change was particularly opportune this year, because the dates conformed with the beginning of the week, which makes a transition from old to new much easier than at some other day of the week. However, advocates of the so-called World Calendar won't let this disappoint them too much. They must have been convinced that a world war of the proportions of the current one certainly would never permit adoption of a calendar reform that should have the endorsement of every civilized nation.

After the war is over the reformers can tackle their problem with renewed effort. They will have enlisted more recruits, both within and without the government. They will have had a chance to spread their gospel into more lands. They will have had a chance to correct any slight discrepancies in their calculations. They will be able to set up a new starting point from which the reform may start. It may be for the best that the change wasn't made at such a disturbed period of world history as the present one. Certainly the cadence of war production will bring home to more people the importance of regularity in our calendar.

Of all the various calendar reforms that we have seen or studied that of The World Calendar Association appeals to this writer as having a sound basis. It is not a theoretical thing, but is well thought out and gives promise of permanency. Furthermore it answers the objections that might be entered religiously, racially or nationally. Naturally, sentiment must suffer a wrench or two, but time is a speedy eraser of any such pangs. After the war is won we look for renewed efforts to bring this needed calendar reform to the fore in the plans for a new world order that means so much to the future peace and stability of all nations, big or little.



AGRICULTURAL HISTORY SOCIETY PRESIDENT ADVOCATES WORLD CALENDAR

Abstracted from a talk by Dr. Arthur G. Peterson, President of the Agricultural History Society, before the Viking Club, Washington, D. C., 29 December 1944.

IN ancient times man measured time by the sun and the moon and the seasons. Our Scandinavian forefathers of long ago counted years by the winters. Perhaps each long, cold winter, once it was over, seemed like a landmark in a lifetime.

It was not the night, nor the day, that got the ancient timekeepers into trouble. It was the moon and the lunar month. There may be miscalculations by the light of the moon when a man falls in love—as young men sometimes do. But in ancient times even the old men of the monasteries were led astray in their computations by the moon.

The lunar month is the interval between two consecutive new moons, or roughly $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. The lunar year consisted of 12 lunations, or 354 days. Methuselah, according to the Book of Genesis, lived to be 969 years old. This may have been 969 lunar months, or nearly 80 solar years; a ripe old age even today with our highly developed medical science. Despite some adjustments in the use of the short lunar year—compared with the solar year—the winter months had been shifted back into the fall, and the fall months back into the summer, by the time of Julius Caesar. Caesar, therefore, abolished the lunar year in 45 B.C.—the year before his death—and adopted the solar year from the Egyptians.

The Julian calendar established New Year on 1 January. The first month of the year had been named January after Janus the Roman God. Janus, as you may recall, was literally two-faced and served as a protector of both sides of gates and other entrance-ways.

Various dates have served as New Year's Day. Among the Egyptians and Persians the year began on 21 September, the fall equinox; 21 December was New Year's for the Ancient Greeks and Romans. The spring

equinox, 21 March, always has been the Jewish Ecclesiastical New Year; 24 March was New Year's Day among medieval Christians, including early New Englanders.

Christmas was not celebrated on 25 December until in the Fifth Century A.D. Although the birthday of Jesus Christ has not been definitely determined, the Catholic Biblical Association, not long ago, after studying 19 centuries of archives, fixed the exact date of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ as the 7th of April 30 A.D. At the same time the birth of Christ was found to have occurred sometime between 6 and 4 B.C. Thus, Jesus apparently was born "Before Christ."

The Julian calendar year exceeded the solar year by $11\frac{1}{4}$ minutes, or approximately one day in 128 years. By 1582 the accumulated excess had pushed the civil equinox of the Julian calendar 10 days ahead of the astronomical equinox. Therefore, Pope Gregory XIII in that year directed that 10 days between 4 and 15 October be suppressed or dropped as it were. This, along with some minor changes, established throughout the Catholic countries of Europe what has since been known as the Gregorian or New Style calendar. The Protestant countries were slow to adopt the Gregorian calendar. Sweden adopted it in 1753, Germany and Denmark in 1700, and Great Britain and American Colonies in 1752. By that time the old Julian calendar was 11 days ahead of time and the adjustment was made by having 14 September follow 2 September.

There were labor unions in those days, too, or guilds as they were called. They insisted, without success, on having pay for the 11 missing days. The shift to the Gregorian calendar in the American Colonies in 1752 resulted in moving Washington's Birthday from the 11th to the 22nd of February.

Russia adopted the New Style calendar in 1918, but later experimented for a time with other calendar changes. Turkey, in 1927, apparently was the last country to adopt the Gregorian calendar.

India has 17 important calendars; resulting in considerable confusion. The Chinese and Mohammedan calendars are used by millions of people in Asia.

The evolution of our complex society has been accompanied by many proposals for calendar reform. More than 500 plans for changing the calendar were presented to the League of Nations between 1923 and 1931. All but two of these plans were eliminated from consideration by the League.*

A 13-month calendar with four quarters of 13 weeks each has consid-

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The League of Nations eliminated the 13-month calendar in 1937, when the Council submitted only The World Calendar to the various nations.

erable merit but the number 13 is considered by many people to be unlucky and it is not readily divisible by two or four. Moreover, some employers seemed to fear that to adopt a 13-month calendar would push up pay rolls, and tenants seemed to fear that it would boost rents by one thirteenth. There was renewed interest in a 13-month calendar in the early 1930's. At that time, while making a talk on the National Farm and Home Hour, I made a facetious remark to the effect that I hoped we would some day have a 13-month calendar. Soon thereafter I began to receive the *Journal of Calendar Reform* which advocates a World Calendar with 12 months. This interesting quarterly journal has been coming to me from The World Calendar Association ever since.

The proposed World Calendar has 12 months and equal quarters. Every year is the same and begins on Sunday. The quarters are divided into three months with 31, 30 and 30 days. Each quarter has 13 weeks and 91 days. Every month has 26 weekdays plus Sundays. Every year has 364 numbered days. The 365th day of each year is designated as Year-End Day or W December and is an extra Saturday. In leap years the 366th day would be Leap-Year Day or W June, an extra Saturday at the end of June. W December and W June would be world holidays.

The proposed World Calendar has many advantages and it has received general approval among scientists. It would afford a particular delight to statisticians who would be relieved of making many adjustments for months and quarters of unequal length.

AN ODDITY

By THOMAS WAYLING

House of Commons Press Gallery, Ottawa, Canada

AN inscription in Salisbury Cathedral intrigues many people: "The Body of Tho, the sonn of Tho, Lambert, Gent. who was born ye May 13 An.Do.1683 and Dyed Feb. ye 9 the same year."

The explanation is that prior to the Calendar Reform act of 1752 by England and her colonies, the first month of the year was March, so that in 1683 the month of May and the month of February following both came in the same year. Thus September was, as its name implies, the seventh month, November the ninth, December the tenth, January the eleventh and February the twelfth.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

Calendar Change Menace to Religion?

Upper Sandusky (Ohio) Chief-Union

7 May 1945

THE mail has brought to the editor's desk a pamphlet published by those who are opposed to any calendar reform, holding any such a change would be a menace to religion. These people are sincerely, no doubt, charging the main aim of any such reform is to destroy the Sabbath and also the seven-day week.

Reforms or changes have always had their opposition. It is interesting to note how strong such opposition always develops. This is most welcome. It makes any new proposal show its merits and gives the public time to meditate. This opposition was far stronger when the present Gregorian calendar was instituted, because it entailed far greater changes, some very radical ones indeed. The changes at present proposed are slight, compared to the change to the Gregorian calendar. In fact the last quarter of 1944 was exactly alike in both, yet no one heard any loud complaints about it threatening religion. And by the proposed change, every fourth quarter, yes every quarter, would be exactly like that, so it would be easy to reckon dates, and go back to dates in a previous year. Every quarter would start on Sunday.

George Washington's mother's Bible contains the record of the birth of her son George, "Born ye 11th day of February, 1731/32 about 10 in the morning." But we say he was born the 22d of February. The record was in the old style Julian calendar, for, although Pope Gregory had lent his authority to the revised calendar as far back as 1582, the opposition to it was so strong in England where it was loudly denounced as un-Christian, that it was not accepted until 1752. Not only did

it change dates 11 days, but New Year's Day was changed from the 25th of March to 1 January, by new style. The old church stuck to 25 March for New Year as it was believed the date of the Annunciation. To change that would be sacrilege of the grossest sort, the old fathers declared in all sincerity. In fact some were not sure the world would stand long if the calendar were changed, and said the old sages, it would "throw confusion into the actual age of people. And people would not worship God on the rightful Sabbath—what a sin."

It took 200 years to get that big change about universally. Earlier calendar reforms were as bitterly fought. . . . Strange the world has stood down through the years with such calendar reforms as our forefathers have accepted. It might be shocking to our readers to learn that the Pilgrim fathers didn't come to America on the date we say they did, Sunday and all the other days of the week were changed with each shift of the calendar so that the day of the week we now celebrate as Sunday isn't the same by any means as that before Caesar's day. And New Year's Day has been changed a long ways, but the world is still going on, notwithstanding it had adopted a number of calendar reforms down through the centuries, and if in some future time it should decide to make the four quarters of the year each to be alike with one month of 31 days and two of 30, and make Easter a fixed date, the second Sunday of April, it is quite probable Mother Earth would not jump out of her orbit, and good people would go to church on Sundays just as they do now, and each week would still have seven days with one being Sunday.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

Calendar Change Menace to Religion

From The Listening Post, published by the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, Montreal, 24 February 1945

ACCORDING to information received from Mr. A. J. Hills, Canadian representative of The World Calendar Association, in spite of limitations due to the war, the work of advancing proposals for calendar revision has gone steadily forward and progress has been made through the interest of religious, educational, social, business and other organizations.

Mr. Hills points out that with the present calendar there are actually 14 different kinds of years, and it takes a cycle of 28 years for all these varieties to occur. The comparison of one year with another of similar composition cannot take place in less than 6 years, and may extend to 11 or 28 years.

Among the advantages of the arrangement advocated by The World Calendar, are cited the same arrangement of days, weeks and months in every year, resulting in savings of time, money and energy to the general public and to businesses, etc., in the arrangement of vacation periods, civic holidays, general holidays, transportation schedules, the printing of diaries, calendars and other printed forms which would be good for any year, and the like.

To obtain this balance and regularity, The World Calendar Association proposes to make an orderly arrangement of months: first in each quarter, a 31-day month, then two 30-day months, making 91 days, with four such quarters in every year. Year-End Day, 31 December, in a normal year would make 365 days; Leap-Year Day, 31 June, added to a normal year's quota, would make 366 days—183 days in each half-year. At present the first six months in a normal year contain 181 days, the second 184—a difference of three days. . . . No change in the names or number of the present months is contemplated—the proposal suggests merely a re-arranging as above set forth.

Scientist Reviews New Panth Book

By R. NEWTON MAYALL

From Sky and Telescope, May, 1945

Consider the Calendar, by Bhola D. Panth, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1944. 134 pages. \$1.25

THE purpose of this book is to present the historical perspective, pertinent facts, and the two salient alternative solutions relating to the problem of changing the calendar. Based on the thesis that in a democracy it is not only a privilege but the duty of each citizen to study matters relating to the general welfare and then to exercise his or her rights, Dr. Panth clearly and comprehensively outlines the story of the calendar in a simple and readable manner, so that the layman will have no trouble in weighing the facts and analyzing the situation, to the end that good judgment can be made.

That the calendar is no longer the private property of kings, dictators, priests, popes, and pontifices, to satisfy their whims and interest, is clearly set forth. *Consider the Calendar* is a very apt title, and one cannot read the book without realizing the true state of affairs—that the calendar is a vital instrument related to everyday life and it does not hinge on feast-days, holy days, and so on. Dr. Panth points out that the calendar was conceived from the very beginning to serve human needs. Special days can be fitted to any kind of a calendar.

Consider the Calendar is the best treatment since Fotheringham's erudite account in the *British Nautical Almanac* for 1935.

Of particular interest are the various analyses of our present calendar, and a resume of attempts at calendar improvement. The text holds your interest to the end, and it will be a wonder if you don't start trying to lay out a new calendar for yourself, only to give up and settle for The World Calendar.

College Science Club Endorses World Calendar

From the Gazette, Kalamazoo, Michigan,
31 December 1944

FOLLOWING the presentation of a carefully prepared summary on calendar revisions, given by William Cain, professor of mathematics at Western Michigan College, the Faculty Science Club of the college has gone on record as in favor of the proposed World Calendar.

"More than 200 calendars have been presented to the League of Nations for its approval. The League rejected all except two—the 13-equal-month calendar, and the 12-month-equal-quarter calendar. The latter is known as The World Calendar, and today it has a much stronger following than the 13-equal-month calendar," Cain says.

"It has about all the merits that calendar reformers ask for—perpetual, balanced, accurate, simple, convenient. It provides for a 364-day year with an extra Year-End Day on 31 December—a double Saturday," he adds.

Cain explains that the 364-day year will give exactly 52 seven-day weeks in the year, and that the added Year-End Day will make the regular year the same as the present year. "These two facts operating together," he says, "will make it perpetual, and still maintain the present length. The present leap year will be maintained, hence the year will remain highly accurate (one-day error in about 3300 years).

"The year is to be divided into quarters of 91 days each. Each quarter will have months of 31, 30 and 30 days length in that order giving the calendar perfect balance. Each month will have exactly 26 weekdays making statistical comparison easier and more understandable. All days of the month will occur on the same day of the week, each and every year.

"Easter can be stabilized if churchmen agree. Easter now shifts over a 35-day

period—22 March to 25 April. The leap-year rule would remain as it is with the present Gregorian calendar, but the Leap-Year Day would be placed as a second Saturday, 31 June," he explains.

Londoner Wants New Calendar

From Sunday Despatch, London, England,
7 November 1943

REALIZING that much has been said and much more will be said about just what improvements the people of all nations will expect when the hostilities of this war cease, the *Sunday Despatch* of London, England, has inaugurated a feature in which is published the most interesting postwar suggestions submitted by its readers. A prize of five guineas is given for the best and one guinea for each other letter printed. Of interest to readers of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* is the following article by Donald Gates, Boundary Road, Hove, Sussex, and published in the 7 November 1943 issue.

"In our postwar world I want this calendar reform: A year of four quarters of 91 days each, consisting of one 31-day and two 30-day months. If 1 January is arranged to fall on a Sunday, 1 April, 1 July, and 1 October will fall similarly. This gives 364 days. The 365th day would be an extra Saturday following Saturday, 30 December; likewise the additional day in leap year would be an extra Saturday following Saturday, 30 June. Both of these Saturdays would be bank holidays.

"There are many advantages to this calendar. Primarily the calendar would remain absolutely identical from year to year, excepting leap year. Other advantages would be: Each quarter would contain the same number of weekdays. The last day of a quarter falling on a Saturday would benefit business houses. There would be a long week-end at Christmas—Saturday afternoon, Sunday, Monday—without causing any great inconvenience."

FROM THE MAIL BAG

For many years I have been interested in the project of reforming the calendar; and, as you know, I heartily favor The World Calendar.—Dr. C. A. Chant, David Dunlap Observatory, Univ. of Toronto, Richmond Hill, Ont., Canada.

The writer strongly favors The World Calendar.—J. C. Gibson, President, The Pioneer Rubber Co., Willard, O.

These erratic months have plagued us for a long time, and if we can do anything to help along the establishment of The World Calendar do not hesitate to call upon us.—G. S. Wrong, Chief, Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

I am familiar with the proposed World Calendar and believe it is the best solution I have ever seen of a difficult problem. I favor its adoption.—Robert E. Wilson, Pres., American Oil Co., N. Y. C.

I subscribe to your movement wholeheartedly. Hope, in my humble way, to forward your cause (our cause) among my associates.—Richard W. Danon, Newswriter, Springfield, O.

The World Calendar movement is making headway. People are just beginning to understand it. It will be like so many movements I have seen; it will come suddenly, when the U. S. A. moves, and then everyone will say it should have been done long ago.—Sir James Barrett, Medical Practitioner, Melbourne, Australia.

The proposed World Calendar is a subject of vital interest to all business men.—John J. Brenner, Kiwanis Club, Ridge-wood, N. J.

Every intelligent person must be interested in any device to save time and confusion in human relations. A simplified calendar like simplified language, money, spelling and weights and measures is certainly a step in the right direction. Incidentally, making school calendars—i.e., calendars of the school years—at present

is a constant puzzle and nuisance; with the new calendar it would be uniform and universally understood.—Frederick H. Bair, Supt. of Schools, Bronxville, N. Y.

I believe The World Calendar would be a well balanced calendar and very workable.—Mrs. E. H. Gilbertson, Homemaker, Finley, N. D.

I am convinced that such reform is long overdue and, as opportunity offers, I shall not fail to keep in touch with the whole subject.—Rear Admiral Tufton Beamish, C.B., D.L., M.P., Haywards Heath, Sussex, England.

It is my feeling that The World Calendar would eliminate many of our merchandising problems in the retailing field and for that reason particularly I wish to study it as thoroughly as possible.—C. M. Gittinger, Dept. of Retailing, Univ. of S. C., Columbia.

I have been very much interested in your idea of a calendar which is the same each year.—Grace Evans DeKay, Pres., N. Y. State Assoc. of Elementary Principals, Glen Head, L. I.

I have read an item or two on The World Calendar in periodicals and it seems like a much more logical and practical calendar than the present one.—Howard Keller, Mansfield, Ohio.

I am greatly impressed with The World Calendar. I have for a long time been thoroughly disgusted with our present calendar misarrangement.—Robert Karlson, V. P., Reading Anthracite Canadian Co., Ltd., Montreal.

I am very much interested in The World Calendar reform and read your literature carefully.—Dix H. Rowland, Atty., Tacoma, Wash.

For years I have received and eagerly read your *Journal*. I have found many people in full agreement with The World Calendar and waiting for some measures to bring about this desired reform.—The Rev. F. O. Evers, Baltimore, Md.

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Membership is based on active interest in the study of adequate and effective improvement of the calendar. Owing to lack of space, a large number of names have been omitted. They will be printed in future issues.

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 E. Randolph Williams, Atty., Richmond, Va.
 Walter Wrye, Accountant, Boston, Mass.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR REFORM OF THE CALENDAR

ARGENTINA: Comité Argentino del Calendario Mundial, Admiral José Guisasaola, Chairman, Ministerio de Marina, Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIA: Committee on Calendar Reform of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, C. W. Allen, Secy., Solar Observatory, Canberra.

BELGIUM: Belgian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Professor M. Dehalu, President, l'Université de Liège, Liège.

BOLIVIA: Comité Boliviano del Calendario Mundial, Don Moises Santivanez, Chairman, Biblioteca Nacional, Sucre.

BRAZIL: Comité Brasileiro do Calendario Mundial, Rear Admiral Radler de Aquino, Chairman, Rua Raul Pompeia No. 133, Rio de Janeiro.

CANADA: Rational Calendar Association, A. J. Hills, Chairman, National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa.

CHILE: Comité Chileno del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Cumming, Chairman, Calle Manuel Rodríguez, Santiago.

CHINA: Chinese Association for the Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Ch'ing-Sung Yü, Director, National Institute of Astronomy, Kunming, Yunnan.

COLOMBIA: Comité Colombiano del Calendario Mundial, Bogotá.

COSTA RICA: Comité Costarricense del Calendario Mundial (Igualmente de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador y Nicaragua), H. E. Don Teodoro Picado, Chairman, San José.

CUBA: Comité Cubano del Calendario Mundial, Belén Observatory, Havana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Comité Dominicano del Calendario Mundial, Barney N. Morgan, Chairman, Box 727, Ciudad Trujillo.

ECUADOR: Comité Ecuatoriano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Chairman, Calle Cienfuegos 158, Santiago, Chile.

ENGLAND: Rational Calendar Association, C. David Stelling, Director, 38, Parliament Street, London.

FRANCE: Comité National pour la Reforme du Calendrier, Sénateur Justin Godart, President; Paul-Louis Hervier, Secy., 5, Rue Bernoulli, Paris.

GERMANY: Deutscher Ausschuss für Kalenderreform, Dr. Grosse, Geschäftsführer, Neue Wilhelmstr. 9/11, Berlin N. W. 7.—Der Weltbund für Kalenderreform, Dr. Rudolph Blochmann, Secy., 24 Lornsenstrasse, Kiel.

GREECE: Greek National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. S. Plakidis, Secy., Observatory of University of Athens.

HUNGARY: Hungarian Committee for Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Paul Vajda, Secy., 9 Eotvos Utca, Budapest.

IRELAND: Committee for Calendar Reform, E. K. Eason, Secy., 80, Mid. Abbey St., Dublin.

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PERU: Comité Peruano del Calendario Mundial, Don Luis Montero y Tirado, Chairman, Casilla 220, Lima.

PUERTO RICO: Committee of The World Calendar, Dr. Manuel M. Morillo, Chairman, Consulado General Dominicano, Apartado No. 204, San Juan 2.

POLAND: Polish Committee for Calendar Reform, Albin Jakiel, Chairman, Krasinski, 21 m. 27, Warsaw.

SPAIN: Spanish Calendar Reform Committee, Rev. Father Antonio Romafá, S.J., Chairman, Observatorio del Ebro, Tortosa.

SWITZERLAND: Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Emile Marchand, Secy., Mythenstrasse 2, Zurich 2.—Comité International de Coopération de l'Association Universelle du Calendrier, M. Raymond Mage, Secrétaire Général, Palais Wilson, Geneva.

TURKEY: Committee on Calendar Reform, Dr. M. I. Dereoglu, Secy., P. O. Box 1121, Hanhaym Han No. 10, Istanbul.

URUGUAY: Comité Uruguayo del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Reyes Thevenet, Chairman, Liceo de Enseñanza Secundaria Hector Miranda, Calle Sierra 2274, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA: Comité Venezolano del Calendario Mundial, Don Antonio Arráiz, Chairman, c/o El Nacional, Apartado de Correos 209, Caracas.

YUGOSLAVIA: Yugoslavian Committee on Calendar Reform, Georges Curcin, Chairman, Poenkareova 25—III, Belgrade.

COMPARISON OF DATES

—1950—

The World Calendar: Every year the same. Gregorian Calendar: Every year different.

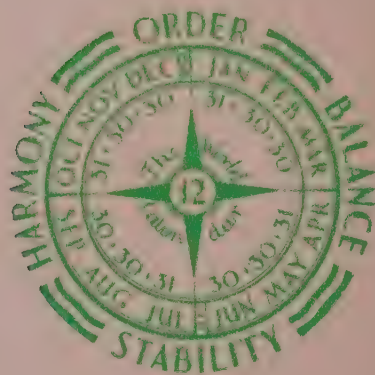
Week-days	1ST QUARTER		2ND QUARTER		3RD QUARTER		4TH QUARTER	
	World Calendar	Gregorian Calendar	World Calendar	Gregorian Calendar	World Calendar	Gregorian Calendar	World Calendar	Gregorian Calendar
Sunday	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	July 1	July 2	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Monday	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
Tuesday	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3
Wednesday	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4
Thursday	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	5
Friday	6	6	6	7	6	7	6	6
Saturday	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	7
Sunday	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	8
Monday	9	9	9	10	9	10	9	9
Tuesday	10	10	10	11	10	11	10	10
Wednesday	11	11	11	12	11	12	11	11
Thursday	12	12	12	13	12	13	12	12
Friday	13	13	13	14	13	14	13	13
Saturday	14	14	14	15	14	15	14	14
Sunday	15	15	15	16	15	16	15	15
Monday	16	16	16	17	16	17	16	16
Tuesday	17	17	17	18	17	18	17	17
Wednesday	18	18	18	19	18	19	18	18
Thursday	19	19	19	20	19	20	19	19
Friday	20	20	20	21	20	21	20	20
Saturday	21	21	21	22	21	22	21	21
Sunday	22	22	22	23	22	23	22	22
Monday	23	23	23	24	23	24	23	23
Tuesday	24	24	24	25	24	25	24	24
Wednesday	25	25	25	26	25	26	25	25
Thursday	26	26	26	27	26	27	26	26
Friday	27	27	27	28	27	28	27	27
Saturday	28	28	28	29	28	29	28	28
Sunday	29	29	29	30	29	30	29	29
Monday	30	30	30	May 1	30	31	30	30
Tuesday	31	31	31	2	31	1	31	31
Wednesday	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	May 1	3	Aug. 2	2	Nov. 1	Nov. 1
Thursday	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	2
Friday	3	3	3	5	4	4	3	3
Saturday	4	4	4	6	5	5	4	4
Sunday	5	5	5	7	6	6	5	5
Monday	6	6	6	8	7	7	6	6
Tuesday	7	7	7	9	8	8	7	7
Wednesday	8	8	8	10	9	9	8	8
Thursday	9	9	9	11	10	10	9	9
Friday	10	10	10	12	11	11	10	10
Saturday	11	11	11	13	12	12	11	11
Sunday	12	12	12	14	13	13	12	12
Monday	13	13	13	15	14	14	13	13
Tuesday	14	14	14	16	15	15	14	14
Wednesday	15	15	15	17	16	16	15	15
Thursday	16	16	16	18	17	17	16	16
Friday	17	17	17	19	18	18	17	17
Saturday	18	18	18	20	19	19	18	18
Sunday	19	19	19	21	20	20	19	19
Monday	20	20	20	22	21	21	20	20
Tuesday	21	21	21	23	22	22	21	21
Wednesday	22	22	22	24	23	23	22	22
Thursday	23	23	23	25	24	24	23	23
Friday	24	24	24	26	25	25	24	24
Saturday	25	25	25	27	26	26	25	25
Sunday	26	26	26	28	27	27	26	26
Monday	27	27	27	29	28	28	27	27
Tuesday	28	28	28	30	29	29	28	28
Wednesday	29	Mar. 1	29	31	30	30	29	29
Thursday	30	2	30	1	31	31	30	30
Friday	1	3	June 1	2	Sept. 1	1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
Saturday	2	4	2	3	2	2	1	2
Sunday	3	5	3	4	3	3	2	3
Monday	4	6	4	5	4	4	3	4
Tuesday	5	7	5	6	5	5	4	5
Wednesday	6	8	6	7	6	6	5	6
Thursday	7	9	7	8	7	7	6	7
Friday	8	10	8	9	8	8	7	8
Saturday	9	11	9	10	9	9	8	9
Sunday	10	12	10	11	10	10	9	10
Monday	11	13	11	12	11	11	10	11
Tuesday	12	14	12	13	12	12	11	12
Wednesday	13	15	13	14	13	13	12	13
Thursday	14	16	14	15	14	14	13	14
Friday	15	17	15	16	15	15	14	15
Saturday	16	18	16	17	16	16	15	16
Sunday	17	19	17	18	17	17	16	17
Monday	18	20	18	19	18	18	17	18
Tuesday	19	21	19	20	19	19	18	19
Wednesday	20	22	20	21	20	20	19	20
Thursday	21	23	21	22	21	21	20	21
Friday	22	24	22	23	22	22	21	22
Saturday	23	25	23	24	23	23	22	23
Sunday	24	26	24	25	24	24	23	24
Monday	25	27	25	26	25	25	24	25
Tuesday	26	28	26	27	26	26	25	26
Wednesday	27	29	27	28	27	27	26	27
Thursday	28	30	28	29	28	28	27	28
Friday	29	31	29	30	29	29	28	29
Saturday	30	Apr. 1	30	July 1	30	30	29	30
Saturday, extra			**W				*W	31

*A WORLD HOLIDAY, W or 31 December, Year-End Day, an extra Saturday, follows 30 December every year.

**A WORLD HOLIDAY, W or 31 June, the Leap-Year Day, another extra Saturday, follows 30 June in leap years.

YOUR Country needs YOUR MONEY
for
VICTORY

Buy more and more WAR BONDS
and STAMPS for an early PEACE!



After reading, kindly file, catalog or pass along to others.

LEVEL
ONE

Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING
EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION
ENDORSES THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER

1946

16:1-2
1946

OBSOLETE CALENDAR

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER						
JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
SECOND QUARTER						
APRIL		MAY		JUNE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
THIRD QUARTER						
JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
FOURTH QUARTER						
OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

number of days in each quarter.

Each Year Different

This calendar is always different from year to year. Holidays fall on different days of the week.

The quarters are unequal in length. In leap years the first half-year has 182 days; the second, 184 days.

Each quarter begins and ends on a different day of the week.

Each month begins and ends on a different weekday.

The months have a varying number of weekdays.

Each year begins on a different weekday.

Its irregularity precludes comparison of periods and necessitates continued and never-ceasing changes in matters routine in character.

This calendar is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE DISCARDING THIS OBSOLETE CALENDAR.

FIRST QUARTER						
JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
SECOND QUARTER						
APRIL		MAY		JUNE		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
THIRD QUARTER						
JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
FOURTH QUARTER						
OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

The Year-End Day (Monday, 31 December) follows 30 December every year.
 The Leap-Year Day (Monday, 31 June) follows 30 June in leap years.

Each Year the Same

The same day of the week falls on the same day of the week every year. Days are fixed and always fall on the same day of the week.

The quarters are equal in length.

Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.

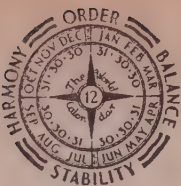
Month-dates always fall on the same weekdays. Each month has 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 days plus Sundays.

Each year begins on Sunday, 1 January, and the business year begins with Monday, 2 January. Because the World Holiday precedes Sunday, the usual holiday celebrating a Sunday holiday is voided.

Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day, 31 December and 31 June are World Holidays.

This revised calendar is simple in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE USING THIS UP-TO-DATE CALENDAR.



ONE CALENDAR FOR ONE WORLD: THE WORLD CALENDAR

VOL. XVI

FIRST QUARTER, 1946

No. 1

WHEN it required two weeks to travel from Boston to Washington, when a crossing of the Atlantic took a month or more, and when a journey from the Atlantic Coast to the Orient required a year, the peoples of the world were so separated that they could live their lives largely isolated from one another. Now that we can speak on the telephone to anyone anywhere in the world almost instantaneously, when the radio carries the news of every nation around the globe just as soon as it happens, and when we can fly to the farthest points of the world in a few hours, the international outlook and procedures developed through the preceding years of man's history must be completely changed.

George Bernard Shaw has pointed out that men readily discard obsolescent machinery but cling tenaciously to ideas, no matter how hoary and utterly removed from reality. "We cannot fight ideas with armies," said Georg Brandes. The idea that the world is as it was a century or even a decade ago lacks all relation to present reality. The world has shrunk to a small community in which each nation is the next door neighbor of every other, even to those on the other side of the Earth.

Just as our allegiance is to our nation, even above our state or city, we must now recognize our paramount responsibility to mankind. We have become citizens of the world though we still need to learn the obligations this entails.

The United Nations is the new international organization for what is hoped will be a new and better world. Here is a world structure accepted by the nations allied in the last war. Here is the machinery for joint consideration of world problems. Here is a forum for discussion of the needs of all peoples. Here is the sounding board for the moral conscience of every people. Here is world force controlled by world reason. Here is the way of cooperation between nations as a way of life. Here is peace as the supreme objective of man. Here is the future . . .

The success of U. N. will insure long-needed achievements, including The World Calendar.

The World Calendar Association warmly welcomes U. N. and rejoices that its permanent home is to be in the United States of America.

J O U R N A L O F

CALENDAR REFORM

January, February, March
1946

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WESTY EGMONT, Editor

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ENDORSEMENT BY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING EXECUTIVES OF UNITED STATES

The Newspaper Advertising Executives Association (NAEA) is one of the most important groups recently to endorse The World Calendar.

THE Newspaper Advertising Executives Association held its convention in Chicago from 14 January to 16 January 1946. The gathering was attended by the Advertising Directors or Publishers of over 600 of America's leading newspapers. Near the conclusion of the meetings and as a climax, the NAEA endorsed The World Calendar as the "answer to a newspaper man's calendar prayer."

Last year a special committee to study calendar revision was appointed by Henry W. Manz, the Advertising Director of *The Indianapolis Times*, then President of the Association. Howard Weaver, the Advertising Director of the *Times Herald* in Washington, D. C., was designated as the Chairman and D. P. Self, Advertising Manager of *The Charleston Daily Mail* of West Virginia, was the Associate Chairman.

After a year of study, the committee unanimously reported it favored a Resolution endorsing The World Calendar and recommended to the Executive Committee that this Resolution be submitted to the membership of NAEA. The Executive Committee agreed.

As a part of the presentation of the subject by the committee, an exhibit was prepared by the promotion department of the *Washington Times Herald*, consisting of some posters with the captions: The World Calendar, A New Calendar for a New World, Fourteen Varieties of the Present Calendar, the Perpetual World Calendar, and a Visual History of Calendar Changes. These charts were in two colors, approximately the size of a full newspaper page. They were displayed with some of the samples of the best merchandising and promotion done by each of the newspapers. Even though they were consequently subjected to strong competition they possessed attention value and proved to have great interest.

An easel presentation, including graphs and charts, had been prepared by the committee for the use of D. P. Self, who was designated the Acting Chairman of the committee and authorized to make its report to the convention. Informal conversations with those attending the convention during its first two days made it apparent that there would be no need for a detailed exposition of the subject, much less of intensive selling, preceding submission of the Resolution. The representatives of the newspapers were clearly favorable to The World Calendar and disposed to endorse it enthusiastically. Robert Drew, now President of the NAEA, and D. P. Self conferred and decided that there was no need to gild the lily and that a short speech, followed by free discussion by the members from the floor, would result in adoption of the Resolution by acclamation.

Apart from offering the Resolution, the special committee on calendar revision also would make some recommendations as to the steps which should be taken by the newspapers and their affiliates not only to acquaint the American public with the subject of calendar reform and the desirability of adopting The World Calendar but also to assume the leadership in shaping public opinion in support of this long overdue reform. These proposals were also to be submitted to the membership for ratification, although they were not to be incorporated in the formal Resolution.

The speech D. P. Self accordingly made was as follows:

"The Committee appointed to study and report to you on the proposed adoption of a stabilized calendar, each year the same, perpetually, and fixing holidays on the same day and date each year, carefully analyzed and ascertained the effectiveness of The World Calendar in relation to newspapers.

"Last September we met to compare opinions, analyze data and otherwise discuss this calendar.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that your Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that this organization pass a Resolution endorsing The World Calendar and to urge that you implement this Resolution by a campaign through your newspapers.

"Newspapers are especially time and calendar conscious. So are transportation lines, communication systems, and radio. To us especially, but also to merchandisers, hotels and others concerned with seasons and holidays, and that includes not only business generally but everyone individually, it would be advantageous were the calendar to be the same every year and holidays to fall on the same day of the week and the same date of the month. Accountants and statisticians need such a basis for true comparative figures.

"As an illustration, in 1942 Christmas came on a Friday and newspapers did not know how to plan their issues for the following Saturday. There was no accurate gauge by which to ascertain how many columns to anticipate; there was no certainty how many stores would be open Saturday. Wild guessing was the result with the consequence that one New York newspaper, with a circulation exceeding one million, discovered to its dismay that not only was its advertising lineage off 65 per cent but it had overprinted 80,000 papers.

"Christmas, 1945, fell on Tuesday; New Year's Day fell on Tuesday this year. Would the preceding Mondays be holidays? Would employees generally have either or both Mondays as a holiday? The uncertainty is doubtless still vividly recalled. A week before Christmas the New York Stock Exchange declared it contemplated closing both Mondays. Two days before Christmas Eve the Exchange announced it would close. In the last minute it decided to be open New Year's Eve. The department stores generally closed New Year's Eve, but were open Christmas Eve. Of course, there's no slightest thought of changing the date of Christmas, but how beneficial it would be if year after year Christmas, 25 December, were to fall on Monday, as it always will under The World Calendar. Incidentally, many other holidays would fall on Monday. Innumerable conferences and widespread confusion will be avoided.

"Before I talk about The World Calendar in detail let me say a word about the history of calendar changes.

"Man has changed his calendar through the ages. The chronology sets it forth succinctly.

"The Egytiani calendar was established in 4236 B. C., the Hebrew in 3760 B. C., the Julian in 45 B. C., the Augustan in 8 B. C., the Constantinian in 321 A. D. The Gregorian, our present calendar, dates back to 1582 but it was not adopted by England until 1752, by Japan until 1873, by China 1912, by the Soviet Union in 1918, and by Turkey 1927.

"The world has changed greatly, especially in the last century. The modern world needs a streamlined calendar for our streamlined age and continued advancement.

"What is The World Calendar?

"Probably you have seen the exhibit in the lobby. Briefly, this calendar is based on the fact that 365 cannot be evenly divided. The one day, the 365th day, is treated as a variable under The World Calendar, and not allowed to cause every week, every month, every quarter year, every year to begin and end on different days of the week every year. Accordingly, this variable, odd day is called Year-End World Holiday, or W December,

and falls on the last day of the year, which consecutively would be the old 31 December. Similarly, in leap years, W June would be 31 June, a mid-year World Holiday, every four years.

"By this means The World Calendar has four quarters, approximating the four seasons of the year. Each quarter has 31- 30- and 30-day months. Each year begins on Sunday, 1 January, and ends on Saturday, with the extra World Holiday following. Each quarter begins on Sunday, the 1st, and ends on Saturday. Each quarter is equal in length and contains 3 months, 13 weeks or 91 days. Every month of the year has 26 weekdays plus Sundays.

"The World Calendar has already been approved by 14 nations. During this year of 1946 we expect a bill to be introduced into the Congress of the United States for adoption of The World Calendar by this nation and a recommendation made that our government propose through the United Nations an international agreement for its adoption by the other nations of the world.

"The list of organizations which have approved The World Calendar is long and impressive. It includes Chambers of Commerce, Scientific Bodies, Educational, Business, Religious, Labor, Fraternal and other groups. It is the opinion of your Committee that this Association should take its rightful place in a notable company of leaders by passing a Resolution of endorsement.

"In terms of our own special interest, manifestly it would be very helpful in planning schedules. In the opinion of your Committee, The World Calendar is the answer to the newspaper man's calendar prayer. Hence, your Committee submits a Resolution for adoption:"

RESOLUTION

Adopted by

Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc.

Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago

16 January 1946

WHEREAS, The Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., having given serious consideration and study to the proposal that the present calendar (known as the Gregorian calendar) should be revised and simplified more adequately to fit the needs of the world, and having reached the conclusion that THE WORLD CALENDAR proposed by The World Calendar Association of New York City provides the desired changes:

WHEREAS, the present calendar is undesirable because—

1. It changes every year.
2. Each year begins and ends on a different day of the week.
3. Quarters begin and end on different days of the week and are of unequal length, i.e., 90—91—92—92 days.

4. Months are of unequal length, varying from 24 to 27 weekdays.
5. Days and dates never agree from year to year, causing holidays, anniversaries, birthdays, etc., to wander ceaselessly.
6. The calendar's irregularities preclude comparison of monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual periods, and necessitate annual changes in plans, schedules and operations, and holidays are erratic.
7. Unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement, the present calendar is obsolete.

WHEREAS, the perpetual WORLD CALENDAR is desirable because—

1. It is the same every year in perpetuity.
2. Each year begins Sunday, 1 January. Business activities begin with Monday, 2 January. The year ends on an extra day, the Year-End World Holiday.
3. Quarters are equal in length and correspond approximately to the seasons, each quarter begins on Sunday, ends on Saturday, and contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.
4. Every month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays.
5. Holidays, anniversaries, birthdays, etc., always fall on the same day and date every year.
6. This revised calendar facilitates accurate comparative statistics and tables, computations of interest, budgets, pay rolls, costs, and the like; it simplifies operating schedules, and timetables, and is a great convenience in the observance of holidays.
7. Balanced in structure, stable in form, and regular in arrangement—THE WORLD CALENDAR is a modern calendar to meet modern needs.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED that THE WORLD CALENDAR be adopted by the United States of America.

A copy of this resolution shall be sent to The World Calendar Association, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York.

A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the members of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., to the American Newspaper Publishers Association and other NAEA Affiliated Associations, and the American Standards Association.

A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to members of the Cabinet, and to members of the House of Representatives and the Senate in the Congress at Washington, D. C., with the request that they take appropriate and necessary steps for the adoption of THE WORLD CALENDAR by the United States of America, and further that they instruct the representatives of the United States to present it to the United Nations for adoption by the member states thereof.

The undersigned President and Secretary of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., do hereby certify that the above resolution of endorsement was duly adopted at a regular meeting held on the 16th day of January, 1946, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois.

(signed) . Robert K. Drew,
President

(signed) Irving C. Buntman,
Secretary-Treasurer

The speech and reading of the Resolution were well received and, when President Drew, as Chairman of the meeting, invited discussion, only two persons rose and they did not address themselves to the merits of the calendar but simply raised the question as to whether action should be deferred until the publishers and other organizations of the newspaper

publishing business acted first. The vote was vociferously overwhelming in favor of the Resolution to endorse The World Calendar. Quoting the report in *Advertising Age* on 21 January 1946: "The only sign of conflict came at the day's cessation when two or three members opposed a resolution urging that newspapers promote adoption of The World Calendar. The opposition was so unexpected it caused a round of laughter."

In New York, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, upon being informed of the action taken, said: "In November, 1883, American and Canadian railroads adopted Standard Time. The International Meridian Conference in Washington, D. C., followed in 1884 and Standard Time was later adopted by other countries. American industry, not government, blazed this trail of simplified time reckoning. Acceptance and governmental ratification were greatly aided by the newspapers of the United States in 1883, which carried interesting accounts of the history of Standard Time.

"Now the press of the United States has initiated steps to conduct a vigorous campaign to educate the public to the advantages of The World Calendar. With such support of The World Calendar favorable opinion in the United States is expected and we look forward confidently to enjoying the benefits that will accrue to everyone. Once more the American press is rendering a great public service."

ENDORSEMENTS BY ASTRONOMERS

A RESOLUTION was adopted at the regular meeting of the *Winnipeg Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada* on 9 January 1946. This "expressed approval in principle of an improved Calendar, perpetual in nature, with twelve months and equal quarters." It recorded the opinion that "such a calendar would . . . facilitate the smoother operation of government, business, labor and education," and that, "world-wide adoption of The World Calendar would contribute toward international unity." The Resolution concluded with the words, "to encourage adoption of the improved World Calendar in the Dominion of Canada, effective the first day of January 1950."

THE *Edmonton Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada* at its regular meeting held on 14 March 1946 endorsed "calendar reform in general and the proposed improvement known as The World Calendar in particular."

In the preamble to the resolution formally adopted, the opinion was expressed that adoption of The World Calendar "would be a logical and progressive move, and one which would eliminate the irregularities and eccentricities found in the present unbalanced Gregorian Calendar which present many inconveniences to the smooth operation of business, finance, government and law, as well as to labor, agriculture, science and education."

The belief was also expressed that "world-wide adoption of a uniform and perpetual Calendar, with the one or two days in excess of an even 52 weeks being set aside as World Holidays, would contribute toward international unity."

ENDORSEMENTS BY ORGANIZATIONS

A few of the many organizations of all nations which have passed Resolutions of Endorsement.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire
Association of British Chambers of Commerce
New York State Chamber of Commerce
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce
Coffeyville, Kan., Chamber of Commerce
Galveston Chamber of Commerce
London Chamber of Commerce
National Chamber of Trade (English)
Board of Trustees, Retail Trade Bureau, Portland, Ore.
Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce
Junior Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh
Danville, Ky., Chamber of Commerce
Lancaster, Pa., Chamber of Commerce
Cumberland, Md., Chamber of Commerce
Chillicothe, Mo., Chamber of Commerce
Hagerstown, Md., Chamber of Commerce
Chicago Association of Commerce
Hibbing, Minn., Chamber of Commerce
Independence, Kan., Chamber of Commerce
Olean, N.Y., Chamber of Commerce
Council of Board of Trade, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Bradford Chamber of Commerce (English)
Nottingham Chamber of Commerce (English)
Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce (English)
Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce (English)
Gloucester Chamber of Commerce (English)
Plymouth Chamber of Commerce (English)
Winchester Chamber of Commerce (English)
Ipswich Chamber of Commerce (English)
Stroud Chamber of Commerce (English)
Woolwich Chamber of Commerce (English)
Luton Chamber of Commerce (English)
Mansfield Chamber of Commerce (English)
Reading Chamber of Commerce (English)
Londonderry Chamber of Commerce (Irish)
Hitchin Chamber of Commerce (English)

Chester Chamber of Commerce (English)
 North Wales Chamber of Commerce (British)
 Austrian Board of Trade

SCIENCE

International Astronomical Union, Commission 32
 American Academy of Arts and Sciences
 Committee for Maritime Meteorology
 Seventh American Scientific Congress, Mexico City
 American Philosophical Society
 American Association for the Advancement of Science
 Mathematical Association of America
 South Carolina Academy of Science
 East Bay Astronomical Assn., Oakland, Cal.
 Barcelona Academy of Arts and Sciences, Spain
 Faculty of the School of Industrial Engineers of Barcelona, Spain
 Ninth General Chilean Scientific Congress, Valparaiso
 Institute of Radio Engineers, Board of Directors, N.Y.C.
 Academy of Science of St. Louis
 Astronomical Society of Decatur, Ill.
 Astronomical Society of Spain and America
 American Psychological Association
 Assn. of Professional Engineers of the Province of New Brunswick
 Engineering Profession in British Columbia
 Australian Branch of the Institute of Physics
 Detroit Astronomical Society
 National Institute of Planning and Social Reform of the Republic of Cuba
 Toronto Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada
 Winnipeg Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada
 Edmonton Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada

EDUCATION

World Federation of Education Associations
 National Education Association
 National Association of Education of Chile
 Assn. of Teachers of Mathematics in New England
 Texas State Teachers Association
 National Council of Geography Teachers
 Faculty Science Club, W. Mich. Coll., Kalamazoo

BUSINESS

International Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs
 American Institute of Accountants

American Industrial Bankers Association
 Canadian Retail Federation
 California Drycleaner's Association
 Milwaukee Society of Accountants
 Pennsylvania Retailers Association, Lancaster
 Manufacturers' Assn. of Delaware County, Chester, Pa.
 Kansas City Branch, Railway Mail Association, Mo.
 Mexican Hotel Association
 Industrial Association of Austria
 Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc.
 Johnstown, Pa., Advertising Club
 Associated Employers of Oregon
 Family Finance Corp. and Security Bankers Management Corp., Wilmington, Del.
 Book Dealers Association of Austria
 Merchants Association of Austria
 National Cooperative Organization of Small Trades (Austrian)
 Association of the Restaurant and Hotel Trades (Austrian)

RELIGION

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church
 College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South
 Reformed Church in America
 Council of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, Chamby, Switzerland
 American Lutheran Church
 Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States
 Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church
 Suffolk North Assn. of Ministers, Mass.
 Olivet Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pa.

LABOR

American States Members of International Labor Organization
 Labor Conference, Santiago, Chile, 1936

FRATERNAL

Presidents' Section of the National Fraternal Congress of America
 Fraternal Congress of New York
 Fraternal Congress of Maryland and the District of Columbia
 Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Fraternal Congress
 Washington State Fraternal Congress

MISCELLANEOUS

General Federation of Women's Clubs
 National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
 Women's City and County Club, Inc., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
 National Story League
 Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation
 Penryth Club, Toronto, Canada
 Amateur Athletic Union of the United States
 National Theatre Conference
 Agricultural History Society, Washington, D.C.
 Hibbing, Minn., Kiwanis Club
 Williamsburg (Brooklyn) Kiwanis Club
 West Chester, Pa., Lions Club
 Ventura, Cal., Lions Club
 Ephraim, Utah, Lions Club
 Sandersville, Ga., Lions Club
 Wooster, Ohio, Lions Club
 Hayward, Cal., Lions Club
 Port Neches, Tex., Lions Club
 Camden, Tenn., Lions Club
 Pittsburgh, Pa., Lions Club
 Palatine, Ill., Lions Club
 Chelsea, Mass., Rotary Club
 Devils Lake, N.D., Rotary Club
 Yoakum, Tex., Rotary Club
 Johnstown, Pa., Rotary Club
 Akron, Ohio, Toastmasters Club
 Jacksonville, Ill., Toastmasters Club
 National Council for the Promotion of Father's Day, N.Y.C.
 Humanist Society of Friends, Los Angeles
 Portales, N.M., 20-30 Club

and others

COMMODORE J. F. HELLWEG

HE United States Naval Observatory at Washington has long been preeminent in this nation as the final authority on time. It has also wielded great influence in astronomical circles all over the world. Much of this is to be attributed to the Superintendent who brought to it the tang of the sea, the vigor of a sailor, the force of a strong personality. Commodore J. F. Hellweg has now been retired. His long services to the nation as an officer and the imperishable position he occupies in the history of calendar revision by reason of his strong advocacy of The World Calendar richly entitle him to the traditional accolade of the United States Navy: "Well done."

THE RIGHT CULMINATION

By Elisabeth Achelis, President, The World Calendar Association

In the last issue of the Journal there appeared an article stressing the value of the right beginning. This sequel is an equally important contribution to the philosophic thought of calendar revision.

EACH year, each half and quarter-year, and each week begins on a Sunday in The World Calendar. A previous article expressed the belief that this is the only right way to begin these divisions of the year. The beginning is important, and, equally so, is the culmination. Together they constitute a happy balance. A good beginning is conducive to a good ending.

No finer example of this can be found in literature than the first two chapters in Genesis of the Bible. The story of the creation of the universe commences with "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Day follows day harmoniously, each day to its own work, concluding with the seventh day as a day of rest: a reward for labor well done.

This may have been the origin of the week, beginning on the first day, Sunday, and ending on the seventh or last day, Saturday. This last day, or day of rest, in Biblical times was called the Sabbath, a name still used by Jews and some other groups.

In the story of creation, man did not inhabit the Earth until the sixth day or period, so that when the seventh day or period was established, he was already living on Earth. Did man, then, have something to do with the seventh day, its interpretation and significance? Interpretations may vary, but we do know this: According to the Bible, on the fourth day of creation the days, seasons and years (which we record by the calendar) were fashioned by God. Created in the image and likeness of God, man doubtless was given free will to observe the Sabbath as he deemed best. The Bible later specifically states that "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

No further mention of the Sabbath or its observance can be found in Genesis after the creation. This day appears to have slowly attained its significance, seemingly in the days of Moses.

The seasonal year and days were again emphasized after the flood.

There is another theory, a scientific one, that the week originated with the four phases of the moon, each phase taking seven days.

The earliest known calendars were based on the moon. Difficulties immediately arose. It takes the moon about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days to complete one cycle from one new moon to the next new moon. How, then, was the moon to be reckoned with so that it could be of use in the recording of time? Man gave to the moon-periods (months) alternate 29 and 30 days. Every month was actually either a half-day too short or too long, but for practical purposes he had found a solution.

At first, the moon calendar had but one, two, three or six months, until finally it contained 12 months. With the discovery of the Metonic cycle in 432 B. C., the moon-calendar gradually developed into a moon-sun calendar so as to agree more accurately with the seasons: an additional 13th (moon) month was added to the 12-month moon-year seven times, interspersed within a period of 19 moon-years, approximating 19 sun-years. This is a complicated calendar system and used primarily by the Hebrews for their religious worship and feast days. For civil life and daily affairs it has been replaced by the Gregorian calendar.

It may be interesting to note here that the moon is an earthly luminary and affects the Earth alone. It influences the weather, the tides, and the growth of vegetation. It is restricted in scope to our planet.

It was the Egyptians, dependent upon the rising and falling of the Nile for sustenance, who realized the importance of the seasons and made these the bases of the sun-calendar. Thus the seasonal sun-year became the central time-unit. But here, too, a difficulty arose, for how was the $365\frac{1}{4}$ -day year to be used in a practical manner? Again ancient man undertook to solve the seemingly insolvable problem.

At first, the sun-calendar had a year of 12 months or 360 days, with five days placed at the end of the year as festival days under the control of the priesthood. The quarter of a day, even though it was known, was ignored in the calendar. Later, the Romans rearranged the sun-calendar, retaining the 12 months but apportioning the 365 days of the year more evenly throughout the months. The quarter-days were withheld until they had reached a full day, when it became the additional 366th day in leap years. By this method the calendar agreed with the seasons. Thus did man use his free will and intelligence to adjust the calendar to the immutable laws of nature devised by the Creator.

Now, man recognizes that the sun influences the day and the seasons and is the central force and focal point of the solar system within which the Earth, with the other eight planets, revolves in regular order. Thus the sun offers a broad outlook, which probably is the reason the sun was called the greater and the moon the lesser light in the Bible. In the past,

we have been prone to refer the difference in degree to the difference in size only.

Many centuries later, in 321 A. D., the seven-day week was officially introduced into the sun-calendar, and once again a difficulty confronted man.

The seven-day week newly introduced into the civil calendar in no way fits in with the annual 365-day year and the occasional 366-day leap year. The week, always a day short to complete the year, wanders aimlessly throughout the year, so that there is unceasing conflict between the year and the week. The present calendar is the unhappy victim of this silent persistent struggle whereby days and dates never agree and nothing dovetails.

The most amazing adjustment ever made might be ascribed to the Gregorian reform, when ten days were dropped from the calendar in order to correlate it with the seasons. It was essentially a scientific reform. Thursday, 4 October, was followed by Friday, 15 October, without an apparent break in the week. This was an illusion, however, for upon closer scrutiny one full week and three days were lost in the year of adoption, 1582. The loss included two Fridays, two Saturdays, two Sundays, one Monday, one Tuesday, one Wednesday and one Thursday. The year of 1582 had but 50 weeks and five days and *not* the regular 52 weeks with its one day.* It was drastic, but effective. Although it called for some sacrifice, man's ingenuity overcame a seemingly impossible obstacle and our entire life has been benefited by this wise and necessary adjustment.

Man, today, with his free will and wisdom, is more capable of solving the difficulty of stabilizing the calendar of 365 and occasionally 366 days than was early man.

The calendar is a definite scientific instrument of time for every-day use. It is ably revised by The World Calendar with its culminating day, the Year-End Day, at the close of every year—and an additional Leap-Year Day in the mid-year of the leap years that balances and further stabilizes the calendar.

In this way The World Calendar, of 12 months and equal quarters, as indicated, always begins on a Sunday, the right beginning for every year, every half and quarter-year, and every week. These right beginnings lead naturally to the right endings of every year, every half and quarter-year, and every week on a Saturday. But here again is the rub. This 364-day year, with its four equal quarters (each quarter of 91 days or 13 weeks or 3 months) and the 52 seven-day weeks, are all *short* one day

* "Astronomy, Religion and The World Calendar," by Commander William A. Mason. U.S.N. (Ret.), *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 15, p. 173.

of the required 365 days and two days in leap years. The 365th and 366th days, however, are the "must" days in order to keep *every year* in step with the seasons. Any other device is a subterfuge, evading the issue.

As man solved previous calendrical difficulties, so modern man, using common sense, intelligence and accumulated wisdom from past experience, in this day and age has found the solution by which the calendar can be stabilized and the various time-units all agree, and become coordinated. The solution is the reward that inevitably follows right beginnings and right procedures. The Sunday and the Saturday are the beginning and ending of every week, every quarter and half-year, and every year; the year is then completed by the Year-End Day, the *culminating* World Holiday, which interferes with no sacred, scientific or natural law.

We have seen in the former Julian and Gregorian reforms that the extra leap-year day solved the quarter-fraction of the day in the length of the year. In The World Calendar the extra Year-End Day solves the indivisible extra 365th day.

These new World Holidays are the *stabilizing* days which keep The World Calendar balanced and steady in its charted course for the recurring years. Vehicles moving on four wheels have a small concealed fifth wheel to keep them steady. Similarly the gyroscope on airplanes acts as a stabilizing instrument which keeps the plane balanced and steady. Stability is of such importance that the calendar can no longer be tolerated in its present unstable form.

In the economic field, for instance, the former week of six days of work is being reduced to five. The five-day working week may well presage new conditions, where all things are being made new and even man is changing in this new age upon which we are entering.

The five-day working week intrenches more firmly than ever the seventh or last day, Saturday, as a day of rest, relaxation and recreation, and religious observance by some groups, and the first day of the week, Sunday, for prayer, guidance and worship. The right beginning and the right ending emerge gloriously, linked and balanced by the World Holiday.

For the first time in calendar history there is achieved, through The World Calendar, perfect coordination, stability and equality among all the various time-units. No single unit, such as the week or month, is more sacrosanct or important than another. Each of the seven days is given equal value, whether they are days of work or of rest. Without them, our world would not be as we know it. These days are essential toward shaping and completing the whole world for a fitting habitation of man.

The keys to the problem of standardizing the calendar—similarly as the calendar was amended to fit the seasons in the sixteenth century, and our

clock was standardized more recently within the nineteenth century—are the World Holidays, the steadfast anchoring days which keep The World Calendar balanced, ordered and perpetual.

Reference has been made to the story of creation with which the Bible begins and its emphasis on time. The Bible also ends with time in its closing chapter, the twenty-second of Revelation also known as the Apocalypse:—"the tree of life, which bore twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."* Here are recognized the 12 months of the year and the full flowering tree with its leaves, healing and blessing mankind. In a like manner, symbolically speaking, The World Calendar has 12 months with the Year-End Day, the World Holiday healing and uniting man.

The previous chapter of Revelation describes a vision of the holy city of Jerusalem built foursquare, with each of its four sides facing the cardinal points of the compass, each of the four walls having three gates and "the length and breadth and the height were equal." The World Calendar similarly has four equal quarters, with three months in each quarter approximating a season, all equal as to length and breadth, and all are thus balanced. The Biblical prophecy in its relation to time approaches fulfillment—"for the time is at hand."

The World Calendar, with its right beginning and its right ending, and its universally observed World Holidays, functions beyond the confines of any restricted nationalism, narrow sectarianism, group or individual. As a true welder of nations and peoples it belongs to all races, creeds and nations. The purpose and spirit of The World Calendar are to give man a better calendar that will stimulate greater world unity, cooperation and service. It is an inspiration and it shall prevail.

INTER-RACIAL PRESS

THE publishers of most of the foreign language newspapers located in New York City, the most cosmopolitan city in the world, as members of the Inter-Racial Press, met for luncheon at the Yale Club on Monday, 18 March 1946. Had they spoken their native language the gathering would have been a veritable Babel. They constituted a virtual United Nations. Dr. Nathan H. Seidman, President of the Inter-Racial Press, presided.

Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, was the guest of honor. She spoke about The World Calendar in terms of the needs and hopes of the peoples of all nations and emphasized that they should have one calendar that would wield a uniting influence.

Westy Egmont spoke about The World Calendar as a practical time-table for the practical needs of a practical world.

* Also read *The Modern New Testament*, translated from the Original Aramaic Text by Dr. George M. Lamsa.

THE JULIAN DAY

By Commander William A. Mason, U.S.N. (Ret.)

The Civil, Astronomical and Julian Days are here contrasted and discussed in relation to the calendar.

THE historian, in his search for factual data, find himself confronted with a veritable maze of conflicting chronology—eras, epochs and cycles—to say nothing of a multitude of calendars—Lunar, Solar, Luni-Solar and otherwise.

The astronomer, like the historian, is equally concerned with dates which may be centuries apart and recorded by different peoples in different countries who use different varieties of calendars. This situation is rendered more difficult by the well-known vagaries of the various calendars, plus the inevitable confusion caused by long and short years, intercalary days and months, changes in the number of days per month and changes from one calendar to another.

There is an anomaly in all B. C. dates, as in the common system of chronology there is no year 0. The year following 1 B. C. was 1 A. D. Astronomers who are forced to use early dates are apt to insert the year 0 to render their calculations less difficult.

Many dates in early history can be recovered and events verified if they be accompanied by some such celestial phenomenon as an eclipse of the sun or moon.

The noted historian, Joseph Justus Scaliger, found himself confused and misled in his researches by incorrect assumptions due to errors made in chronology. He decided to correct this situation and accordingly, in 1582, he devised and proposed a new system of chronology known as the Julian Period, which he dedicated to his father, Julius Caesar Scaliger.

The Julian Period consists of 7980 ($28 \times 19 \times 15$) Julian Years, each containing exactly $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. It has for its starting point or Epoch noon of 1 January 4713 B. C. This date was not chosen arbitrarily but marks the beginning of three important astronomical cycles, the Roman Indiction, and the Solar and Lunar cycles, and the Julian Day is the number of days that have elapsed since that time. This plan was proposed as a universal harmonizer of the different systems of chronological reckoning then in use, and its adoption has brought order out of confusion.

This simple scheme satisfies both the historian and the astronomer and it is extensively employed in astronomical calculations, the date of any

phenomenon being expressed beyond any ambiguity either by the Julian Year and Day, or more simply as Day number so and so of the Julian Era. Such a designation is clear and definite to every astronomer, be he American, Russian, Hebrew, Mohammedan or Chinese.

When the number of days between two events is required, especially if the dates are widely separated, it is easier to set down the dates in terms of the Julian Day and simply take the difference between them.

The *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* contains a table from which the Julian Day Number of any date is readily obtained. For instance, the year 1946 A. D. corresponds to Year 6659 of the Julian Period, and the date 1 January 1946 is Julian Day Number 2,431,821.5.

Considerable controversy has taken place in the past over the question: "When does the day begin?" Should we, for example, reckon the beginning of the day from midnight or from noon? Possibly the time of sunset or sunrise would seem proper to some. In nearly all Lunar calendars, the dark of the Moon was the turning point. The Hebrews still adhere to the Biblical injunction relative to—"the evening and the morning were the second day," and their ritual still keeps this division and begins the Sabbath at the sunset hour. In early Rome the merchants and the lawyers, the tax collectors and the artisans found that a day commencing at midnight was far more convenient. Another class of people were as important as the lawyers and merchants and as powerful as the priests. The astronomers were consulted almost as much as the law makers. Astronomers, like owls, do their best work in the dark, and for them it was far more convenient to commence their day at noon. Then, when they were busy with their observations, it would not be necessary to turn over a new page of their almanacs. The astronomers, therefore, recognized another kind of day, the Astronomical Day.

The Astronomical Day commences at *noon* of the Civil Day of the same date and comprises 24 hours, reckoned from 0 to 24, from noon of one day to noon of the next. It will be observed from this that the Civil Day begins 12 hours before the Astronomical Day of the same date, and a clear understanding of this fact is required when interconverting these times. For example: 1 January 1946 at 2 A. M. Civil Time is equivalent to 31 December 1945 at 1400 Astronomical Time, for it will be observed that the Civil Day was already 12 hours on its way before the beginning of the Astronomical Day, hence 12 hours must be subtracted from the Civil Time to obtain the Astronomical Time.

This double day procedure continued until 1925 to the everlasting confusion of all students of navigation who were thus compelled to convert their Civil date and time into an Astronomical date and time before en-

tering the *Nautical Almanac* to obtain the required data. Common sense finally prevailed over the pleas of the astronomer and on 1 January 1925 the nautical almanacs appeared with the data tabulated in terms of Civil Time. The Astronomical Day and Astronomical Time were discarded—forever, we hope!

The dropping of Astronomical Time and the Astronomical Day left the Julian Day Number undisturbed, for it was unthinkable that this simple plan of chronology should be altered in any respect. We therefore find that this reminder of the Astronomical Day is still very much with us and it would be well for the uninitiated who sets out to convert a Julian Day Number into a Civil Day date or vice versa first to acquaint himself with the difference between these two quantities.

The *Nautical Almanac* tabulates for each year a calendar in which is indicated the day of the month, together with the corresponding day of the year, the fractional part of the year which has elapsed, the day of the week and the Julian Day Number. An inspection of the Julian Day Number data will indicate the 12-hour difference between the Civil date and the Julian Day. For instance—1 January 1946 (Civil Day) is Julian Day Number 2,431,821.5, thus indicating that there is .5 days difference between the two days.

A consideration of the above facts will make it immediately evident that one cannot compare a calendar (Civil) date with a Julian (Astronomical) Day until the former has first been converted into terms of Astronomical time. The *Nautical Almanac* gives directions for such procedure in table IX and prefaces its description with the following injunction:

"To obtain the Julian Day Number for any date . . . express the date astronomically."

The adoption of The World Calendar will in no way affect the Julian Day, for the astronomers will continue to list each astronomical date by its Julian Day Number for their own purposes, thus making them independent of the calendar no matter what its form may be. The British Astronomer Royal expresses the views of the astronomer as follows:

"The astronomer can work independently of any calendar—he would still continue to use this reckoning (Julian Day) because of its great advantages for his special needs, if The World Calendar were adopted."

The Superintendent* of the United States Naval Observatory states: "The adoption of the proposed World Calendar, or any calendar, would have absolutely no effect on the value of the Julian Day"; also: "If any objection to calendar change is raised by astronomers, it will not be on account of the Julian Day."

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Commodore J. F. Hellweg, Superintendent for 15 years, now retired.

EVOLUTION OF THE CALENDAR

*By Dr. F. W. Schlesinger, Director, Adler Planetarium
and Astronomical Museum, Chicago, Illinois*

*An unusually attractive booklet titled **Calendars, Old and New** was published by the Adler Planetarium. Its distinguished Director wrote the contents and consented to publication in this periodical.*

MANY different kinds of calendars have been used in the past, and several different types are in use at the present time. All of these are astronomical in their origin, that is, the units of time which they employ are derived from astronomical motions—the motions of the Earth and the Moon. The turning of the Earth on its axis gives us our fundamental unit of time, the day. The annual revolution of the Earth around the Sun, which is one of the causes of the seasons, gives us another period, the year. The revolution of the Moon around the Earth and the resulting phases of the Moon give us a third, the month. The history of the calendar is the history of man's attempts to fit these various units together in such a way as to give the most practical and useful calendar.

These three units of time differ from the various units in other systems of measurement in a fundamental way. They are natural units whose values cannot be changed by man, while our other units are artificial ones whose values can be changed at will to make them fit as we please. Thus we have exactly 12 inches in one foot with no fractions left over, exactly 16 ounces in one pound, and exactly 100 cents in one dollar. We could change any of these relations at will by passing appropriate laws and regulations. Thus the number of inches in a foot could be changed to ten or any other number, but we cannot change the number of days in a lunar month, that is, the number of days required for the Moon to go once through its phases; nor the number of days in one year; nor the number of lunar months in a year.

Among the great variety of calendars there are three principal types: the luni-solar calendar which tries to keep step with both the Sun and the Moon, the lunar calendar which keeps step with the phases of the Moon

only, the solar calendar which keeps step with the Sun or the seasons. All three of these types were in use in very ancient times. The luni-solar calendar was developed at least as early as 3500 B. C. among the Sumerians along the Tigris-Euphrates valleys. With them the year ordinarily consisted of 12 lunar months. The length of the month was determined by actual observation of the Moon. Toward the end of each month, observers watched the western horizon for the thin crescent moon which is first seen in the west two or three nights after the new moon. The appearance of this crescent was the signal to start a new month. Obviously it was not necessary to know the period of the Moon's phases with any high degree of accuracy when using this scheme. This period is a little more than $29\frac{1}{2}$ days (29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes). This would be the average length of the month in such a calendar, and 12 such months would total about 354 days. We know that a year of the seasons is about 365 days long, hence the year of this calendar was about 11 days or about one-third of a month too short. To make up for this defect the Sumerians inserted an extra month about every third year to get the calendar back in step with the seasons.

This calendar was inherited from the Sumerians by the Jews and the Persians, and is still in use today as the Jewish religious calendar. Instead of inserting the extra or intercalary month whenever the circumstances seemed to make it necessary, the Jewish calendar has had a definite rule concerning this ever since the year 358 A. D. The months are alternately 29 and 30 days in length, and extra months are inserted at the end of the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years of a 19-year cycle. The year can be 353, 354, 355, 383, 384, or 385 days in length. This is obviously not a good calendar for commercial purposes, but is a good example of the luni-solar calendar. In the long run this calendar stays in step with the seasons very nicely since the average length of the year is only about two minutes wrong.

Some of the ancient calendars were strictly lunar, that is, they made no effort to keep the length of the year in step with the seasons. Such a calendar is still used by the Mohammedans. Before the time of Mohammed, the Arabs used a calendar similar to that of the Jews, but Mohammed instituted a strictly lunar calendar of 12 months alternately 29 and 30 days in length. Of course this year is about 11 days shorter than that of the seasons and this calendar behaves like a clock running fast, gaining about one month every three years, and about one year every 33 years. If we began to use such a calendar today, in 1961 the calendar would say January at the beginning of summer.

The third type of calendar was developed very early in the civilization of the Egyptians. Their culture was chiefly agricultural, and was greatly

influenced by the behavior of the River Nile. Each year this river overflows its banks, flooding the surrounding country and depositing there the rich mud and silt which has made this region so fertile. After the waters have receded, the Egyptian farmers plant and harvest their crops. So important was this cycle to them that the early Egyptians (4300 B.C.) recognized only three seasons which they called: "Inundation," "Coming Forth," and "Harvest." The Nile floods are caused by precipitation in the mountains far to the south, mountains whose existence was not known to the Egyptians, and hence it was necessary for them to develop a calendar which would keep step with these seasons.

They were able to measure the length of the year with considerable accuracy placing it at 365 days, about one-quarter of a day short of the true value. In 4236 B. C. they abandoned the moon-month, and adopted a year of twelve 30-day months, with at the end of the year a period of five feast-days which were not part of any month. About 500 B. C. the Chaldeans had determined the length of the year to be 365 days, 6 hours, 15 minutes, 41 seconds. This is less than half an hour wrong, the true value being 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. Later on, about 300 B. C., the priests in Egypt under the Ptolemies made use of this value, and introduced the idea of leap year into their calendar, adding one extra day each fourth year so that the average length of the year would be $365\frac{1}{2}$ days, only about 11 minutes in error. This was the beginning of our calendar, although we did not receive it directly from the Egyptians, but in a roundabout way through the Romans.

The early Roman calendar was of the luni-solar type like the Jewish calendar, but there were no regular rules about when the extra months should be inserted to keep the calendar in step with the seasons. It was up to the authorities to see that an extra month was inserted whenever the calendar had become a month fast. There was a good deal of carelessness about this, and occasionally the calendar became the tool of the politicians who sometimes added extra months to the year to extend their terms of office! When Julius Caesar came to power the calendar had been so poorly managed that it was a whole season wrong, that is, the calendar indicated the beginning of spring when it was really the beginning of winter. Caesar saw the necessity for improvement and the great advantages to be gained by having a uniform administration of the calendar throughout the Roman Empire, and so he decided to construct the best possible calendar. He called the astronomer Sosigenes from Alexandria in Egypt for advice and assistance, and the two men designed what we now call the Julian calendar. This new calendar came into use in the year 45 B. C.

The average length of the year was made $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. To accomplish this, every fourth year had 366 days while the others had 365, and it was believed that this would keep the calendar in step with the seasons always. Thus we see that our leap year was introduced into the calendar nearly 2,000 years ago. The Moon was discarded entirely, and, instead of keeping step with the phases of the Moon, the months were made one-twelfth of a year in length. Since 365 is not divisible by 12, it was impossible to make the months of the same length, so the days were apportioned among them as follows:* Januarius 31, Februarius 29, Martius 31, Aprilis 30, Maius 31, Junius 30, Quintilis 31, Sextilis 30, September 31, October 30, November 31, and December 30. We shall see some further changes presently which take care of the differences in month names and length between this calendar and our own. The extra day in leap year was added to Februarius. To bring the calendar again into step with the seasons, the year 46 B. C. was lengthened to 445 days so that in 45 B. C. the calendar indicated 24 March at the beginning of spring. This year came to be known as "the year of confusion," and it is easy to see the reason. About a century before the time of Caesar, another change had been made. The official beginning of the year had been shifted from its traditional place at the first of Martius (March) to the first of Januarius (January). This explains why the name December, meaning "tenth" is now given to the twelfth month, November meaning "ninth" is now the eleventh month, October meaning "eighth" is now tenth, and September meaning "seventh" is now ninth. Sosigenes suggested that the name Quintilis, meaning "fifth" (then the seventh month) be changed to Julius in honor of Julius Caesar who had brought the new calendar into being. From this name comes our July.

Caesar was assassinated about a year after his calendar was put into use, and those who followed him did not understand his leap-year rule, and inserted a leap year every third instead of every fourth year. Augustus, who succeeded Caesar, saw what was wrong and straightened out the difficulty. When he did so, he had the Senate change the name of the eighth month, Sextilis, (meaning sixth) to Augustus, whence our name August. But the month which Augustus named for himself had only 30 days, while that named for Julius Caesar had 31, and it is said that Augustus' vanity made him change the length of this month to 31 days. The extra day was taken from Februarius, leaving it with only 28 days in an ordinary year. This gave three successive 31 day months: July, August and September, so September was changed to 30, October to 31, November to 30, and December to 31. This accounts for the present arrangement

* EDITOR'S NOTE: See *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 9, p. 10.

of the lengths of the months, with two 31 day months in succession in two places in our calendar: July and August, and December and January.

There was one important error in the Julian calendar. The length of the year is not, as Sosigenes believed, $365\frac{1}{4}$ days or 365 days, 6 hours, but as previously stated is about 11 minutes less than this. This was of no importance at first, but as the centuries passed, the accumulated error became larger and larger. The error amounts to one day every 128 years, or about 8 days every 1000 years. After 1600 years, the calendar was nearly two weeks wrong, indicating 11 March instead of 24 March at the beginning of spring. The church became interested in this error because of its effect on the date of Easter. At the Council of Nicea in 325 A. D. a rule for determining the date of Easter was adopted. According to this rule, Easter was celebrated on the first Sunday following the first calendar full moon after the beginning of spring. However, the date of 21 March was taken as the beginning of spring, and not the actual beginning as determined from the motion of the Earth in its orbit and the resulting apparent motion of the Sun among the stars. As we have seen, in the 16th Century the calendar indicated 11 March when spring began, hence 21 March and Easter came ten days too late with respect to the real seasons. If the error had been allowed to go on uncorrected, in time Easter would have come in summer instead of spring, then in autumn, and still later, in winter. To keep Easter in its traditional place at the beginning of spring, it was necessary to change the calendar, and Pope Gregory XIII called together a commission to design a new calendar. This new Gregorian calendar which we use today, contains two important changes. The leap-year rule was changed in 1582 so that there would be 97 instead of 100 leap years every 400 years. The leap years are determined as follows: the number of the year is divided by four, and if there is no remainder, that year is a leap year unless it is a century year like 1900; then it must be divisible by 400 without remainder. Thus 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not leap years but 2000 will be. Under this rule, the average length of the year is only 26 seconds too long, and it will take the calendar 3,300 years to accumulate an error of only one day! Further changes to take care of this small error have been suggested, but we can certainly say that as far as the length of the year is concerned our calendar is satisfactory.

This was a wise change, but not as much can be said for the second change made by Gregory, in the light of developments which followed it. Gregory decided to bring the beginning of spring back to 21 March, and to do this, he decreed that the ten days following 4 October should be dropped from the calendar in the year 1582, that is, 4 October should be

followed by 15 October as shown in Figure I. His decree was followed by the Catholic countries, but the Protestant and Greek Orthodox nations would have nothing to do with it, and untold confusion resulted. England (and the American colonies) did not make the change until 170 years had passed, by which time the error had increased by another day. In 1752 eleven days were dropped from September as shown in Figure II where 2 September is followed by 14 September. This change was violently resisted by some of the people who thought their lives were being shortened by nearly two weeks, and there were riots and bloodshed. The Greek Orthodox countries waited even longer. When we purchased Alaska from Russia the Alaskans had to shift from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar by dropping 11 days. Russia did not change her civil calendar until 1918, but the Greek Orthodox Church has never made the change, which is the reason the adherents to this church celebrate Christmas at the end of the first week in January.

1582		OCTOBER					1582
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	
	1	2	3	4	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
31							

FIGURE I

The early Christian calendar had no week nor names for the days. The week with its day names was introduced in the year 321 A. D. by the Emperor Constantine, who was converted to Christianity in the year 312 A. D. In 324 A. D. Christianity became the official state religion of Rome. Among the ancient peoples there were weeks of various lengths ranging from five to ten days. The week adopted by the Romans, which has come down to us, was that of the Jews, who in turn had inherited it from the Babylonians. The origin of this seven-day week has been lost. Perhaps it came from the Moon, whose four principal phases occur at intervals of seven days. Perhaps it came from the seven ancient planets, among which were included the Sun and Moon. Certainly the names of the seven days were derived from the names of these seven bodies. The Babylonians

practiced, and perhaps originated, astrology. They believed that the planets somehow controlled the affairs of man, a superstition which unfortunately has never since been shaken off. The Babylonians built up a complex set of rules by which they pretended to predict the future. They believed that each hour of the day was ruled over by a different planet. Starting with the first hour of the first day, the planets were assigned to the hours in the order of their supposed distances from the Earth. Saturn, the most distant planet as they supposed, ruled over the first hour; Jupiter, the next most distant, over the second hour; and so on down the list to the Moon, supposedly the nearest, for the seventh hour, as shown in Figure III. This order was repeated until each hour of the first day had been assigned a planet, then the next planet was given to the first hour of the next day and so on until the end of the week. It will be seen from this figure that a different planet ruled over the first hour of each of the seven days. Later each day was named for the planet ruling over its first hour, hence:

1752 SEPTEMBER 1752						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
		1	2	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

FIGURE II

Saturn's day, the Sun's day, the Moon's day, and so on. Figure IV shows the names of the days in various languages, and the derivation from the names of the planets is clear enough for Latin, Spanish, and French, except for some differences involving the use of equivalents for "Sabbath" and "Lord's Day." The Latin planet names are also names of Roman Gods. Some of the Saxon, English, and German day names are derived from the corresponding Norse Gods. Tiw, the Norse God of War, corresponded to Mars; Woden corresponded to Mercury; Friga to Venus; and Thor, like Jupiter and Jove, was the God who used the thunderbolt as a weapon. Note that the Germans named the day after the thunder rather than the god who used it.

What of the future of our calendar, particularly with respect to changes which may be made within our lifetime? From the point of view of the

FIGURE III

**BABYLONIAN ASTROLOGICAL TABLE SHOWING
PLANETS ASSIGNED TO HOURS OF DAYS**

<i>1st Day</i>	<i>2nd Day</i>	<i>3rd Day</i>	<i>4th Day</i>	<i>5th Day</i>	<i>6th Day</i>	<i>7th Day</i>
1 Saturn	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus
2 Jupiter	Venus	Saturn	—	—	—	—
3 Mars	Mercury	—	—	—	—	—
4 Sun	Moon	—	—	—	—	—
5 Venus	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Mercury	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Moon	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Saturn	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Jupiter	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Mars	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Saturn	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Jupiter	Venus	—	—	—	—	—
24 Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn	Sun	Moon

The order 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, is the supposed order of distance from the Earth.

FIGURE IV

NAMES OF DAYS OF WEEK

<i>Celestial Body</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>French</i>
SUN	Dies Solis	Domingo	Dimanche
MOON	" Lunae	Lunes	Lundi
MARS	" Martis	Martes	Mardi
MERCURY	" Mercurii	Miercoles	Mercredi
JUPITER	" Jovis	Jueves	Jeudi
VENUS	" Veneris	Viernes	Vendredi
SATURN	" Saturni	Sabado	Samedi

<i>Celestial Body</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Saxon</i>	<i>German</i>
SUN	Sunday	Sunnan-daeg	Sonntag
MOON	Monday	Monan "	Montag
MARS	Tuesday	Tues "	Dienstag
MERCURY	Wednesday	Wodens "	Mittwoche
JUPITER	Thursday	Thors "	Donnerstag
VENUS	Friday	Friga "	Freitag
SATURN	Saturday	Saeter "	Samstag
			Sonabend

business world, the calendar is still capable of considerable improvement. An ordinary year consists of 52 weeks and one day over, so that the weeks do not fit each year in the same way, giving seven different arrangements. If we consider leap years also, the number of arrangements increases to 14. These 14 different kinds of years or calendars follow each other in a cycle which does not repeat itself until 400 years have passed. If every year were 364 days long, all would be alike. Another defect of our calendar is that the two "halves" (six-month periods) are not equal to each other, nor are the four "quarters" (three-month periods) equal to each other. The individual quarters contain either 90, 91 or 92 days. Because of the shifting weeks, the number of weekdays is unevenly distributed among the months, ranging from 24 to 27.

To correct these defects, a calendar of 13 months was suggested nearly 100 years ago by Auguste Comte. Each month would start on a Sunday and would consist of exactly four weeks. Each month would be exactly like every other month. Each year would start on a Sunday and would be exactly like every other year. The extra day necessary to bring the length of the year to 365 days would be taken care of according to a suggestion made in 1834 by the Abbé Mastrofini. This day would be put at the end of the year after the last day of December (Saturday, 28 December) and before the first day of January (Sunday, 1 January) and would not be a part of any month or week. This day might be called "Year Day" or "New Year's Day" and would be an international holiday. Undoubtedly there would be great resistance to the change from 12 to 13 months, but there is another proposed calendar which has nearly all the advantages and involves much less change.

This is The World Calendar. Like the 13-month calendar it requires an odd day at the end of the year, a day which is not part of any month or week. Any new calendar must include this feature, otherwise the benefits to be gained would not offset the trouble of making the change. Six months of the present calendar remain unchanged. There are slight changes in the others, involving the shifting of only eight days. The advantages of this calendar are as follows:

1. The two halves of the year are exactly alike.
2. The four quarters of the year are exactly alike with respect to number of days and of business days.
3. There are exactly 13 weeks in each quarter.
4. There are the same number of weekdays in each month.
5. All years will be the same, so that a given date always comes on the same day of the week.

6. The adoption of this calendar would make possible the fixing of dates of the church festivals and holidays of all kinds.

For example, Easter now comes anywhere from 22 March to 25 April. With The World Calendar, it would come on 8 April always, only one day away from the actual anniversary, 9 April. It would be possible to arrange many holidays so that they would come on Mondays always, thus giving several three-day holidays during the year. This calendar has the approval of most of the important Churches. It is favored by the world of science, and of business. Several national governments have approved it, and it seemed to be well on its way to eventual adoption when the war stopped all such progress.

Let us hope that if this calendar is adopted in the future, we will benefit from the lessons of the past, and that the change will not be made until we are ready to adopt it all over the world at the same time, so that the benefits to be derived from the new calendar will not be outweighed by the same kind of confusion that has resulted from past changes in the calendar.

A GOOD CALENDAR BUT NO GOOD FOR "A DATE"

THE chief executive officer of one of the new international agencies was on a train. He had been reading Elisabeth Achelis' *The Calendar for Everybody*. Upon finishing it, he left it in his chair and moved to the other end of the car and engaged a pretty young girl in conversation. Tired of dining alone and with the tedium of a long trip by rail, he planned to invite her to dine with him.

Suddenly a male voice interrupted: "Pardon me, was that your book about the calendar?"

"Yes," he responded.

"I took the liberty of picking it up and reading a part," explained his fellow traveler, and they began a discussion of calendar reform.

The sweet young thing listened for a time. When he again noticed her she had drifted to the other end of the car and was talking with a young army officer, who soon carried her off to dinner.

Upon meeting the editor of this *Journal* upon his return, he told him the story and wryly concluded with the words: "The World Calendar is doubtless the best of all possible calendars, but is no good 'to make a date.'"

STABILIZING THE CALENDAR

By Dr. J. W. Baldwin, Associate Professor of Education, University of Texas

Dr. Baldwin's speech at Galveston was printed in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Texas Academy of Science, published in 1945.

IT IS the purpose of this paper to advocate a plan for a few minor alterations in the Gregorian calendar which, if adopted, would make our present-day calendar as reliable and as simple as a perfectly regulated 24-hour clock. The World Calendar Association, a non-political, non-sectarian service organization, proposes a slight revision in the calendar which would eliminate all the inconsistencies, the perplexing irregularities, and the imbalance which makes it so difficult to regulate our personal and institutional affairs in terms of the device which we have adopted for the purpose of subdividing the solar year.

THE DEFECTS OF OUR CALENDAR

Practically all the complexities and lack of uniformity which characterize the Gregorian calendar arise from two sources. One tremendous difficulty is posed by the fact that the regular year contains one extra day and the leap year two extra days above the 52 weeks of seven days each. This fact causes every month-date in the year to come on a different day of the week than it did the preceding year or will the following year. No two consecutive years can be alike under the present plan. Instead of the perpetual, uniform, balanced calendar we are confronted by a conglomeration of 14 different calendars making it impossible to schedule personal, social, and commercial commitments satisfactorily for any considerable period of time in advance. In all kinds of institutional agencies such as schools, clubs, courts, industries, labor organizations, fraternities, churches, and units of government, some commitments, engagements, and special events are scheduled by weekdays while others are scheduled by month-dates. Since month-dates wander through the week from year to year individuals and groups are constantly finding that they have made impossible schedules for their activities and obligations which result in serious inconveniences and, in many instances, in large financial sacrifices.

This small fraction of the year which throws the calendar out of balance frequently causes certain special days to come on Sunday despite the fact that they can be properly observed only on weekdays. If our

solar year had been exactly 364 days instead of approximately $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, these and many other schedule and time-table difficulties need never have thwarted man's attempt to devise a perfect instrument by which to keep track of the march of time. The year would have had exactly 52 weeks, and could have been divided into four equal quarters instead of the unequal quarters with which we have to deal at present.

Although this would still not give us a year with exactly 12 equal months it does make it possible to rearrange the months so that we would have exactly 26 weekdays in each of the 12 months. A few extra Sundays would not gum up the time-table machinery as does the unequal number of weekdays in the months.

Only one example from thousands which could be given will be used to illustrate how the unequal number of weekdays in different months works great hardships on many people. If an individual earns ten dollars per day and pays for board, rent, utilities and other living expenses by the month he will find that he has 20 dollars less with which to pay his bills in some months than he has for others. Under the present arrangement he would occasionally have 30 dollars less for such financial obligations. The problem would be as harassing for the employer as for the employee. The problem is reversed for the person who has a set monthly income which has to take care of the bills for months of unequal length. A disabled veteran who has an allowance of \$115.00 monthly has 40 cents less per day in January and March than he has in February to meet his daily financial needs. This is a considerable margin when associated with such a small income.

Thus the second defect in our calendar arises from the fact that the calendar makers carelessly provided for months of unequal length. Especially burdensome is the fact that our months were not given an equal number of weekdays. Every industry, every profession, and every institution suffers innumerable inconveniences and almost unlimited financial losses as a result of this arrangement. The keeping of records, the fulfillment of contracts, the problems of budgeting, the intricacies of statistics, and hundreds of other factors involved in all types of social and industrial processes are infinitely more complicated, time consuming, and expensive than they would be if our months were given an equal number of weekdays and the four quarters were equalized. Millions, even billions of dollars annually are added to the amount which would be required for the same operations under a uniform and perfectly balanced calendar. Additional millions would be saved along with the solution of many other knotty calendar problems if each year were an exact duplicate of every other year.

REMEDIES PROPOSED

After years of research and inquiry, The World Calendar Association has instituted a very simple plan for revision of the Gregorian calendar which would completely remedy its present defects and give us a perfectly balanced calendar with exactly 52 weeks, exactly 26 weekdays per month, and exactly 91 days in each quarter. Each of the four quarters would be alike in every particular. The first month in each quarter would have 31 days, and the second and third months in each quarter would have 30 days each. The extra day in each of the four 31-day months would be a fifth Sunday for each of those months, leaving 26 weekdays in each of them as well as in each of the other eight months.

It will be seen that this plan provides for a calendar year of only 364 days. Since the earth will not adjust itself to this scheme by reducing the time required for its annual revolution about the sun we are left with an extra day on our hands in regular years and two extra days in leap years. The only way to secure a perpetual and balanced calendar requires the intercalation of one day each regular year and two days each quadrennium. The proposed plan for stabilizing the calendar suggests that what is now the 365th day in all years, and the mid-year day in leap years be observed as international good-will holidays and be omitted from the calendar year. These days would be known as W December and W June. They would follow 30 December in all years and 30 June in leap years.

This would give us a year in which the months could be allotted their days according to the following pattern: January 31, February 30, March 30; April 31, May 30, June 30; July 31, August 30, September 30; October 31, November 30, December 30. Not only will each quarter be like each other quarter in length of corresponding months, but each month in each quarter will begin and end on the same weekdays as will corresponding months in each of the other three quarters. Each year and each quarter will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. Each month-day in every year will come on the same weekday from year to year. Christmas will always be on a Monday as well as on 25 December. The Fourth of July will always be on Wednesday. Labor Day and Election Day will always come on the same dates in their respective months as well as on their customary weekdays. All holidays and all other days will be permanently anchored to given weekdays.

As an example of the effect of this proposed revision on various institutions let us apply it to the schedules of schools and colleges. Under the present calendar such institutions usually open the session on a given Monday in September. For many of the elementary and secondary systems this would be the first Monday. Many others are governed in

this respect by the date of Labor Day, scheduling the opening of the fall semester either the next day or the next Monday after Labor Day. In any event, since the first Monday or any Monday comes a full week earlier in some years than in others the length of the pre-holiday period, the length of the post-holiday period, the length of the summer vacation, and other items of the schedule are thrown out of balance. Students, patrons, and teachers cannot plan their vacation activities in advance because they cannot, as a rule, know when they must be ready for the opening of the school year.

Faculty meetings, P. T. A. meetings, class nights, important athletic events, various special days, club programs, exhibits, visiting days, and many other school events are constantly conflicting because some are scheduled by weekdays while others are scheduled by month-dates. When the new calendar is adopted we can confidently say for all institutions and professions, "It makes no difference now," whether you schedule your special occasions by month-date or weekday. They need never conflict. And what is better, a schedule can be made for ten or twenty years as easily as for one year. School will always begin and end on the same days of the corresponding months each year as well as on the same corresponding days of the week. Everybody concerned will know even years in advance what the schedule will be in its main features, and will be able to make his own personal schedule to harmonize with those of the school or to synchronize it with the schedule of any organization in which he may be interested.

Millions of dollars worth of time and effort are devoted each year to the task of devising schedules for schools and colleges, only to be discarded at the end of the year and never used again. The whole job has to be slavishly repeated for each school session. In colleges the directors of interscholastic contests and other activities are forced to give much time and incur great expense in revising schedules each year. While they are doing so, many other groups are busy scheduling other important events which conflict with the programs adopted by these directors. With the uniform calendar all of these schedules could be made cooperatively for years in advance at one meeting of the interested groups.

In the legal profession, attorneys report that millions of dollars are lost to their clients annually in foreclosures on liens, mortgages, notes, and other obligations because clients assume that 90-day, 60-day, and 30-day obligations are the same as 3-month, 2-month, and 1-month contracts respectively, and as a consequence permit the time to expire while waiting for the monthly pay check with which to liquidate such obligations. Thousands of insurance policies are forfeited merely because the

insured individuals have so frequently assumed that thirty days grace has the same meaning as one month grace. The difference of one day, which is true for some months, has kept numerous beneficiaries from the enjoyment of the proceeds of such policies.

Under the new plan all commercial and legal documents would be safeguarded against such possibilities. Moreover, all records, documents, engagements, commitments, and other legal instruments would have week-day dates as well as month and year dates. This would avoid legal contests over the question of whether obligations due on a holiday could be legally met on the following day, and would further reduce the possibility of confusion relative to maturity dates. This third dimension in date recording would simplify social and professional commitments in a great many more ways than would on first consideration be thought possible. It would not be long until everybody would learn on what day of the week any month-date will fall. This would greatly facilitate the making and consummation of all kinds of plans and activities. It would be far easier to remember the dates for our engagements if we could have synchronized month-dates and weekdays.

One of the chief advantages of The World Calendar is the probability that it will be adopted by practically all countries if it should be sponsored by the United States and our allies. Fourteen countries have already approved it and are awaiting our leadership to put it into operation. It would greatly facilitate international "time-tables," commitments, understanding, and friendship in the new era. Our relations with all the rest of the world will be so intimate that the many different kinds of calendars now in use in different countries would constitute a serious handicap to international trade, communication, and other relations.

Man has been revising his calendar for nine thousand years. He has not hesitated to improve it in the past when his needs demanded its revision. He will not long oppose a final reform which will make it meet every demand which he could make of a calendar. A calendar for the horse and buggy age will not be tolerated in the air age. All concepts of human progress are assuming global dimensions these days. It is time we should adopt a global calendar to facilitate progress in every area of human activity, and on a world-wide basis.

The World Calendar has the approval of the National Education Association, the World Federation of Education Associations, thousands of prominent educators, labor leaders, capitalists, the motion picture industry, many leading scientists and scientific organizations, many religious groups, prominent officials in practically all religious denominations, many

Congressmen and other governmental officials, and many outstanding leaders in all parts of the world.

The English-speaking countries changed from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar less than two centuries ago, and in doing so lost 11 days out of the calendar. The present proposed change does not involve any loss or gain of time. It consists simply in shifting a day or two from one month to another, involving about half of the months, and the recognition of one day each regular year and two days each leap year as World Holidays. These alterations are so slight that no individual and no group would suffer any inconvenience while everybody would benefit immeasurably from the change. Every year would be an exact duplicate of every other year, and one calendar could be used indefinitely.

I would like to recommend that this Section of the Texas Academy of Science voice its approval of The World Calendar and communicate this action to Texas Representatives in the United States Congress.

OBITUARY NOTE

SILAS H. STRAWN, a senior member of the law firm of Winston, Strawn and Shaw, Chicago, died of a heart attack in Palm Beach, Fla., on 4 February. He was 79 years old.

He was born near Ottawa, Ill., studied law at night while working during the day, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. Two years later he joined the law firm of Frederick S. Winston at Chicago.

His firm was counsel for Montgomery, Ward & Company, Union Stock Yards and the Transit Company. He was a Director of the First National Bank of Chicago, the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the American Creosoting Company, Wahl Pen and Pencil Company and the Hurley Machine Company. In 1925, he served with the American Minister to China on a special conference on Chinese customs tariffs.

Silas Strawn was formerly President of the American Bar Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the United States Golf Association, and a Vice President of the International Chamber of Commerce. He was considered one of the nation's outstanding lawyers.

In May 1933, he was the Chairman of the American Delegates, of which Miss Achelis was a member, attending the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Vienna. He became interested in The World Calendar and in a letter to Miss Achelis in 1943 he wrote: "It is very interesting and, if it were adopted, would be an improvement on the present calendar. . . . You are deserving of the gratitude of thinking people in so persistently pursuing the idea. After the war is over I believe people will be more receptive of your plan."

TOWARD CALENDAR REFORM

By Dr. Karel Hujer, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State College

The substance of his two broadcasts on WKAR has been incorporated in this article by this member of the School of Science and Arts of Michigan State College.

ASTRONOMY contributes fundamentally to the concept of time, upon which depends a very important institution of man's civilization—the calendar. We are unable to discern whether or not animals are capable of perceiving the flow of time, and, if so, how. But in both animal and plant life we do know of amazing examples of clock-like responses repeated daily or at some interval which evokes the same set of stimuli or perceptions. The concept of time in any mind can only be produced, first, by a change, and, secondly, by repetition of this change. Unquestionably, the earliest notion of time developed from the regularity of the cycle of day and night, which has continued since the beginning of the individual existence of our planet, the earth. It is irrelevant if ancient man ascribed the regular return of morning or of twilight to the movement of the sun instead of to the rotation of the earth, as we now understand it, even though today we repeat "the sun rises" instead of using the more precise statement "the earth turns toward the sun."

Progressively, day and night were divided into smaller units, which for many centuries were measured by the position of the sun during the day, and, for example, by flowing water at night. Both phenomena later helped man to develop the earliest forms of a clock—the sun-dial from the sun, and the water-clock, or clepsydra, from flowing water at night. The water-clock was already known to the Egyptians, its invention being ascribed to Thoth. Water running out regularly from a reservoir was caught in a receptacle which showed the hours. This instrument enabled ancient astronomers of Chaldea and Egypt to measure the hours of the night, for more precise timing of celestial events. Since time was regulated by the Sun, the highest of all gods, ideas associated with time were deemed sacred, and an interesting division of day and night ensued, each smaller period consecrated to a retinue of lesser gods, subservient to the dominant Sun.

For example, in Roman days Saturn had a period of the day reserved to himself alone, whereas the Moon, Jupiter and Venus reigned over another portion of the day assigned to each individually. Is it accidental that the Aztecs and the Incas, in the far-off region of the New World, had the same divisions of day and night, each requiring complicated observance, as in temples of the Pantheon? The only variance was language and the names of the gods, but the trend of ideas in the evolutionary process of primitive man was similar throughout the world. The consecration of the day-night cycle to the then known seven celestial bodies of the solar system representing gods, beginning with the Sun and ending with Saturn, led to a longer period—the week—which constitutes the next unit in our calendar.

The actual origin of the week is quite obscure. The immemorial custom of computing by weeks, or periods of seven days, may be traced back to the ancient tradition of the creation of the world in seven days. Also, the seven celestial bodies known to the ancient world—Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn—may have suggested the idea of a week of seven days. When the old Biblical observance of the seventh day, the holy day, was dedicated to Jehovah by the old Hebrew prophets, it was already a very old institution, deeply rooted among the civilizations which preceded the House of Israel.

There are two other cycles to which man was naturally led by his observation of the heavenly appearances: the month and the year. The month discloses by its very name that it is correlated with the Moon and the period of her lunations, from full Moon to full Moon, for example. Attracted by her beauty and influenced by her proximity, evidently the first calendar counts were made by the revolutions of the Moon, her motions being the swiftest of all the heavenly bodies. It was natural, indeed, for the earliest inhabitants of the earth to calculate by the lunar year. This was still too short a period, however, and with the lapse of ages, as man's need expanded with his enriched experiences, reformers further extended their calendar counts to include the apparent yearly motion of the principal luminary—the Sun. In combination with the lunar period, this resulted in the luni-solar year of the ancients, consisting of 360 days. The Mayan and Aztec calendars are famous for this luni-solar combination because it had a great social significance for those pre-Columbian civilizations. Every year the Aztec calendar entirely excluded 5 days, as if non-existent, making them the most unlucky days. This ancient luni-solar year was a futile attempt to harmonize the lunar and solar periods while their accidental orbits never indicated such a tendency. The luni-solar combination could never fit into the solar or equinoctial year, the latter

being the calendar of the returning Spring season, and thus the decisive factor of man's life. Therefore, in succeeding ages the true solar year had to be adopted, with all other periods as subsidiary.

The solar year is the period between two successive passages of the Sun through the vernal equinox, which is the intersection of the celestial equator and the ecliptic in that part of the heavens where the Sun is located on 21 March. Curiously, neither the diurnal rotation of the earth upon itself, nor its annual revolution around the Sun, nor the movement of the Moon around the earth, are in any way related to each other. In other words, they are entirely incommensurable. Naturally, one day was too short a period to be the only unit used in the lifetime of man. Advancing human civilization therefore developed the month and particularly adopted the most important period of our present calendar, the year. The incommensurability of the day, month and the year, however, brought with it the inevitable problems of the imperfect calendar of today which, in addition, remains a mixture of remarkable intellectual daring, superstition and tooth-and-nail conservatism.

The principal problem of our terrestrial calendar issues from an inexact number of days in the year. The rotation of the earth upon its axis, which comprises our day, was not created by the Architect of the solar system for the convenience of the calendar maker, to fit smoothly within the period of the earth's revolution around the Sun, which in turn makes up one year. Although officially we reject astrology as superstition, still our calendar is more a relic of astrological fears and superstition than a product of sound astronomical reasoning.

A complete revolution of our globe around the central luminary, the Sun, is not performed in exactly 365 nor 366 days; the true figure is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. Thus, if during several centuries we regularly maintain a 365-day year, with every fourth year a leap year of 366 days, which was established in 45 B. C. when Julius Caesar introduced the Julian calendar, we soon are perceptibly in advance of nature. Astronomers of the 16th century corrected their predecessors' use of the Julian calendar by omitting 10 days, and in most Catholic countries 5 October 1582 became 15 October. In order to avoid the recurrence of a similar discrepancy, it was decreed that the rule of adding an extra day every fourth year should be followed except in those century years not divisible by 400. Thus, A. D. 2000 will be a leap year, whereas the years 1700, 1800, and 1900, not divisible by 400, were consequently not leap years.

The calendar reform of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, which established the Gregorian calendar used today, was not readily accepted. Influential

as was the Pope's authority in the Catholic world, among his followers great confusion, suspicion and open aversion existed to the harmless calendar adjustment. In Protestant countries, such as England, there was a decided and emphatic refusal of the papal decree, for no other than politico-religious reasons, and this despite the fact that the reform was entirely of an astronomical nature. Finally in 1752, more than 150 years later, and many years after the great scientific genius, Isaac Newton, had influenced human society, England decided to accept the inevitable calendar reform, when the discrepancy had already reached 11 days. The reform in England even then resulted in violent agitation.

The questions now arise: Is our present Gregorian calendar a satisfactory system of divisions of the civil year? Is it an orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as years, months, weeks and days, which are adapted to the purposes of civil life? As previously indicated, a mere glance at our calendar will reveal its limping imperfections and incredible anachronisms.

Our Gregorian calendar, introduced by papal decree in 1582 A. D., is a decided improvement over the former Julian calendar established in 45 B. C. But a closer investigation will reveal that the Gregorian reform solved only the most inevitable error of the Julian calendar, leaving all other fallacies intact. We must admit that our present calendar, which is still largely of Julian origin, was a great credit to the Alexandrian astronomer, Sosigenes, for it was this astronomer whom the Roman dictator, Julius Caesar, charged with the rearrangement of the calendar in 45 B. C. Truly, it is a most amazing fact in the history of civilization that with but a minor reform this calendar has survived for 2,000 years.

Does what was good for the Romans 2,000 years ago adequately serve the 20th century? Do we so highly regard heathen Romans that we deem as untouchable or sacred a calendar system practically the same as that which legend recorded as a vain act of the dictator Augustus? This appears to be the case. Just as in England notorious conservatism for 150 years opposed the correction of some of the most flagrant errors by means of the Gregorian reform, and refused to reconcile their calendar with this reasonable innovation, so we today cling tenaciously to long-established habits and certain status quo. Even though we take pride in following new fashions, let us remember these so-called new fashions are first carefully sold to the masses through the subtle psychology of advertising. Our calendar assuredly is not proof we are very progressive.

First of all, the names of the weekdays are decidedly of pre-Christian origin. Our English name, Sunday, discloses most readily that our Lord's Day still carries the distinct vestige of its original dedication to the Sun.

It was the *Dies Solis*, the day of the Sun, the god of all gods in ancient Rome. Centuries of zealous Christian campaigns and crusades did not efface this verbal commemoration of our heathen ancestry. Its name in Russian is *Voskreseniye*, meaning resurrection. Likewise, the remaining days of our week indicate association with some pre-Christian deity. Monday is Moon's Day, Thursday is Thor's Day and Saturday is Saturn's Day, while the names of the remaining days of the week show similar derivations in French or other Latin languages. The association of the names of our weekdays, however, does not disturb us today; we look upon this as a harmless, historical heritage.

There are more serious problems which should be rectified in our calendar. Under the influence of the Old Testament, our forbears incorporated the lunar period in our calendar. This was the basis of the Jewish calendar. Mohammed, who was more impressed by Jewish practical teaching than by Christian idealistic philosophy, adopted the Jewish lunar calendar for his followers, and as a result an impossible system of lunations is the basis of the Mohammedan calendar. Our Gregorian calendar also forces the lunation period in our system through the variability of the Easter holiday. According to tradition, Easter Sunday is placed after the first Full Moon following the Spring Equinox, which of course is not fixed. This observance is a very ancient equinoctial holiday, emerging ages before the Christian era, in which Solar and Lunar rites were performed in unison.

Furthermore, our calendar left untouched evidences of the reforms of two Roman dictators, whose acts were commemorated by the Roman Senate. The names of the two months: July for Julius, and August for Augustus. The rulers Tiberius, Nero and Commodus also attempted to consecrate months to themselves, but as one satiric writer remarks: "Fortunately, for the honor of nations, this attempt did not succeed."

The deplorable state of our present calendar is entirely incongruous with our civilization which otherwise takes pride in its streamlining, its pragmatism and time-saving devices. Our calendar is an antiquated heritage of clumsiness and illogism and is prevented from growing by deeply rooted superstition, indolence and indifference. More than ever, our calendar cries for reform; as always, such reform forebodes some opposition. We well remember the recent aversion and hostility toward such a minor adjustment as Thanksgiving Day. It is significant that the dream of calendar reform was associated with two major revolutions in Europe, the French and Russian revolutions. Each produced a radical plan for a new calendar, which was accepted and flourished for a few years, while heads were still hot, but finally was laid aside with other radical plans

which the later revolutionary period was unable to promulgate. Little wonder that stagnate Czarist Russia retained the old Julian calendar.

The only solution to the calendar problem lies in a bold decision to accept the best of existing suggestions. Although the proposition of a 13-month calendar corresponds most nearly to the 13 lunations within the solar year, we can hardly expect the public to accept an inconvenient and indivisible number like 13. Therefore, the most acceptable suggestion is one propagated by The World Calendar Association, which offers a calendar divided equally into four parts. Each quarter of the year would be a unit for itself, its months having in succession 31, 30 and 30 days. Each quarter would commence with Sunday and end with Saturday. Furthermore, month dates, at present circulating and never falling twice in succession on the same weekday in the Gregorian calendar, would now be fixed. Thus, Washington's Birthday on 22 February would always fall on a Wednesday. Then there would be two World Holidays, one each 31 December, the other each fourth year, corresponding to our present leap year, but this holiday would appear at the end of June. The plan of The World Calendar is truly remarkable. It is a symmetric and harmonious calendar, prepared to meet the requirements of a cosmopolitan society of a future world of peace and collaboration. Let us hope that the year 1950 will see its general acceptance and introduction, for the progress of future centuries.

OBITUARY NOTE

DR. WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON, President Emeritus of Smith College, died at Northampton, Massachusetts, on 13 February. Dr. Neilson had been living at Falls Village, Connecticut, since his retirement in 1939.

Dr. Neilson, a native of Scotland, had been a teacher since he was 13 years old, teaching in Scotland and Canada and in the United States at Harvard, Bryn Mawr, Columbia and Smith. Under his administration Smith College became the largest college for women; but he was prouder of the fact that Smith College was an institution where academic freedom was an actuality and not just a theory.

While a student at the University of Edinburgh he had turned his attention to the study of Philosophy and was graduated with honors in 1891. Dr. Neilson migrated the same year and taught at Upper Canada College. Four years later he entered Harvard College. He then joined the faculty of Bryn Mawr College serving there as Professor of English until 1900 when he returned to Harvard. Then followed one year at Columbia, again Harvard, where he taught for eleven years, and in 1917, he was elected President of Smith College.

His books, such as *Essentials of Poetry*, *Facts about Shakespeare*, and *Burns: How to Know Him*, reveal his humor as well as his scholarliness. For many years he edited *Webster's New International Dictionary*.

One of the country's best loved and admired college presidents, he was long a member of The World Calendar Association.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

Good Features Embodied

Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer

30 December 1945

TAKE the length of the month and add to it the length of the year. Mix into this a little bit of many religions along with some of the sciences. Now add to this some knowledge of agriculture and spice with egotism. Stir for 6,000 years and the concoction will emerge as our calendar. For that indeed is the story of the origin of the calendar we use today.

In our everyday lives we attempt to fit together the year, the month, the week and the day. This obviously is impossible. The ordinary year of 365 days contains 52 weeks and one day over. Finally, there is not an even number of days in the year. We are striving for the impossible in attempting to correlate these periods.

One of the many solutions suggested for the calendar problem is The World Calendar. This tampers least with the calendar in use today.

Literally thousands of scientists, business men, government officials, churchmen and at least 14 nations have signified their approval of this World Calendar and hope for its early adoption. It embodies the good features of the Gregorian calendar and rejects the confusions.

World Peace Holiday

Waterville (Me.) Morning Sentinel

4 January 1946

A SUGGESTION has been made that we have one more holiday. This one would be a little different than the rest. It would be a world holiday to celebrate peace.

Almost all of our holidays now, and the same is true of other nations, celebrate some day which is distasteful to some other country. They are for the most part the date of victory over some enemy.

Perhaps this suggestion may be the answer to what should be done with the extra day which is left over in The World Calendar which various business interests are trying to have adopted.

Under this new plan the year would be divided into 12 months as now. Each quarter would be the same although the length of the months would vary. There would be one day left over at the end of the year. This could well be the World Holiday which has been suggested.

The new calendar would be a great advance over the one under which we now work, but there have always been objections as to what would be done with this day. It seems to us that this suggestion takes care of those objections and provides a new type of day which could be celebrated in all the civilized nations of the world as a day devoted to peace.

Fixed and Dead

Ottawa (Can.) Evening Journal

13 February 1946

A NEW age requires a new calendar: The World Calendar. Those who oppose it because of inertia or mere opposition to change, and they are many, indeed the great majority of the indifferent or critical, are even as the Pyramids on the Nile. Fixed, immovable, unchanging, they belong to a dead civilization, not to the living. Moving past them are planes, ships, automobiles, trains, radio, television and atomic energy, but they remain static, negative, inert, not a part of the present and in no sense a part of that world embryonic in the womb of the future.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

World Holiday Called United Nations Day

From a Lecture at the Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 12 March 1946. U.N.DAY was then called UNO-DAY.

IN the course of a lecture before the Institute of Arts and Sciences at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, suggested consideration be given to naming the Year-End World Holiday: United Nations Day.

"For the first time in history a holiday is provided by the calendar itself for world-wide observance. It will provide an unprecedented opportunity to celebrate adoption of The World Calendar by the United Nations and will serve as a testimonial to that organization.

"I am proposing that when this epoch-making event is assured, the 365th—that Year-End Day which stabilizes The World Calendar—be renamed U.N. DAY. On this holiday, nations, peoples, races and creeds may all unite in a greater spirit of understanding, friendship and good will. For the United Nations what finer augury could there be for its success than the launching of the perpetual World Calendar with U.N. DAY as a symbol of a united and free world.

"The U.N. can hardly initiate a better beginning than to ring out the old calendar and ring in the new.

"The Julian calendar reform honored Julius Caesar and his birth-month, Quintilis, was renamed July. Augustus Caesar, another calendar reformer, was commemorated by the renaming of the month, Sextilis, to August. The Gregorian reform was named for Pope Gregory XIII. It is eminently fitting that the United Nations be honored by U.N. DAY in merited recognition of its distinguished service in providing mankind with the perpetual World Calendar.

"The World Calendar Association has placed the destiny of The World Calendar within the framework of the United Nations and my fervent hopes are joined with yours and that of all mankind that U.N. may achieve its objectives and accomplish its purposes. May it enable the peoples of the world to live in freedom, security and peace."

World Center of Calendar Authority

From The World Almanac, New York, N. Y., 1946

CALENDAR revision continues to progress toward actual adoption by 1 January 1950. The World Calendar is the only plan now receiving serious international consideration. It has already the approval of 14 governments: Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay.

It is sponsored internationally by the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, the Universal Christian Council, the World Federation of Education Associations, the Mexican Hotel Association, the Canadian Retail Federation, the Labor Conference of American States, Chile, etc.

In the United States, it has the support of the National Education Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the New York State Chamber of Commerce and other Chambers of Commerce, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Industrial Bankers Association, the American Institute of Accountants, the Amateur Athletic Union, etc. Among religious denominations, it is approved by the Protestant

Episcopal Church, American Lutheran, Reformed, and has the endorsement of the Methodist Church Council of Bishops.

The World Calendar is being advocated by calendar reform organizations in Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

This reform, long the subject of international conference and study, impartially meets the need of industry, government, social life, agriculture, education, science, religion, and all phases of activity. Clearly one great benefit of this reform is the perpetual feature, every year the same in arrangement; and another, the coordination of the various time units is secured at the end of every quarter. This stability and coordination would be obviously of great benefit in all our war efforts and productions, as everything would move more smoothly with the use of this balanced and steady measurement of time.

To put a revised calendar into actual operation it is obvious that some kind of international agreement must be secured. It is anticipated that definite international action within the next few years, before 1948, by a nation or group of nations, will be inaugurated for the adoption of The World Calendar on Sunday, 1 January 1950, when both the present and The World Calendar agree. This date makes the change from the old to the new calendar easy. Every year would begin on Sunday, 1 January, and the working week would begin with Monday, 2 January, as New Year's Day is preceded by the Year-End Day, the World Holiday.

The World Calendar Association, sponsors of The World Calendar and the world center of calendar authority, is located in the International Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, New York.

The Calendar

From Popular Astronomy, published by Goodsell Observatory, Northfield, Minn., January, 1946

THE calendar is a man-made device for the purpose of recording the repetitious phenomena of the heavenly bodies. Each time the earth completes a rotation on its axis, the calendar records a day; each time the moon completes a revolution around the earth, the calendar, approximately, records a month; each time the sun completes its cycle of movement among the stars, the calendar records a year; each time the celestial pole completes a circle in the sky, the calendar records a Great Year. (Since this last is some 26,000 ordinary years in length, it will not concern us greatly at present.)

The day, the month, and the year, as determined by natural events, are not commensurable with each other, consequently adjustments are necessary from time to time to keep the calendar in step with the actual circumstances. These required adjustments are thoroughly understood and the present calendar will serve its purpose for an indefinite period. Although the astronomer's knowledge is essential to its construction, every civilized person makes use of it and instinctively resists change.

However, any thoughtful person upon reflection will agree that at one point a change is desirable. The distribution of the days in the several months is arbitrary. As at present it is irregular, inconvenient, and irrational. Historically it represents the whims of several ruling monarchs and not a scientific necessity. An arrangement whereby one might know, without looking at a printed schedule, the day of the week on which a given date would invariably fall, would be a vast improvement.

Now we are aware that we are living in One World and that civilization is undergoing fundamental and radical changes. It would seem, therefore, that the time for a highly desirable and greatly needed Calendar Reform is here.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

It was with great pleasure that I read your latest *Journals* and congratulate you on the progress made by The World Calendar Association. There is no doubt in my mind of the international benefits its adoption would bring in stabilizing and facilitating world interests and I am particularly glad, not only to renew my support of the past, but also to accept gratefully, in my own capacity, your kind offer to become a member of your Foreign Advisory Committee.—Justin Godart, Senator, Paris, France.

I do hope that Sunday, the first of January 1950, in some way can be the beginning of the new calendar. I shall be glad to sign a round-robin indicating the superiority of The World Calendar.—Gano Dunn, President, The J. G. White Engineering Corp., New York City.

I have been, for many years, a member of your Association, and I have become more and more convinced of the immense need of the reform advocated. It is not merely a matter of academic interest in order to gratify the scientists' urge for logical correctness; it is also a crying need in the everyday affairs of the ordinary citizen. It is extremely important that this Association diligently work up such a universal and vigorously outspoken demand for this reform that even the most timid legislator will feel perfectly safe in following the lead of common sense—Patterson Wardlaw, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia.

With all of these meetings of international factors, I have just been hoping to hear that The World Calendar was made part and parcel of peace terms. It should be. I cannot wait for V-WC Day.—Alma K. Anderson, Pres., Red Head Brand Co., Chicago.

I hope we will soon adopt a sane calendar change, now that the world is becoming conscious of the new order. In California, we have so many holidays which disturb the business routines—not to

mention affecting mail deliveries. It just is not orderly or systematic—and the changes you foresee will prove most advantageous.—Ruby F. Remont, Graphologist, Los Angeles, Cal.

Our organization has followed for some years the work of The World Calendar Association to bring about acceptance of The World Calendar, and you may rest assured that to us any activity in that direction is immediately associated in our minds with your organization.—Eugene F. Hartley, Economist, New York, N. Y.

We do believe, as business men, that action should be taken by UNO through our representatives in that organization as a part of a unified action in the interests of all nations. Why not do it now?—Edward N. Weinbaum, Manager, Portland Retail Trade Bureau, Ore.

While serving as City Clerk in this municipality, I first learned of the proposition for calendar reform and immediately became an advocate for adoption of The World Calendar. From many years of office work involving calculation of wages for fractions of months of unequal length, the absurdities of the present calendar impressed upon me with annoyance. The World Calendar having always 26 weekdays in each month will overcome this one difficulty in calculations.—R. B. Schoonmaker, Las Vegas, N. M.

At the present moment, the financial and moral credit of the U.S.A. stands very high, especially in this country; and I believe if your Government could be induced to take a real interest in calendar reform all the European nations and the British Commonwealth are certain to follow the example of your country.—H. Henry König, Newport Pagnell, England.

For a thinking world (one of the atomic future) you really have something every wide-awake merchandising man will fully appreciate.—John Bradford, Merchandising, Baltimore, Md.

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Membership is based on active interest in the study of adequate and effective improvement of the calendar. Owing to lack of space, a large number of names have been omitted. They will be printed in future issues.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR REFORM OF THE CALENDAR

- ARGENTINA:** Comité Argentino del Calendario Mundial, Admiral José Guisasaola, Chairman, Ministerio de Marina, Buenos Aires.
- AUSTRALIA:** Committee on Calendar Reform of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, C. W. Allen, Secy., Solar Observatory, Canberra.
- BELGIUM:** Belgian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Professor M. Dehalu, President, l'Université de Liège, Liège.
- BOLIVIA:** Comité Boliviano del Calendario Mundial, Don Moises Santivanez, Chairman, Biblioteca Nacional, Sucre.
- BRAZIL:** Comité Brasileiro do Calendario Mundial, Rear Admiral Radler de Aquino, Chairman, Rua Raul Pompeia No. 133, Rio de Janeiro.
- CANADA:** Rational Calendar Association, A. J. Hills, Chairman, National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa.
- CHILE:** Comité Chileno del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Cumming, Chairman, Calle Manuel Rodriguez, Santiago.
- CHINA:** Chinese Association for the Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Ch'ing-Sung Yü, Director, National Institute of Astronomy, Kunning, Yunnan.
- COLOMBIA:** Comité Colombiano del Calendario Mundial, Bogota.
- COSTA RICA:** Comité Costarricense del Calendario Mundial (Igualmente de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador y Nicaragua), H. E. Don Teodoro Picado, Chairman, San José.
- CUBA:** Comité Cubano del Calendario Mundial, Belén Observatory, Havana.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** Comité Dominicano del Calendario Mundial, Barney N. Morgan, Chairman, Box 727, Ciudad Trujillo.
- ECUADOR:** Comité Ecuatoriano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Chairman, Calle Cienfuegos 153, Santiago, Chile.
- ENGLAND:** Rational Calendar Association, C. David Stelling, Director, 38, Parliament Street, London.
- FRANCE:** Comité National pour la Reforme du Calendrier, Sénateur Justin Godart, President; Paul-Louis Hervier, Secy., 3, Rue Bernoulli, Paris.
- GERMANY:** Deutscher Ausschuss für Kalenderreform, Dr. Grosse, Geschäftsführer, Neue Wilhelmstr. 9/11, Berlin N. W. 7.—Der Weltbund für Kalenderreform, Dr. Rudolph Blochmann, Secy., 24 Lornsenstrasse, Kiel.
- GREECE:** Greek National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. S. Plakidis, Secy., Observatory of University of Athens.
- HUNGARY:** Hungarian Committee for Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Paul Vajda, Secy., 9 Eotös Utca, Budapest.
- IRELAND:** Committee for Calendar Reform, E. K. Eason, Secy., 80, Mid. Abbey St., Dublin.
- ITALY:** Italian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Amedeo Giannini, Secy., Via del Seminario, 113, Rome.
- MEXICO:** Comité Mejicano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Joaquin Gallo, Honorary President; Dr. Horacio Herrera, Chairman, Sociedad de Estudios Astronómicos y Geofísicos, Av. Observatorio No. 192, Tacubaya, D.F.
- PANAMA:** Comité Panameno del Calendario Mundial, Juan Rivera Reyes, Chairman, Panama City.
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- PERU:** Comité Peruano del Calendario Mundial, Don Luis Montero y Tirado, Chairman, Casilla 220, Lima.
- POLAND:** Polish Committee for Calendar Reform, Albin Jakiel, Chairman, Krasiuskiego, 21 m. 27, Warsaw.
- PUERTO RICO:** Committee of The World Calendar, Dr. Manuel M. Morillo, Chairman, Consulado General Dominicano, Apartado No. 204, San Juan 2.
- SPAIN:** Spanish Calendar Reform Committee, Rev. Father Antonio Romañá, S.J., Chairman, Observatorio del Ebro, Tortosa.
- SWITZERLAND:** Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Emile Marchand, Secy., 2, Genferstrasse, Zurich 2.—Comité International de Coopération de l'Association Universelle du Calendrier, M. Raymond Mage, Secrétaire Général, Palais Wilson, Geneva.
- TURKEY:** Committee on Calendar Reform, Dr. M. I. Dereoglu, Secy., P. O. Box 1121, Hanhaym Han No. 10, Istanbul.
- URUGUAY:** Comité Uruguayo del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Reyes Thevenet, Chairman, Liceo de Enseñanza Secundaria Hector Miranda, Calle Sierra 2274, Montevideo.
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- YUGOSLAVIA:** Yugoslavian Committee on Calendar Reform, Georges Curcin, Chairman, Poenkareova 25—III, Belgrade.

A FORM OF RESOLUTION

MANY of the outstanding private and quasi-public organizations of the world have shared reservations concerning *The World Almanac*. Their opinion is one of the most-valuable to the world, if expressed and recorded effectively.

RESOLUTION

Adopted by

(Name of Organization)

(Place)

(Date)



THE WAR IS NOT OVER FOR

The American Red Cross

Those still in the armed forces, the wounded in hospitals and many discharged veterans still need your help—through this great agency of service

LEVEL
ONE

Journal of
CALENDAR
REFORM

THE WORLD CALENDAR ON
AGENDA OF INTER-AMERICAN
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

SECOND QUARTER

1946

GREGORIAN CALENDAR

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5							1	2								1
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
														31						
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
														30						
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30					
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31				

This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also note varying number of days in each quarter.

Each Year Different

This calendar is always different from year to year. Holidays fall on different days of the week.

The quarters are unequal in length. In leap years the first half-year has 182 days; the second, 184 days.

Each quarter begins and ends on a different day of the week.

Each month begins and ends on a different weekday.

The months have a varying number of weekdays. Each year begins on a different weekday.

Its irregularity precludes comparison of periods and necessitates continued and never-ceasing changes in matters routine in character.

This calendar is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE DISCARDING THIS OBSOLETE CALENDAR.

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30

* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.

** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.

Each Year the Same

This 12-month equal-quarter calendar is the same for every year perpetually. Holidays are fixed and always fall on the same day of the week.

The quarters are equal in length.

Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.

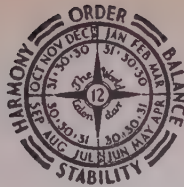
Month-dates always fall on the same weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays—plus Sundays.

Each year begins on Sunday, 1 January; and the business year begins with Monday, 2 January. Because the World Holiday precedes Sunday, the usual custom of celebrating a Sunday holiday on Monday is voided.

Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day, W or 31 December and W or 31 June, are World Holidays.

This revised calendar is balanced in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE USING THIS UP-TO-DATE CALENDAR.



ONE CALENDAR FOR ONE WORLD: THE WORLD CALENDAR

VOL. XVI

SECOND QUARTER, 1946

No. 2

“WITH a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,” in the words of the Charter of the United Nations; the responsibility for the discharge of these functions is vested in the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council.

When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for organizing the United Nations were reviewed at San Francisco, a group of consultants, representing some of the major organizations in the fields of business, labor, agriculture and education, unanimously recommended that the United Nations adopt a provision authorizing the Economic and Social Council to bring specialized national and international agencies, both governmental and private, into the orbit of the United Nations and act as a coordinator. Lacking direct control over these autonomous organizations, the Council must rely upon consultation and recommendation rather than coercion.

Article 71 of the United Nations' Charter provides: “The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member of the United Nations concerned.”

In making the Economic and Social Council one of the most important instruments to assist the Assembly in the promotion of international economic and social cooperation, those who framed the Charter recognized the paramount importance of effective international action to expand world economy, promote higher standards of living, solve social, health and related problems, foster cultural and educational cooperation, and seek to instill universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These are the conditions conducive to peace and their solution will remove many of the causes of war.

The World Calendar Association has pledged its full cooperation. Its accumulation of learning and its international organization have been freely placed at the disposal of the Economic and Social Council. This Association believes that private world organizations should set an example of inter-governmental unity, that its own work will be facilitated and sooner accomplished by collaboration, and that it is not only helping to provide mankind with a long-needed perpetual calendar but participating in one of the most momentous attempts ever made in human amelioration and to create understanding minds and hearts for one world.

JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM

April, May, June

1946

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A BRITISH VIEW

By F. Hope-Jones, Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society

This writer is the originator of the time signal used throughout the British Commonwealth, an inventor of electric clocks and maker of the "Free Pendulum" clock installed in many of the world's greatest observatories. He has just been awarded the Gold Medal of the British Horological Institute.

YOU may not hear much in the U. S. A. of the attitude of Great Britain towards the calendar. It must be admitted that we have taken an inadequate part in the campaign for its reform. But that does not imply a lack of intelligent appreciation of what others are doing. On the other hand, some of us feel very deeply that England will never be able to inscribe it upon her banner as one of the many causes that we have initiated and led the world to adopt.

We are wondering how long The World Calendar Association will have to go on pumping out their excellent propaganda. To us they appear to be preaching to the converted, because we have never met with anyone who denies that the reform is badly wanted or who criticizes the proposed method, when simply explained in a few words. They accept $31 + 30 + 30 = 91 \times 4 = 364 + 1 = 365$ as the obvious and only solution, fundamental for all nations, leaving each country to arrange its festivals and holidays as it likes.

We want to get a move on and we feel it is not quite fair that our American friends should have to do all the work. The trouble is of course the ignorance of the general public on which the apathy of our national leaders is based. Illogical, of course; if they are really the nation's leaders, they should lead and not follow. But our Parliamentary machine is overloaded and, without a popular demand, no statesman could get our government to move.

We had this experience in our futile attempts to secure Decimal Coinage and Daylight Saving. William Willett's propaganda for the latter was carried on brilliantly for the last seven years of his life, but the public demand was insufficient and the 1914 War dashed his hopes and stopped his campaign. He had conceived his scheme as a peace-time measure to give our young men more daylight hours for sport, but it was destined to come into being under the stern dictates of war, to economize coal and increase

the output of munitions. As he lay dying in 1915 he little thought that Germany, true to her reputation for adopting and developing other people's inventions, was preparing to introduce it for the same reasons, and that within a year his own great fight would be crowned with victory and would materially contribute to his own country's triumph. It was not to the credit of our government that they failed to adopt the weapon he had forged until our enemy had begun to use it.

Can we hope for some equally great external influence, some world cataclysm to force the issue and demand a sane calendar as a matter of life or death? No, we must not look for any such intervention of Providence to fight our battle for us. We must just plug along, grasping every opportunity for publicity and turning everything to our advantage. The second war has not done for Calendar Reform what the first did for Daylight Saving, but it has created favorable conditions. When the fighting was on, it was used as an excuse for apathy and laziness on the ground that our statesmen were too busy to be troubled with such matters, but that argument should have been reversed. At a Mansion House dinner in celebration of the passing of our Act of 7th August, 1925, making Daylight Saving permanent, Winston Churchill said: "Had it not been for the War, we should never have attained success. In the crush of that war people were forced to give up old prejudices and shake off the sluggish inertia of their minds."

The work of these vast organizations for the creation of a new and better world, based upon the Atlantic Charter, implemented at Dumbarton Oaks, San Francisco, London and New York, would be incomplete if it failed to provide for the introduction of a permanent and simple calendar on the 1st of January, 1950.

The golden opportunity is here. The United Nations is on the doorstep of the United States. May the Association succeed in impressing the representatives of the four great powers with a sense of their responsibility.

A stage has been reached in the Association's educational campaign when argument of details is no longer required. That work has been well done. The simple scheme evolved has been proved in the 16 years since its introduction to be unassailable.

Concentration is now required to persuade men of influence that it is their duty to posterity to seize the present opportunity. A special responsibility lies with the Press who wield immense power in a matter of this kind. Many of the newspapers of the United States have a reputation for high ideals, with souls above mere popularity and big circulations. They have been known to give their readers not only what they want, but what

they ought to have. Those who control them have it in their power to confer this benefit upon humanity for all time and to give to their country the everlasting credit for it.

Examples of the idiotic and wasteful complications of our present calendar have flowed from the pages of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* in a constant stream, yet many more humorous stories of its absurdities remain to be told, until it becomes a broad river of ridicule in which the Gregorian calendar will be drowned.

If there are still some who fear that the change-over on 1 January, 1950, would cause some inconvenience they should be reminded of another remark of Winston Churchill, our champion phrase-maker, on Daylight Saving: "What a small price to pay for such a blessing," said he, "an extra yawn on some spring morning and an extra snooze in the autumn."

We want a similar phrase to express the facility of the calendar change and to drive it home with the hammer blow of its permanency when once made. It does not involve the six-monthly change of umpteen million clocks. When the new calendar is put into the hands of the public on 1 January, 1950, it will appear to be almost identical with that which they were accustomed to, except that March gives a day to April, and May and August give their old 31st days to February. *And it will be permanent.*

The calendars of the future will have little to tell anyone except the times of sunrise and sunset and the phases of the moon. Such is the magic of an orderly arrangement of weekdays and days of the month—achieved without conscious effort—that people will know the calendar as they know their alphabet.

COMMITTEE OF GOVERNORS ORGANIZED

AN Advisory Committee has been organized for The World Calendar Association to enlist the support of state administrations, to seek to make such legal provisions as are necessary under state constitutions in anticipation of adoption of The World Calendar, and to exercise leadership in enlisting public support, especially grass roots. This is the result of a ground swell in favor of The World Calendar.

The initial membership of the gubernatorial Committee includes Governors Ralph F. Gates of Indiana, Ben Laney of Arkansas, John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, William M. Tuck of Virginia, and Ransome J. Williams of South Carolina.

A survey is in preparation of the effects on state administration and intra-state life to be anticipated by adoption of The World Calendar. Questions of state policy are being explored to determine the relation between the states and the federal government in bringing about improvement of the calendar. Legal questions are being raised in order that they may be solved by all states, if possible uniformly.

When the survey has been completed, recommendations will be made to the Governors of all States of the United States for their consideration.

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTS

The World Calendar Placed on Agenda

THE Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, which convened in Mexico City in February, 1945, provided that the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, established by the first meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in 1939, should be supplanted by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union was entrusted with provisional organization.

The new Council has taken over all the activities of its predecessor organization and is the coordinating agency for all official inter-American economic and social activities. Provision was also made for the Council to collaborate with inter-American and international bodies, both governmental and private. The Council is empowered "to promote social progress and the raising of the standard of living for all the American peoples, to undertake studies and other activities upon its own initiative or upon the request of any American government and make recommendations, to collect and prepare reports on economic and social matters for the use of the American Republics, and to maintain liaison with the corresponding agency of the general international organization when established, and with existing or projected international economic and social agencies."

On 15 November, 1945, the Council was formally installed before a distinguished audience in the Hall of the Americas at the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C.

The World Calendar Association was gratified to learn that The World Calendar was placed on the agenda of a meeting of the Council held on Thursday, 20 June, 1946. This is potentially of far-reaching importance. Such action must be deemed entirely satisfactory to proponents of The World Calendar.

Six of the fourteen nations which endorsed The World Calendar at the time of the action by the League of Nations were American.

The Council has an extraordinary opportunity to do much to carry calendar reform to a successful conclusion. Recognition of the problem and the attempt by this inter-governmental agency to attain hemispheric solidarity are highly significant postwar actions.

URUGUAY AND CALENDAR REFORM

By Professor Alberto Reyes Thevenet, Past Director of the Astronomical Observatory of the University of Montevideo and Fellow-member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay

This abridged Memorandum was written in April 1946 at the request of the Uruguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a result of a question from its Embassy in Washington, and is an authoritative exposition of the history of the participation of Uruguay in the calendar reform movement.

B EING connected with the activities of the world organization of calendar reform since 1934¹ as Chairman of the Uruguayan Committee, an affiliate of The World Calendar Association, I submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the following report, summarizing the proceedings which led the Uruguayan Government to decree, in 1937, that the official support of Uruguay be given to the proposed Calendar Reform.

GENERAL INFORMATION

It is generally known that our present calendar had its origins in the time of the founding of Rome (21 April 753 B. C.) under Romulus and Numa Pompilius.^{2*} This calendar has regulated the pace of mankind since its historic inception, but in the course of the centuries the original plan has been the object of two major reforms, namely, that of Emperor Julius Caesar, dictator and Pontifex Maximus ("Julian Reform" or "Julian Calendar"), in the year 45 B. C., and that of Pope Gregory XIII ("Gregorian Adjustment"), in 1582.

In the first ("Old Style")—"Julian Reform" or "Julian Calendar"—the duration of the civil year was fixed as 365¼ days; and this reform also instituted the famous "leap year" consisting of a supplementary day at the end of February every four years.

The second reform ("New Style")—the "Gregorian Adjustment," decreed by the Papal Bull "*Inter gravissimas*" of 24 February 1582, attempted to amend the faults of the "Julian Calendar" by omitting ten con-

¹ *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 4, p. 175, Vol. 5, pp. 57, 59.

² *The Romance of the Calendar*, by P. W. Wilson, New York.

* EDITOR'S NOTE: The first sun calendar, the basis of our present calendar, actually originated with the Egyptian reform, 4236 B.C.

secutive days (the day following Thursday, 4 October 1582, was reckoned as Friday, 15 October) and also by suppressing three leap years in four hundred years' time. These suppressions were made necessary for the sake of astronomical accuracy, and their technical causes are quite generally known, having their origin in the incommensurability of the civil and tropical years.

The first must contain a whole number of days and the second—the tropical year (the period it requires for the sun to travel from one equinox back to it again)—is represented by an irrational figure similar to the value “pi” which is the ratio of a circumference of a circle to its diameter.

The absolute agreement of the civil and tropical years will always be impossible, but the marvelous exactness introduced into the calendar by the Papal astronomers of the Gregorian reform has assured this agreement until about the year 4582, a time which does not cause concern to our present civilization.

But, even though the “Gregorian Adjustment” is a prodigy of astronomical exactitude and ingenuity, there remain *three* major faults or imperfections which we are now trying to remove:

1. Unequal lengths of the months (there are months of 28, 29, 30 and 31 days) ; the same is true of the quarter-years.
2. Disagreement of the dates and the weekdays from one year to another.
3. Variability in movable holidays.

While these inconveniences remain it will be impossible to attain a rational, universal and perpetual calendar, as the progress of science and humanity demand.

THE REFORM PLAN

The world movement for the improvement of the “Gregorian Adjustment” started with the “International Astronomical Union” in the year 1922.

Of all the plans presented before or after that date, the only one that is being seriously considered—because of its simplicity, practicability and suitability—is that sponsored by “The World Calendar Association,” an eminent institution founded in New York in 1930, and which, under the energetic inspiration of its indefatigable President, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, is carrying on an active and effective informational campaign everywhere, by means of the press, the radio, lectures and publications (such as the widely circulated *Journal of Calendar Reform*) and the direction of the overall policy of its affiliates, such as the one here in Uruguay of which I have the honor to be President.

Of what does this reform consist?

(a) It removes the defects stated in items 1 and 2. There is no other solution than to fix the civil year as 364 days, a common multiple of 91 (4 quarters = 364), and of 7 (52 weeks = 364). Consequently we would have a civil year of 364 days with equal quarters consisting of one month of 31 days and two of 30 days; 26 weekdays in each month; and 13 full weeks in each quarter; thereby gaining a perfect coordination between the different time-units with great advantage to business, industry, statistics, and so forth.

(b) In having a year of 364 days it is necessary to omit from the framework of the year one day, or two days in leap year—which would be placed between Saturday, 30 December, and Sunday, 1 January, in ordinary years, and between Saturday, 30 June, and Sunday, 1 July, in leap years. It would be devoted to world celebration (as with All Saints', Labor Day, et cetera) and its exclusion from the week would prevent the mobility of the days of the week from year to year.

As a result, all dates would fall on the same day of the week (1 January would always be a Sunday) and all holidays would have their fixed day in the year, in the month and in the week.

It has been pointed out that a suitable time for world adoption of this new calendar would be when both the Gregorian and The World Calendars synchronize by commencing the year on Sunday; such a time would be 1 January 1950.

(c) In connection with the proposed adjustment, it is absolutely necessary that the movable holidays be definitely fixed. This question, as with the interruption of the sequence of the week (which has for thousands of years recurred in the same way) is most delicate and stirs up the most opposition among the lovers of tradition, as it is linked to the religious holiday of Easter which wanders in accordance with a luni-solar computation that is several thousand years old. The first Easter [Passover] was celebrated by the Jews 3,500 years ago on the 14th day of the lunation, and it coincided with the exodus from Egypt and the return of Spring to the boreal or northern hemisphere. The Christian Easter, which developed from the Jewish, differs from the old Israelite worship, since with Easter they commemorate the miracle of "the resurrection of the Lord"; and, while the Jewish Easter [Passover] coincides exactly with the full moon in the month of Nisan and the sacrifice of the lamb, the other since the fourth century has been fixed on the Sunday following the full moon (21 March or immediately after). It was at the Council of Nicea (325 A. D.), during the rule of Emperor Constantine, that the new Church, emerging from Judaism and in order to differentiate from the practice of the syna-

gogue, consecrated the Easter holiday on the Sunday following, as on that day Christ according to evangelical tradition arose from the dead.³

Such venerable and world-wide traditions cannot be altered without arousing natural opposition. According to the Nicean computations, the Easter of the resurrection can be celebrated any time from 22 March through 25 April. The problem of stabilizing this commemoration on a fixed date, and with it the rest of the ecclesiastical calendar subject to the liturgical cycle (Whitsuntide, Ash Wednesday, etc.), belongs to the Christian peoples. [The World Calendar Association takes the position that Easter stabilization is the province of Christian Churches.]

ADVANTAGES OF THE REFORM

The universally acknowledged advantages of the proposed reform have been pointed out by technical authorities, especially in the report of General Inspector (Surveyor) of the Navy, Rear Admiral Gustavo A. Schroder, 12 December 1945, which must be kept in mind by the Government of Uruguay whenever this question is debated.

Likewise of importance is the highly esteemed opinion given on the subject by the Director of Meteorological Service of Uruguay, Capitan de Fragata Julio F. Lamarthee, on 24 September 1945, agreeing with the preceding report.

Also must be mentioned the earlier detailed reports of the past Director of the same Service, Capitan de Fragata Fernando J. Fuentes, dated 1 June and 8 May 1937, on which was based the position taken by the Government on that occasion.

THE REFORM IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

As was to be expected, this question was brought up in 1923 and placed before the international authority of the League of Nations. After several preliminary steps, the matter was ultimately discussed in October 1931, during the General Meeting of the Communications and Transit Organization, which the author of this report had the opportunity to attend as he was in Geneva at that time on behalf of the University of Uruguay. . . .

The Pan American Labor Conference, meeting in Santiago in January of 1936 and attended by the delegates of 19 republics of this continent, gave consideration and study to this problem and, upon the favorable vote of all the delegates—Uruguay included—passed a resolution in which the League of Nations was recommended to approve “the perpetual calendar of 12 months and equal quarters.” In the preamble to this proposal it was stated that “the proposed reform is of great advantage to social life, business and trade, and also to the welfare of the working classes.”⁴

³ *La Question de Pâques et du Calendrier*, by Abbé Chauve-Bertrand, Paris, 1936.

⁴ *Revista Internacional del Trabajo*, Vol. XIII, Ginebra, 1936.

As a consequence of that resolution a decision was adopted to include the problem of Calendar Reform in the "memorandum" prior to the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations to take place in 1937. In this connection the Secretariat of the League and the Minister from Uruguay to Belgium, Dr. Alfredo de Castro—who exercised very important and untiring leadership—addressed themselves to the Government requesting that instructions be given the Uruguayan delegates for the coming occasion of the 1937 Assembly, for which the question was scheduled upon the proposal of the Government of Chile.

This was the motive of our Government's asking the advice of its technical officials and the origin of the above-mentioned reports in which Capitán de Fragata Fuentes pointed out the exact course to be followed. The writer also, upon the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on several occasions, wrote three reports (2 January 1935, 26 June 1936 and 5 May 1937) advising the adherence of our Government to the Chilean proposal.

THE OFFICIAL PROPOSAL OF URUGUAY

Upon consideration of all the foregoing, the Government of Uruguay decided that the position to be taken by our delegates to the XVIII Ordinary Meeting of the League of Nations was that of "*supporting the plan laid before the League of Nations by the Government of Chile.*"⁵

Consequently, on 9 August 1937, instructions to that effect were delivered to the delegates, Dr. Alberto Guani, Dr. Alfredo de Castro and Engineer Victor Benavidez. The Secretary General of the League, M. Avenol, was officially informed as was the writer as Chairman of the Uruguayan Committee for Calendar Reform.

On 15 September of the same year, Secretary Avenol acknowledged receipt of the official dispatch from Uruguay registering the approval of this Government from that moment.⁶

Therefore, *9 August 1937 must be taken as the date on which Uruguay gave its official support to the Calendar Reform.*

Unhappily the answer came too late to be included in the "*rapport*" given on this matter by M. Litvinoff during the "*proces-verbal*" of the 98th Meeting of the Council of the League of Nations (16 September 1937).⁷

Notwithstanding, from that date our country has been included among the other fourteen nations that have endorsed the Calendar Reform, six of which are Latin American: *Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.*

⁵ *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 7, p. 72.

⁶ *Archivo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Uruguay*, Carpeta No. 1958, Nota 9a/29061/10782.

⁷ *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 7, p. 134, Vol. 8, p. 72.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus having explained the position of our country, I must further inform the Ministry that the project was terminated in the League of Nations in that same year of 1937 as a result of delegate Litvinoff's suggesting "that it should remove the question from its Agenda. Needless to say the Council could take up the question again if circumstances should, at a later date, be more favorable."⁸

The World War interrupted the labors of the League, but it is our hope to see them resumed in the United Nations.

It is of interest to state that on past occasions the majority of Orthodox and Protestant Churches declared that they did "not oppose" a stabilized Easter, although that reform should be subject to the approval of all the Christian Churches. The answers of the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Archbishop of Canterbury and other authorities may be emphasized.

The Holy See which had made it known previously, through her high dignitaries (Cardinal Mercier, the Reverend Father Gianfranceschi, Cardinal Baudrillart, Monsignor Felice, Papal Nuncio at Santiago, and others) that it was completely agreeable to the Reform, had become indifferent. However, the Holy See did very clearly express the decision that the stabilization of Easter was not at variance with the principles of Catholic dogma, but the decision would have to receive the approval of an Oecumenical Council. . . .

There remains now only to state the desirability of Uruguay's ratification, in the Pan American meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs soon to be held, of the position she adopted on 9 August 1937, and with her sister Americans working in behalf of this initiative begun in the past at the League of Nations by the Government of Chile.

To our age—so darkened by huge calamities—would go the honor of bequeathing to posterity the definite adjustment of a thousand-year-old institution which in the course of time, has been recording the steps—sometimes glorious, sometimes unhappy—of Mankind.

Along with the adoption of the Metric System, the lasting work of the French Revolution, and of Standard Time unifying clock-time the world over, this reform would be one of the great victories of the present age toward the rationalization of the measurement of time and distance, and would fulfill the motto so ably expressed for The World Calendar Association by its President, Miss Elisabeth Achelis: "A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW WORLD."

⁸ *League of Nations Documents*, C.380, M.256 & C.385, p. 1137 (1937).

LABOR TROUBLES AND THE CALENDAR

By Dr. E. H. van Delden

The Director of Industrial Relations of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, who has lectured on labor relations at Harvard, Michigan, Ohio State and other universities and colleges, here shows the utility of The World Calendar as an instrumentality for better industrial relations.

IT is reported that the late Wendell Willkie warned an audience by saying, "You and I will never know a calm moment in our time." When first I heard that statement I was sure the audience must have been composed of industrial relations people. Formerly, labor troubles followed the calendar only as regards the termination dates of collective bargaining agreements. In the setting of these, much thought must have been given to the fact that picketing is more pleasant in the spring, fishing in the summer and hunting in the fall. Compare strike statistics by months over the years and the relationship to the seasons will become obvious.

It has only been recently, however, that the full impact of the present irregular calendar upon worker satisfaction has become apparent. The "grasshopping" of holidays from one day of the week to another probably has always disturbed workers and upset their plans, but of late years most companies have been at work on holidays because of the manpower shortage. Of course, workers were paid at the rate of time and one half for hours worked on all such days. But holidays hop along until they eventually fall on a Saturday or Sunday. The question arises as to the proper rate when that occurs. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act time and one half pay is due for all hours worked over 40 in the week. On the other hand, the practice of "pyramiding" rates is frowned upon so that usually one rate only is applied. This operates in accordance with the minimum requirements of the law but the worker growls unhappily. If the holiday had fallen on any other day during the week he would have received more pay—time and one half for working on the holiday and time and one half for working hours over 40 in the week.

Or, the worker might reason another way. Many factories today pay employees for certain holidays not worked. On this basis, the worker would receive the same pay if he worked on a holiday falling on Saturday as he would if he worked on a Saturday without a holiday involved. Assuming a normal work-week of Monday through Saturday, and a holiday falling before Saturday, the worker would receive time and one half on Saturday even if he didn't work on the holiday, because holidays not worked are usually counted as hours worked for purposes of computing premium pay. When the holiday falls on Saturday and the worker receives no benefit at all, he naturally feels that he has been cheated. Actually he is dissatisfied with the calendar, but the manifestation of his discontent is all too likely to be against the employer.

The varying days in the month cause even more problems where employees are paid on a monthly basis. Adding or removing an employee from the pay roll at times other than the first or last day of a pay-roll period is bound to result in complaints. The procedure of calculating the pay deduction or addition is usually as follows:

Basis of computation:

Normal working hours per day are eight.

Semi-monthly rate divided by the number of normal working hours in the period, multiplied by the number of lost hours (hours not worked).

This amount subtracted from the semi-monthly rate is the amount of basic pay to be paid for that particular period.

Example 1:

Date employed 22 February 1946*

Rate \$100.00 per month

16 to 28 February contains 72 normal working hours.

Semi-monthly rate \$50.00 divided by 72 equals .69 per hour

Normal working days not worked 18, 19, 20, 21

February equals 4 days @ 8 hours each 32 hours

Total amount of lost pay	<u>22.08</u>
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Semi-monthly rate	50.00
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Less amount of lost pay	<u>-22.08</u>
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Net gross pay for period	<u>27.92</u>
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*If Washington's Birthday were considered a holiday, the rate would then be 78 cents per hour. In the glass industry 22 February is not a holiday.

Example 2:

Date employed 22 March 1946	
Rate \$100.00 per month	
16 to 31 March contains 80 normal working hours.	
Semi-monthly rate \$50.00 divided by 80 equals	.62 per hour
Normal working days not worked 18, 19, 20, 21	
March: 4 days @ 8 hours each	32 hours
Total amount of lost pay	<u>19.84</u>
Semi-monthly rate	50.00
Less amount of lost pay	<u>-19.84</u>
Net gross pay for period	<u>30.16</u>

Example 3:

Date employee removed 10 April 1946	
Rate \$100.00 per month	
1 to 15 April contains 88 normal working hours.	
Semi-monthly rate \$50.00 divided by 88 equals	.57 per hour
Normal working days not worked 10 to 15 April	
inclusive: 4 days @ 8 hours each	32 hours
Total amount of lost pay	<u>18.24</u>
Semi-monthly rate	50.00
Less amount of lost pay	<u>-18.24</u>
Net gross pay for period	<u>31.76</u>

Example 4:

Date employee removed 26 July 1946	
Rate \$100.00 per month	
16 to 31 July contains 96 normal working hours.	
Semi-monthly rate \$50.00 divided by 96 equals	.52 per hour
Normal working days not worked 26 to 31 July	
inclusive: 4 days @ 8 hours each	32 hours
Total amount of lost pay	<u>16.64</u>
Semi-monthly rate	50.00
Less amount of lost pay	<u>16.64</u>
Net gross pay for period	<u>33.36</u>

The above examples are hypothetical yet they can happen, and cases similar to these have happened. The variance is obvious. Where there is much transferring of workers from "hourly" to "monthly" pay rolls, or the reverse, or much turnover, dissatisfaction becomes inevitable.

If a "standard" work-hour month is arbitrarily used and an employee's monthly salary is translated into an hourly rate by dividing by 173.33 work-hours, then in "short" months there will doubtless be complaints where deductions may be made because of personal leaves of absence or for other lost time.

The dangerous part of employee attitudes over calendar irregularities is that the grievance is usually considered too small to be brought out into the light but nevertheless results in dissatisfaction. These small dissatisfactions keep growing until finally there is a "blow-up" and the full force of employee unrest is applied against a startled—and in this case, at least—a blameless employer.

It is the small variations of treatment in industrial life that cause worker dissatisfaction—the feeling that someone else receives better treatment, or that the individual was taken advantage of by the "Company"—such thoughts fester in the worker's mind causing unhappiness and discontent. It is because of this fact that calendar reform based on an ordered, equalized and steady calendar is desirable as a means of eliminating at least one potent source of ill feeling in industry today.

ADDITIONS TO OUR ENDORSEMENT ROSTER

ON 1 April 1946 the Rotary Club of Dover, New Jersey, joined the roster of organizations that have formally endorsed The World Calendar and placed itself behind the forces working for its adoption the world over.

This resolution of endorsement came after several months' study given the subject as a result of interest engendered by an address given the Club members on 10 December 1945 by Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association.

THE World Calendar Association has been informed by Dr. Arthur G. Peterson, Chairman of the Calendar Reform Committee appointed a year ago by the Professional Writer's Club of Washington, D. C., that this organization, upon the recommendation of his Committee, on 12 April 1946, without a dissenting vote passed a resolution giving The World Calendar its endorsement.

Thus this forward-looking group has joined the ranks of organizations that are supporting this timely and important movement for a modern calendar for our modern world.

TWELVE MONTHS AND EQUAL QUARTERS —PLAN OF PROPOSED NEW CALENDAR

Abstracted and translated from the December, 1945, issue of Saturno. This monthly is published by the Comité Argentino del Calendario Mundial, at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

DURING the past few years, a strong movement has developed for the modification and reform of the present calendar. The most important step taken in this direction happened at the Conference of the International Labor Office held at Geneva, Switzerland, June, 1936, when a resolution was unanimously adopted to address the Council of the League of Nations to recommend that their Committee on Communications and Transit consider calendar reform.

The great recommendation of the present plan is the fact that it eliminates all the inconveniences and difficulties existing in former proposals.

Numerous British industrial organizations transmitted to their government officials very strong expressions of favorable opinion and urged that their country support The World Calendar plan.

The London Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted a resolution urging the British Government to exert its influence at Geneva, with a view toward insuring the early adoption of The World Calendar of 12 months and four equal quarters, as proposed by The World Calendar Association. Likewise, the British Association of Chambers of Commerce adopted the same resolution at its annual convention. . . .

There was also quite a debate at the House of Lords in connection with a motion introduced by Lord Merthyr urging the adoption of a fixed calendar by international action. In the course of the debate, the Archbishop of Canterbury made a statement, in the name of the British Church, definitely supporting the Reform of the Calendar, and, at the end of the debate, Lord Feversham, the British Government representative, announced that if the Section on Communications and Transit of the League of Nations considered this matter it would receive the most sympathetic and serious consideration of His Majesty's Government.

In the course of the same debate, Lord Desborough made a thorough report to the Lords on the results of a Mission that had been sent to Rome

to ascertain the position of the Vatican. Lord Desborough, in giving an account of the results, made the very significant remark: "That the matter of the proposed World Calendar was favorably looked upon as a whole by the Vatican. . . ."

The Right Reverend Fernando Cabrol of St. Michael's, Farnborough, and the Abbé Chauve-Bertrand, the two great ecclesiastic authorities on the matter of the calendar, have written that in the Catholic Church liturgy and doctrine nothing has been found opposing the proposed reform, and that, on the contrary, such a reform would bring about most useful results.

One of the gravest doubts and difficulties in connection with the proposed Reform of the Calendar was whether astronomers and meteorologists on the one hand, and statisticians on the other, would pronounce themselves in favor or against the reform, since they were the ones who at the very outset had killed previous projects. But then the International Astronomical Union stated on more than one occasion its favorable opinion of this Reform, and the Astronomer Royal, Sir Spencer-Jones, has also affirmed that he is in favor of this Reform, as well as that the astronomers would never have accepted the Thirteen-Month Calendar.

The Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain appointed a commission to study the proposed reform of the calendar and to report on the same. This commission, which was presided over by Dr. L. Isserlis of the Chamber of Shipping and which included statistical experts from the Board of Trade, Meteorological Office and various industrial organizations, stated that our present calendar presents real difficulties for statistical work, and that "Quarterly statistics are essential in the case of the data of economics and commerce. These should, in the case of any reform of the calendar, be made more and not less comparable than at present."

The Pan American Union is ready at this moment to convene another Conference to consider the adoption of a new calendar as soon as the various Governments so request. There is assurance that this matter will be considered at the next Pan American Conference which will be held in Bogota, Colombia. In respect to this, The World Calendar Association states: "In 1937, the Council of the League of Nations, at the suggestion of the Chilean Government, unanimously approved a resolution to submit the plan of The World Calendar Association to all the nations. As a result of this inquiry, 14 nations have officially approved The World Calendar.

Other Governments have given most serious consideration to The World Calendar but, nevertheless, there are still certain Governments which have not given sufficient consideration to a matter of such vital importance.

IT'S GETTING SHORTER ALL THE TIME

By Frank C. Waldrop

An ardent and active enthusiast for The World Calendar is the Editor of the Times-Herald of Washington, D. C. In reprinting one of his signed columns published in that paper on 18 May 1946, the typographical style he used for emphasis is being retained.

THE banks and big trading exchanges of New York State are now on a straight five-day work-week for the whole period from May to October, actually doubling their employees' summer holiday periods, which formerly ran only through July and August. Of course pay stays the same.

This Saturday shutdown in New York is a matter of major importance to all American finance, industry and labor. For with New York's money transactions closed down on Saturday there will be an inevitable slackoff in trading all through the country.

Downtown Manhattan still controls the commercial heartbeat of our nation. What it does affects us all, even noble Washington with its marble halls.

Our D. C. banks say they do not plan to follow New York's suit, as yet, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association also says it has not yet come to any policy decision at all on summer week-end holidays.

But in view of the great slackoff Saturdays here the year around because of the Government's habit of closing down at noon of that day, and considering how many people are running for the country whenever and however they can, it is very likely that a five-day week will inevitably develop here, as it is doing in commercial cities.

The five-day work-week has proved to have some disadvantages in that many employees use it to shoot for overtime and as an encouragement of idleness. But on the whole it has proved an asset to American life and undoubtedly is here not only to stay but to spread in force and effect.

American industrial capacity was enormously developed by the recent war, production methods were improved, and it is inevitable that (labor unions permitting) the productive capacity per man in America will continue to rise.

Therefore, taking the long and overall view, we can reasonably say that people in this country will not have to work such long and hard hours as they used to, *provided* they work efficiently when they work.

The great complaint of industrial managers today is that they so seldom get their money's worth out of production hours paid for.

If the labor unions have as much industrial statesmanship as they have power, they will do their part to remedy that just as management has had to learn the advantages it can gain in bettering working conditions.

There is one matter of five-day work-week importance that both management and unions can get together on at once with great profit to everybody and at no cost to either in money, marbles or chalk.

That is the improvement of the calendar so that working days, holidays and paydays will come at the same time, year in, year out.

Our present calendar was laid out by Julius Caesar, 46 years before the birth of Christ, and "reformed" by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 A. D.

Caesar did a good job for his day and age considering the mathematical tools he had to work with, and Pope Gregory did a good job of patching with the knowledge that existed at his time.

But our calendar is still far from satisfactory. This rainy month of May 1946, for instance, has four Saturdays. June will have five. July will have four, again, and August, five.

Another five-Saturday month will be November, 1946.

Next year, of course, it will all be different. Holidays will not fall on the same day of the week they did this year and the five-Saturday series will run in different months. All in all, the 1947 calendar will be considerably different from that of 1946, and a considerable expense as well.

You may never have thought about it much, but there are distinct hidden costs to your pocketbook in the present calendar. Rents, interest, insurance premiums and other such items, fall on irregular payment schedules. Production programs are uneven for the same reason.

The calendar is badly adjusted to the facts of nature because it does not at present split the year cleanly into even periods.

To remedy that, a standard world calendar has been drawn up that divides the year into 52 weeks of seven days each, and 12 months just as it is now, but with these changed features:

Each month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays. The quarters are of equal length, having one 31-day month and two 30-day months. Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, using up 91 days and 13 weeks.

Holidays are fixed and fall on the same date and day of the week year in and year out.

Each year begins on Sunday, 1 January, and the business year begins with Monday, 2 January. The off-balance character of the present calendar is taken up by providing for a general holiday on the day between 30 December and 1 January, every year, and another general holiday between 30 June and 1 July in leap years.

This "World Calendar" has been endorsed by nearly every religious, financial, business and other long-headed interest in the United States. The latest nation-wide organization to come through for it is the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, which represents the major newspapers of the country.

A resolution to place the Government of the United States behind this calendar reform has been drafted and put before leading members of both major parties in Congress. President Truman, when he was a Senator, endorsed The World Calendar and he is still in favor of it.

Labor unions and business organizations with the problem of the five-day week to balance against sound production of goods or operation of service trades will be doing themselves a favor to get behind the same thing.

If you want details, address this writer, or The World Calendar Association, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The more you look into it, the more you will see why a better calendar will be of value to the United States and the world.

UNITED NATIONS

THE Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in a report published 14 May, 1946, recognized that The World Calendar Association is one of the organizations that have expressed an interest in consultative status. It also listed the Association as one of the non-governmental organizations that have expressed an interest in particular commissions and special subjects, specifically the following: social, economic, transport and statistical.

STANDARDS COORDINATING COMMITTEE

THE Secretary-in-Charge of the New York Office of the United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee, Mr. H. J. Wollner, in a letter dated 27 June, 1946, noted the possibility that "it might be mutually desirable for our respective organizations to consider affiliation by The World Calendar Association with UNSCC." Further exploration is contingent upon action by the executive committees of both UNSCC and The World Calendar Association.

MERCHANDISING AND THE WORLD CALENDAR

By John Bradford

Twenty years of experience in a drugstore have gone into the writing of a volume entitled Retail Merchandiser's Handbook and this article relates some of that material to The World Calendar.

MERCHANDISING is the skillful means by which a merchant keeps his store doors swinging both ways. The more wisely you merchandise the longer they will inevitably swing.

There is not one earthly thing you cannot merchandise, if you know how to go about it. You can gather ideas about merchandising by reading and collecting news, by examining advertisements and trade magazines, and, last but not least, by familiarizing yourself with the character of the merchandise you want to display.

Merchandise should be dramatized. It is very fitting to play in with the seasons. On Valentine's Day, for example, cover the mirror with small hearts; in the center, lettering: "Toiletries for My Valentine." In the fall, there can be a scene of autumn with autumn leaves pasted to the mirror and appropriate wordage. The shelves can be decked with doilies filling the occasion.

Do not forget the calendar. Not only do men live by it but they buy according to it. To the merchandiser the seasons are of primary importance and this is one reason the proposed World Calendar with its equal quarters approximating the seasons commends itself as realistic.

Drama is indispensable in modern merchandising. If you are not making the most of your opportunities in this direction, you had better reform.

Emphasis of your theme is also important in successful merchandising. Suppose you want to sell roller skates. In this display, you have a large selection of skates. Skates for beginners, skates for children, skates for adults, skates for the professional. Now, let us say that skates for the professional sell for five dollars a pair. These will be used as your center theme, and you will build the other varieties of skates around them. By such placement you will bring emphasis to bear on the importance of professional roller skates.

A timely theme is also important. Many a good idea is of no practical value because it is out of date. What good is a school-supply window in

May? Or a window filled with vacation needs after Labor Day? Always keep one eye on the calendar when planning your merchandising ideas.

Remember in this connection that it is possible to group together a lot of merchandise in your timely display. For example, take the popular Easter theme. Here you can show every possible piece of merchandise that lends itself well to supporting the theme. You may decide to show the following: Toiletries, Easter baskets, Easter eggs, box candies, Easter cards, Holy Bibles, egg dye, dyed eggs, empty Easter baskets, trimmings for Easter baskets, Easter bunnies for the kiddies, Easter gifts for the grown-ups. Or you may prefer to concentrate upon a single item for the display window at such a time.

Your first occasion for real merchandising effort comes in February—Valentine's Day. Your first task will be to get the proper Valentine atmosphere. You may do this by placing banners, in the shape of Valentine hearts, on wires throughout the entire store, and by using crepe paper freely on show cases and shelves. Select that part of your merchandise most appropriate for the occasion and display it with suitable "sweetheart" themes.

Your next calendar event is Mother's Day. Like Christmas, this day is loaded full of sentiment dear to the hearts of all of us. To some it is a revered and sacred memory; while to others whose mothers are still alive it is a day of great rejoicing.

Your gift suggestion should be wrapped with appropriate Mother's Day wrappers. These can easily be removed after the occasion is past. This window will also be decorated in the usual pink for the occasion, with pink carnations scattered about to blend in the merchandising effect. As regards picture blending, it should be left to the discretion of the merchandiser what picture he uses to stress his theme. If he wants to stress the modern mother, he can use a picture of a young mother with an infant in her arms. If he wants to stress the theme of the old mother, use Whistler's Mother.

Your display will be built about useful gifts for Mother: household needs, electric appliances, electric fans, radios, books, bibles, stationery, overnight cases, handbags, glassware, kitchenware, personal needs, and so on.

Separate display windows can be devoted to particular group items; as a rule, a general pink effect is desirable on this occasion, both for the windows and for the inside displays. The timely carnation, and the Mother's Day banners hung from wires throughout the interior of the store, will help. Signs in your various departments may call to mind the gifts you have to offer.

Then, in June, comes Father's Day. The old slogan, "Give Dad a Tie," is gone. He expects more than a tie these days. He is really the "Head Man" on this occasion, and is becoming more and more so each year as Father's Day sales mount up.

Your merchandising theme will be: "Gifts for Dad." In the display you may feature cigars and cigarettes, shaving needs, electric fans, electric razors, radios, pipes, tobacco pouches, billfolds, military sets, brief cases, and other merchandise.

Next comes the Labor Day holiday from which you are ready to turn at once into the school season. Now you will merchandise the theme of: Back to school in a few more days. You will play this theme up in your windows and in your inside store displays. You tell your school customers to pack away their vacation requisites in moth balls until next summer; and to think now only of returning to school, and of purchasing all the necessary school equipment. You ask them to look over your school supplies, and to make their selections early.

Along with your usual array of school equipment, you will find it possible to merchandise the following most effectively: books, maps, art equipment, pen and pencil sets, brief cases, zipper folders, and similar items which lend themselves well to this occasional merchandising theme. If you have a college or university near your place of business, you can merchandise student lamps, bed lamps, clocks, desk sets, desk blotters, clock and calendar combinations, and allied items which have a direct bearing on this timely theme.

The college or school season now in full swing, along comes Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving. Both of these occasions afford an opportunity to use your merchandising ideas. They are party days for most of us, and you will want to take advantage of the fact in your displays. They are also football days.

There is also to be considered your merchandising calendar which, unlike the wall calendar, grows larger with each passing year. It is a wedge, so to speak, which fits in nicely with your merchandising schemes at any time. I shall mention here only a few of the special occasions on this calendar since I assume they are all well known to you.

The foremost is National Advertised Brands Week. During this time you play up, by large displays, the items which are advertised simultaneously by the leading manufacturers who sponsor this drive. All the materials both inside and outside, including banners, pennants, and price signs, are furnished by the manufacturers.

Next comes National Baby Week. Here you play up the theme that

"Baby is King." This yearly event has made thousands of dollars for those who have cashed in on it intelligently. During the week that "Baby is King" in your store and in your display window, you should merchandise and display everything that pertains to the event.

There is National First Aid Week, National Foot Week, National Cotton Week, National Peanut Week, National Dairy Week, National Boy and Girl Scouts Week, National Retail Druggist Week, and many more too numerous to mention.

National event merchandising is also important. Here you merchandise for a particular event such as the Elks' National Convention or The Shriners' National Convention, or the Republican or Democratic National Convention. When one of these events is held in your city it necessarily creates a lot of extra business. During this time it would be wise for you to merchandise pennants, hats, or caps pertaining to the respective convention—favors, pins, and badges bearing on the convention and any of your merchandise which the occasion makes appropriate. Your store front and windows, as well as your interior, should be decorated in the colors of the visiting convention; also you should display at various points, both inside and out, banners with a "welcome" slogan. It is also very fitting to have your sales people wear badges welcoming the guests.

There are also local occasions: civic, religious, business, or political affairs that happen yearly in your locality. These can be advertised and merchandised in the same manner as a national convention. Much business is to be had from these events, especially where you can make personal contacts, and pull the proper strings.

Next in line come those yearly events which are merchandised more or less from a standard blueprint because they happen every year at the same time. These are: The Annual One-cent Sale, Annual Clearance Sales, Fall and Winter Carnival, the June White Sale, Dollar Day, and many others.

In actual fact these yearly events vary from year to year as a result of the caprice of the calendar. Far more exact plans, more precise estimates, more informative past history will be available to the merchandiser when The World Calendar has been adopted.

Lastly, the event that just happens to come along: a national football game, a World Series, a visit from a noted diplomat, a local sport event, the opening of a new auditorium or stadium. Such events cannot happen yearly. But when they do occur they generally draw a large crowd and can be a decided boon to local business.

These days and weeks are tremendously important to the merchandiser. By exploiting them effectively his volume of business and profits

are greatly increased. One of the tests of a merchandiser's ability is the way he has taken advantage of the public interest and predisposition to buy fostered by such occasions.

In this connection, The World Calendar would be very helpful. It would be perpetual, each year the same, and stabilize wandering holidays. By providing a permanently fixed calendar several highly beneficial results may be anticipated.

Public habits will become less variable, because everyone will find it easier to recall a day and date annually recurrent. Plans will be made with greater assurance, and as time passes there will be a history of preceding years based on exactly the same day and date, eliminating present uncertainties by reason of variants resulting solely from the calendar.

Obviously special events, holidays, anniversaries, dedicated weeks, and the like, are related to one another and to the quarter and half-year. Present calendar fluctuations often cause several to fall at the same time, and in some years they tend to be bunched instead of spread out. This leads to headaches for the merchandiser in regard to his displays, stock, advertising, budgets, and what can only be guesses under those circumstances as to public attitudes.

The truly common-sense World Calendar, with four equal quarters and with the year evenly divided into two half-year periods, enables efficient operation and systematic planning.

The wise merchandiser takes each season into private consultation, as it were, and asks it this very special question: "Just what and how much merchandising information have you to offer me during the time that you are with me each year?"

My personal experience in the drugstore field always makes me think of one thing, above all else, in connection with the spring season: Tonics. For the sake of illustration, I shall assume that you, too, are a druggist and I will suggest the slogan: "Spring Time Is Tonic Time." With this slogan in mind, you are ready to begin merchandising tonics.

You tell your customers that now is the time for them to tone themselves up for the long summer months ahead. Tell them that everyone wants to feel at his best at all times, but most especially during the summer season, which is vacation time. Remind them of your Vitamin display in this connection, too.

Spring Time is also housecleaning time, so you will want to display your housecleaning needs. These usually sell themselves—but suppose you decide to merchandise them anyway. You do this in a sort of half dramatic and half suggestive way. You suggest certain time-saving wares, such as no-rubbing floor wax. Or you mention how safe the customer's

fur coat will be in one of your moth-proof closets or chests.

Decoration Day is important from a merchandising standpoint, because on this day the summer resorts throw open their doors to the vacation-minded public. So here you'll want to have a pre-showing of summer merchandise.

Graduation, First Communion, and Confirmation are also suggested by the spring season. It is a good time to merchandise your gift ideas for these all important occasions.

Summer is the most important of all seasons because it is the time of vacations. It might better be called simply Vacation Season. Merchandising possibilities are now endless.

First of all, it would be a good idea to give your store a complete going over in a vacation theme. Decorate your showcases and wall cases with a cool summer color of crepe paper. Suspend a canopy of bright summer colors from the top of your wall cases. Use murals along the side walls, dealing with vacation scenes; you'll be surprised how successfully they will supply a vacation atmosphere. Next, make suitable vacation displays on top of each showcase ledge, if your ceiling is high enough to permit such displays.

These displays can feature any appropriate summer merchandise: a card table and chairs under a colorful umbrella of summer design; a sand box for the children; fishing equipment; beach pillows; bathing needs; picnic equipment; face creams; sun tan lotions and oils; or any other seasonable display that lends emphasis to the vacation theme.

You can now truthfully call your store: "A Vacation Wonderland." In other words, you have set the stage for the vacation dramatization which is to follow. Since your entire store is now decorated in the proper vacation setting, you can start your vacation merchandising anywhere you choose. It might be a good idea to begin at the front and gradually work your way back to the rear of the store, playing up the vacation theme in each department with appropriate slogans.

Various calendar proposals have been called to the attention of the merchandiser from time to time. The emphasis of The World Calendar upon the equal quarters, approximating the seasons, even to the point of making it an integral part of the calendar's structure, is a unique feature. Undoubtedly this will be especially useful to the merchandiser.

In the final analysis, the retail merchandiser is aided by whatever helps his customers. The World Calendar will help them all, individually and collectively. It is no patent medicine for the time ills of the world, but a prescription by the leading astronomers, mathematicians and other scientists all over the globe.

IN MEMORY OF MANUEL M. MORILLO

THE Chairman of the Committee of The World Calendar for Puerto Rico, an affiliate of The World Calendar Association, died on 16 December, 1945. His place will be difficult to fill; his influence will live on.

A plane of the United States Army carried his body back to the Dominican Republic and there he was laid to rest. His death was the subject of editorials in the papers of that nation and with one accord they eulogized his years of public service and personal characteristics.

During his lifetime he served his nation in Mexico, Cuba and Chile. A degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on him by the University of Havana, Cuba, and a Doctorate of Laws by the University of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

His years in diplomacy were eventful. When only twenty-five years of age, and while Charge d' Affairs in Havana, he energetically protested when Santo Domingo was occupied. All Dominican Republic Nationals then resident in Havana signed his declaration. Although his credentials were withdrawn shortly thereafter by the military government of occupation, the government of Cuba continued to recognize him as the accredited representative of his Republic.

While in Mexico, he was active and very influential in enlisting help for the liberation of his native land.

In the words of the editorial of one newspaper: "The speech which Morillo delivered at the Pan-American Conference in Santiago de Chile, impugning the competence of the Conference because one of the free nations of the Continent was not represented there, made the vertebrae of the Andes creak."

Manuel M. Morillo was a man who fought with his pen for his convictions, who dared to raise his voice for what he deemed right and who long urged the desirability of adopting The World Calendar.

THE WORLD CALENDAR

LAW, ORDER, EQUALITY AND STABILITY

By Elisabeth Achelis, President, The World Calendar Association

An address before The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 12 March 1946.

IT is a special privilege to speak to a group of astronomers who study the celestial bodies and know so well the law and orderliness of the universe. I feel assured of a closer understanding in presenting The World Calendar to you as a better way of measuring and recording time, because it is also based on the fundamental principles of law, order, equality and stability.

Our civilization stands on the threshold of many changes, whether we like it or not. Our very existence, progress and happiness depend upon our recognition and willingness to accept change. No longer can we remain apathetic. Confronting us on all sides is the urgency for change and the need for greater law, order, equality and stability. Only with law and order come peace and harmony; with equality comes cooperation; with stability comes security. The old order of the past no longer serves and must give way to the new order of better planning that is awaiting acceptance.

Many of our present difficulties can be traced directly to the shifting calendar in use today, which is completely lacking in the qualities of law, order, equality and stability.

In the first place, the Gregorian calendar has no regular plan. The calendar as it stands is really a potpourri of 14 different calendars, each beginning on different days of the week, with unequal quarters and half-years, and 28 different months with varying lengths. Have you noticed when the length of a month is questioned that most people mumble furtively under their breath the little nursery rhyme, "30 days hath September, April, June and November," or shamefacedly count the knuckles on their hand? Days and dates never agree in this completely unreliable calendar.

An illustration of the confusion which we all experienced this winter was when New Year's Day came on a Tuesday. What was to be done about Monday, New Year's Eve? Was it to be a lone business day wedged

between a Sunday and a holiday, or was it to be treated as a holiday, causing an unusually long week-end? In New York City the problem was solved, after several conferences, by keeping the Stock and Curb Exchanges and banks open on New Year's Eve, whereas department stores and many other businesses closed. This decision, however, was not general throughout the United States because States differed in their opinions and conclusions. All this was upsetting to the smooth and orderly operation of business, large and small, banking, transportation, not to mention the multiplicity of annoyances to every individual. Much valuable time was unnecessarily consumed.

Another instance comes to my mind regarding New Year's Day. In 1942 it came on a Thursday, seriously affecting our educational system. In New York City, according to law, public schools were required to open on the day after—Friday, 2 January. Not only did this one day of teaching before a week-end after a holiday cost the city approximately \$22,259 for fuel and light, but it brought to parents, teachers and pupils a justified discontent and irate lamentation. The calendar should have been blamed.

Next year, 1947, New Year's Day will break into the middle of the week on a Wednesday, and certainly this will carry with it many disadvantages. The week will lose much of its productiveness, and as our younger generation would say, "That k.o.'s the week."

Now let us turn our minds for the moment to note how many given days, such as Sunday or Monday, there are in a month and the difficulties resulting from these variations. Every month except February has four or five Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, et cetera.

A Thursday confusion found heated response from many Americans throughout the land several years ago. I am referring to Thanksgiving Day when it was temporarily changed from the last Thursday of November to the next to the last Thursday which might be the fourth or third Thursday, because, it was said, the last Thursday on the last day in November brought the holiday too close to Christmas, less than a month off. This proposal brought a serious rift into the national observance of Thanksgiving and prevented a united celebration of this truly national day. In fact, there were many who celebrated two Thanksgivings. I know of one instance where a married daughter living in New York City officially observed the fourth Thursday and then again the fifth Thursday with her mother in Connecticut. Happily this confusion was shortlived, for Congress wisely enacted a law whereby Thanksgiving would always be observed on the *fourth* Thursday. Thanksgiving Day has been made secure as to its own day of the week, but not as yet on its own date; that will require a perpetual calendar.

Varying numbers of given days are a special source of harassment and bewilderment to activities which require comparisons from past years with the present and in endeavors to plan intelligently for the future. Here the calendar fails miserably. In certain instances this unhappy condition has brought about the necessity for highly specialized tabulations of figures for statisticians, industrialists, bankers, and for systems of transportation and communication. All this is costly, wasteful, and confusing.

The roving Gregorian calendar interferes seriously with our educational system. In New York State the law requires that a school year must include 190 teaching days for participation in the State school funds. The 190 teaching days cause difficulty when the school year starts on different dates each year. The first semester may contain more school days, the second semester may contain less; yet the two must total 190 days. Inequality is the inevitable result. Any miscalculation by a teacher or school may be a costly one—all because the calendar is so persistently different every year in its irregular arrangement.

There are also the well-known three divisions for the schools—from Labor Day to Christmas, New Year's to Easter, and Easter to Commencement. These periods are never comparable, because of the changing days and dates, and are flagrantly unjust to teachers and students. When Labor Day falls on Monday, 1 September, an extra week is gained for more leisurely study than when it falls on Monday the 7th, and a week is lost and cramming becomes necessary. Similar conditions pertain to the other two periods with the changeable days for New Year's Day and the wandering Easter date. This is the reason, in many instances, for the assigned spring holiday vacation, regardless of Easter.

I could give you a wealth of other instances of defects and hardships that our calendar of the vintage of 2,000 years forces upon us with its planless, disordered, unequal and unstable arrangement.

Is it not amazing that civilization has put up with it as long as it has? Surely the time is here and now to turn over a new leaf and join with the many other unifying forces by agreeing upon and accepting better conditions.

Many obstacles and difficulties beset the path of those who would bring to the people a better way of doing things, introduce new and improved methods, offer new discoveries or in any way change preconceived ideas, yet nothing truer has been said than the only thing that remains *unchanged* is change itself. Only in change is progress possible. Change is the order of the day and among the many that are surely coming is a new and better calendar—the perpetual World Calendar.

The real problem for every calendar reformer is to reconcile the days, weeks, months, and quarter-years (approximating the seasons) with the year of 365 days.

It was a stroke of genius that conceived the calendar arrangement of 364 days, a number easily divisible among the various time-units, and then to add at the end of the year the 365th day, essential for the full completion of the year, astronomical precision, accuracy, and the stabilization of every year.

A Chinese fable will give you a clear picture of what the outstanding modern calendar reformer, Abbot Mastrofini, in 1834, proposed and advocated, although in all probability he had never heard of this fascinating tale. Here is the story.

A farmer, at his death, left 11 sheep to his three sons with the following request: that to the eldest be given one-half the number of sheep; to the second son one-quarter; and to the youngest, two-thirds of the remainder.

This strange division greatly perplexed and disturbed the sons, until a distinguished mathematician showed them the way to solve their difficulty. He told the sons to go to a neighbor and ask for the loan of one sheep. With this borrowed sheep the sons now had 12 animals, which they could distribute in accordance with the wish of their venerable father. The eldest son received one-half the number, or six sheep; the second son received one-quarter, or three sheep; and the youngest received two-thirds of the remainder, or two sheep. Then, when the borrowed animal had served its usefulness, the sons returned it to their neighbor.

In reverse fashion, calendar reformers solve their problem by *withholding* the 365th day from the calendar, whereby the year has 364 days. This number is easily divisible into equal quarters of 91 days and equal halves of 182 days each. The year, furthermore, has exactly 52 weeks, each of seven days; so that every quarter-year has 91 days, 13 weeks and 3 months, and every half-year 182 days, 26 weeks and 6 months. The 12 months, apportioned into quarters of 3 months on a basis of 31-30-30 days, provide each month with 26 weekdays, plus Sundays. With this satisfactory solution, the 365th day is then returned to the calendar, placed at the *end* of the fourth quarter and designated as the Year-End Day, a new World Holiday. The calendar has become perpetual, every year the same. The year will always begin on Sunday, 1 January, and will end with the new Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December.

Leap-year day, the old 29th of February, is similarly treated. It is the new Leap-Year Day that follows Saturday, 30 June, dated W or 31 June, and is designated as another World Holiday. These one or two new

holidays are the adjusters and stabilizers of The World Calendar, whereby the calendar becomes an ordered, equalized and stabilized instrument of time, possible only because the natural flow of days within the year is not interrupted, and it is mathematically correct.

With the adoption of The World Calendar the present shifting Gregorian calendar will be retired. Its work accomplished, it will be placed in its historic niche with the former Julian calendar and the more ancient Egyptian.

Now it is my pleasant and agreeable duty to outline some of the many advantages by which we shall all benefit by the use of The World Calendar. First of all, we shall have only *one calendar* to use, and it will be perpetual every year, divisible into equal halves and quarters, with days and dates always agreeing and months having their regular lengths and equal numbers of 26 weekdays plus Sundays.

On the surface, this may appear as a hardship to the business of calendar making, but it must be remembered that perpetual calendars can be made in more durable and costly material, which will more than make up the loss. Calendars will belong in the same class as our watches and clocks with their permanent dials. Then, too, diaries, notebooks, desk pads, must be renewed from year to year as man's engagements change even though the calendar does not. Then, again, the beautiful picture calendars that we all like to hang in offices and homes will still be in demand notwithstanding the fact that they will carry a perpetual calendar.

New Year's Day no longer will thrust itself on any day of the week; it will logically fall on the *first day* of the week, Sunday, on the *first date* of the *first month*, January, and all work will begin in the new year on the *first Monday*, the 2d of January. Could a new year have a more promising beginning?

With the same equal arrangement in every quarter, a planned rhythmic sequence of 31-30-30-day months is the result. The first month begins with Sunday, has its 26 weekdays and five Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays; the second month always begins on Wednesday, has its 26 weekdays with five Wednesdays and Thursdays; and the last month begins on Friday, has its 26 weekdays with five Fridays and Saturdays. This presents a compact, ordered plan of pleasing variety, as easily memorized as are the alphabet and the multiplication table.

The benefits that law, order, equality and stability bring to the calendar are manifold. With the quarters always beginning on a Sunday and ending on a Saturday, and with each quarter containing 91 days, 13 weeks or 3 months, all these time-units become interchangeable and equal in value.

For instance, it makes no difference whatsoever if in one large corporation the various departments function on different time-periods—such as the day, the week, the month, the semi-monthly or the quarterly division. They all begin and end together in every quarter, and thus perfect coordination, correlation and equality among the time-units are achieved, which will greatly facilitate bookkeeping, calculations and records.

To those in the hotel industry where Thursday is their most productive day, it will be known that the middle month of every quarter will have five Thursdays, the other two months four Thursdays. Planning becomes easy with such an ordered system that avoids all monotonous regimentation. Week-ends are important to hotels, especially resort hotels. One can readily foresee The World Calendar's usefulness in providing the utmost simplicity by stabilizing holidays and week-ends on their days and dates.

Department stores which consider Saturday their red-letter day will have their unfailing five Saturdays in the last month of every quarter, and as such make their plans and calculations, based on a preceding year exactly similar. Years are always comparable under The World Calendar.

In the transportation field, week-ends on their set days and dates, and holidays coming at specific and known intervals, make for accurate planning. This ordered, equalized and stabilized calendar is the most perfect mathematical time-system devised by man.

For education, in addition to the effects previously mentioned, the vexing changeable holidays no longer exist, because holidays have their identical days and dates. Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is always the 4th; Christmas, the 25th of December, comes on Monday; New Year's Day is Sunday the first of January; Memorial Day, the 30th of May, is a Thursday; Independence Day, our 4th of July, is a Wednesday (unless America would wish to advance it to Monday, the 2d, when the Declaration of Independence was introduced into the Continental Congress); and Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November, comes regularly on the 23d.

School schedules, vacation-planning, holiday arrangements and sports dates are thus permanently fixed as to days and dates, so that one established program can serve through the years. What a boon all this will be! No longer will the faculty waste valuable time, effort, money and material in annually setting up new schedules. Teaching in every department will become more enjoyable and decidedly more efficient.

Every householder, home-maker and mother knows the value of good housekeeping and the need of budgeting time and money in an orderly

and efficient manner, that is so easily accomplished with the perpetual World Calendar. No discrimination is shown the day, week or month; every time-unit receives equal recognition and value at the close of every quarter-year, the natural division approximating the season.

May I offer a word here about a fixed Easter. This feast day is essentially religious in character, whereas The World Calendar is civil. The World Calendar Association concurs with the general belief that a fixed Easter belongs in the religious realm, for the decision of the churches. The World Calendar being civil in character belongs to the civil authorities for decision. There is a well-known command, "*Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's.*"

We believe it would be highly desirable, were it possible, for the governments and the churches each to act, so that when The World Calendar is put into operation on the desirable Sunday, 1 January 1950, Easter would become stabilized also for 1950, and every year thereafter. Let me repeat again, a fixed Easter is a subject for ecclesiastical authority.

There is another important matter affecting many that cannot be ignored. I am referring to birthdays—yours and mine and the other person's. What will happen to 31 March, 31 May and 31 August? Will they be lost?

To all those born after adoption of The World Calendar those dates just do not exist and hence this difficulty will not arise. But all of us now living under the Gregorian calendar and born before the revision is effected, may observe these birthdays as the leap-year children do, on the day before, namely, the 30th of March, May, and August. In that manner our birth-months will be retained.

But I hear the remark, "I don't like such regimentation, I like to have my birthday come on any day of the week, it is so much more interesting and exciting." But wait a minute, please. Do these people realize that they never observe their birthdays at all, but only their birth-dates and that the present method of recording is incomplete, ignoring the days of the week? The relationship of the day of the week to the birthday has been given significance in a quaint and charming verse:

*Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is full of woe,
Thursday's child has far to go,
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child works hard for a living,
And a child that's born on the Sabbath day
Is fair and wise and good and gay.*

Take my birthday for example. I was actually born on a Saturday when "a child works hard for a living," (and I certainly am working hard for the new calendar), but in The World Calendar my birthday will come on Tuesday when "a child is full of grace." I may flatter myself and prefer to be the child that "is full of grace," but is this accurate when I am really a Saturday child?

Putting aside this lighter vein, the days of the week have a far deeper and more significant meaning than we realize. The Pearl Harbor attack was more dastardly because it was perpetrated on a Sunday. Yet the calendar we use can never record this fact. The diabolically clever invasions of nations on week-ends by Hitler's armies are facts on which the calendar is silent. Only historical books, research material, and reference calendars will give this information to future generations. Only a perpetual world calendar will record anniversaries, commemorative, national and world events on days as well as dates, fully completing the dating of events.

Up to this point I have endeavored to show you briefly some of the glaring disadvantages of the present calendar and the highly beneficial advantages of The World Calendar. This happy solution has been obtained only because the new calendar recognizes within its arrangement the fundamental principles of law, order, equality and stability, without which nothing functions to its fullest capacity or advantage.

You of the Department of Astronomy are keenly conscious of the orderliness of the universe and the regular reliable sequence and succession of celestial events. You of the Art Department recognize the basic law of proportion and balance, the true valuation and relation of the various parts to each other which complete the finished production. You of the Department of Music follow patterns of law, order, harmony and rhythm of chords, such as the tonic, the subdominant, and the dominant, with the seventh note of the dominant invariably reverting to the tonic. You of the Department of Mathematics subdivide the subject into arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and all higher mathematics and recognize the same eternal law of order.

Time, that mysterious force without which nothing functions and nothing progresses, follows the same law of rhythmic, harmonious motion and vibration that has at long last found a calendar with kindred characteristics.

Now you have the right to ask me why is the year 1950 the particular year for adopting The World Calendar. Won't any year do?

It is something of a paradox that The World Calendar dealing with time must consider a time for its adoption. Obviously, that is when both retiring and proposed calendars meet on the same day, date, month and year. Such a date is Sunday, 1 January 1950, which is also significantly propitious in that the year 1950 bids farewell to the first half of the century and hails the coming of the second half of the 20th century.

In the interim there is much work still to be done in which groups like yours as well as individuals may take an active and prominent part. Resolutions have been prepared by The World Calendar Association for endorsements of The World Calendar and it will gladly submit these, together with other material, for your information and approval.

When you realize the urgency of this reform and the little time remaining to secure its approval and adoption, you will appreciate the privilege of expressing your opinion and approval in every way possible. Talk and write in favor of The World Calendar and express your opinion to official Washington. In this manner the subject gains increasing support.

Fourteen nations have officially approved it and many scientific, business and educational organizations, as well as clubs, have endorsed it.

The World Calendar Association suggests that The World Calendar be placed on the agenda of the Assembly of the United Nations, scheduled to meet in New York City on 3 September 1946, at which session the U. N. may wish to appoint a committee to give serious consideration to the subject.

Assuming a full year for examination and study, at the annual Assembly following, in 1947, the findings of the committee could be submitted with recommendations for adoption. Prompt affirmative action at that time would afford two full years for nations, governments, business corporations, institutions and all other fields of activity, and individuals to get ready for the use of The World Calendar on the reconcilable date—Sunday, 1 January 1950—when, as I have said, both the Gregorian calendar and the perpetual World Calendar meet.

Here, tonight, I wish to make a proposal I have not previously offered. This is the first public declaration I have made on the subject. Together we may be making history.

I am proposing that when adoption of The World Calendar is assured, the 365th day, the Year-End Day that stabilizes The World Calendar, be renamed United Nations Day, abbreviated as U. N. D.* For the first time in history the calendar itself provides a day for worldwide observance.

* At the time of delivering the address the suggested renaming was UNODAY. This has now been changed to United Nations Day or U.N.D.

On this outstanding United Nations Day—the new World Holiday—nations, peoples, races and creeds can all unite in a greater spirit of understanding, friendship and good will. For the United Nations, what finer augury could there be for the success of its ideas and purposes than the launching of the perpetual World Calendar with the United Nations Day as a symbol of a united free world?

I cannot conceive of any world movement that is as ready and available, and that is as far-reaching through the years for the greater security and blessing of the whole human race and world activities. For when a lawful, orderly, equalized and stabilized calendar is in actual operation by the nations in the world—given to the world by the United Nations—it is reasonable to assume that systems and benefits will result in other directions. The United Nations can hardly initiate a better beginning than to ring out the old calendar and ring in the new calendar for a better and more united world.

The Julian calendar reform honored Julius Caesar, and his birth-month Quintilis was renamed July. Augustus Caesar, another calendar reformer, was commemorated by the renaming of the month Sextilis, August. The Gregorian reform was named for Pope Gregory XIII. It would be eminently fitting that the United Nations be honored by the United Nations Day (U. N. D.) in merited recognition of its distinguished service in providing mankind with the perpetual World Calendar.

The World Calendar has been placed within the framework of the United Nations, and my fervent hopes are joined with yours and those of all mankind for the good work that the United Nations has set out to do—to make the world one world, free for all the peoples to live in security and in PEACE.

40,000 AMBASSADORS

“THE article on The World Calendar was printed in about 40,000 of our January note books, distributed by banks and industrial organizations. . . . We are strongly in favor of The World Calendar and at some later date we may include another article regarding it.”—Norman Duple, Holland-Duple Company, New York City. With these words Mr. Duple informed us of the effective support his company was lending the cause of The World Calendar.

CALENDAR CONTRAST CARDS

CALENDAR Contrast cards are still available to friends and advocates of The World Calendar. A post card to the Association will bring a supply to you. Enclose them in your letters.

OUR EVERYDAY RECKONINGS

By Professor Oystein Ore, Department of Mathematics, Yale University

Abstracted from The Scientific Monthly, November, 1945

A COMMON calendar for the world seems such a natural idea that any future league of nations is bound to bring up the problem for discussion. We may be a bit provincial in believing that our own calendar is almost universal and also that it is quite ideally constructed. In addition to our own Gregorian calendar there are the Chinese, the Shinto, the Mohammedan, and the Jewish calendars, all with numerous adherents; from India there are reported fourteen calendars of other types in actual use, and innumerable tribal calendars are spread over the world.

In all essentials our calendar is the same as the Julian calendar initiated by Julius Caesar in the year 45 B. C., with the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes providing the necessary scientific foundation. One great innovation in this calendar was to make it exclusively dependent on the sun, leaving the moon entirely out of consideration; a second was the introduction of the leap year, which we still enjoy, to keep the year in step with the sun and the seasons. By this device the year was very nearly correct, only 11 minutes and 14 seconds too long. However, time will tell, and by the sixteenth century the year was ten days behind schedule and threatened eventually to get entirely out of its customary relation to the seasons.

After many hesitations, following expert advice from the astronomers, Pope Gregory XIII finally decided to move the calendar ahead ten days in 1582. To prevent similar developments in the future the leap year was dropped in all century years 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, except when the century number was divisible by four hundred as in 1600, 2000, etc. As one could expect, the move created the most violent opposition in certain quarters, notwithstanding a treatise of 800 pages of official explanations of the consequences of the change. When the reform finally came to England in 1752 there were even riots to bring back the lost eleven days, while some of the smartest guild members tried to obtain eleven days' back pay. The year is now a trifle too short and it has been proposed to make the years 4000, 8000, etc., leap years, contrary to the Gregorian rule. This would keep the

year on an even keel for the next 20,000 years so that this side of our calendar should cause us no immediate concern.

There are, however, other aspects of our calendar which give us concern every time we handle our dates. For one thing it is inconvenient to have the weekday of any given date change from year to year. The Roman legacy left us with another disadvantage, the irregular lengths of our months. They are hard to remember, and the calculation of dates becomes complicated as we all know from sad experience. There are other anomalies in our calendar, which we perhaps do not notice so often; for instance, the first half of the year is three days shorter than the second.

The remedy is by no means obvious. The French Revolution, as we have seen, was possessed by the demon of decimalization and so proceeded to introduce a week of ten days. However, as de Morgan observes in one of his comments upon paradoxes, one can decimalize the Ten Commandments but not the Twelve Apostles. When the 365 days of the year are divided by seven, there is an odd day left; consequently, if the weekdays shall repeat themselves on the same dates every year, there must be an extraordinary day which is not counted with the ordinary weekdays. This leaves us with 364 days to be arranged in the most satisfactory manner. Since this is exactly 13 times 28 days, one could divide the year into 13 months, each consisting of four weeks, or 28 days, which would repeat themselves in the same way throughout the year. Such a plan is certainly very simple in principle, and the 13-month year for a while enjoyed considerable favor. It was under discussion by the League of Nations and had strong backing, financially, for instance, by George Eastman of Kodak fame. There are, however, some drawbacks to the plan. The introduction of a whole new month would be difficult to reconcile with old contracts, and it would not be simple to divide the year into halves and quarters as we are accustomed to.

For these reasons the 13-month calendar has now largely been superseded by a new calendar proposal which its sponsors hopefully have named The World Calendar. The 364 days are now divided into four identical quarters, each of 13 weeks or 91 days. The quarter always begins on a Sunday. Each quarter has three months as usual, but to make the months as systematic as possible in their arrangement the first month in each quarter has 31 days and the two others 30 days.

It seems difficult to improve on this arrangement; indeed, it appears to be a very fortuitous coincidence that it should be possible to find such a scheme which embodies within it almost all the improvements one would like to make with such a minimal deviation from our usual schedule. There is no necessity to elaborate on the advantages of this calendar: it would

simplify tremendously the problem of making schedules for every school and for every business and industry in the country. The new calendar has been very ably sponsored by The World Calendar Association, and since the reform is in the unusual situation of having the approval in principle by a whole group of countries it may not be many years after the war before we see it in effect.

The extra day which the calendar demands would be placed before New Year's Day, and it might properly be named and devoted to some universal moral purpose: Peace, Liberty, Unity, World Understanding. In leap years there would have to be a second extra day to keep the schedule in order. I like to think of it as the Day of Reckoning.

OBITUARY NOTES

VICTOR H. STEMPF, a partner in the accounting firm of Touche, Niven and Company, and past President of the American Institute of Accountants, died on 18 April. He was 52 years old.

Mr. Stempf served as Chairman of the American Institute of Accountants' Committee on Federal Taxation from 1934 to 1936; and was a past President of the National Association of Cost Accountants, and the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, past Vice President of the American Accounting Association, and honorary member of the accounting fraternity of Beta Alpha Psi.

Mr. Stempf testified before a number of Congressional committees on tax bills and was widely known as a speaker on taxation and accounting problems.

Long interested in The World Calendar plan for revising our calendar, Mr. Stempf was one of the prominent business figures of this country who endorsed The World Calendar.

D. R. JOHN ARCHIBALD MacCALLUM, minister of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, since 1910, died on 31 December 1945, at the age of 71.

Born in Canada, Dr. MacCallum graduated from Queen's University at Kingston, Ont., and from the Union Theological Seminary in New York, entering the ministry in 1903.

An outstanding leader in educational and religious affairs, Dr. MacCallum was a Trustee and Chairman of the Finance Committee of Temple University. He was the author of two books and many magazine and newspaper articles on religion, and served for 10 years as religious adviser for radio station WFIL.

A member of The World Calendar Association since 1936, Dr. MacCallum said of this movement for a new calendar, "I am deeply interested in the reform of the calendar and value highly the work that is being done by your Association."

D. R. MAURICE HENRY ROBINSON, the distinguished educator, Professor Emeritus at the University of Illinois, died on 1 March, 1946.

He was at one time the associate editor of the *Journal of Accountancy*, author of a *History of Taxation in New England* (1902), *Business Organization* (1909) and *Organizing Business* (1915).

In 1908 he served as a special expert for the federal Census Bureau in railway valuation, was an expert on corporations and insurance in 1914-15 to the Illinois Efficiency and Economy Commission, and formerly was on the Executive Committee of the American Economic Association. His membership in this Association was predicated on his belief in the economic efficiency of The World Calendar.

PLAN FOR REFORM OF CALENDAR

From Annuario Astronomico, 1946, published by the Observatory of Trieste, Italy. Translated by George Pappastratis of the National Council of American Importers.

FOR some time it has been planned to introduce a reform into the Gregorian calendar inspired and moved above all by arguments of a practical nature, in contrast to the Gregorian Reform which had as its aim an essentially scientific purpose.

Let us consider first the distribution of the days in the year: At the present time, the length of a month may be 28, 29, 30 or 31 days; and it happens that the first quarter has 90 or 91 days, depending on whether the year is common or bissextile. The second quarter has 91 days, and the third and fourth 92. The first half-year may be 181 or 182 days long, while the second is 184. In addition, the months may have a different and variable number of Sundays, and as a consequence of work days. All this is a cause of confusion and of uncertainty in economic relations. As a result, a very large number of statistical questions become very intricate, especially in connection with commercial and industrial affairs.

The "World Calendar Association" of New York, after having examined all the proposals, has let its choice fall on the clever solution found more than a century ago by an Italian, the Abbot Marco Mastrofini (born in Monte Compatri, Rome, on 25 April 1763; died in Rome on 3 March 1843). The calendar is built on the following bases:

The year is divided into 12 months and in four quarters of 91 days each. The first month of each quarter has 31 days, and the other two 30 days. Thus all quarters have 13 weeks. Each month also has 26 weekdays. The year always begins on a Sunday, and the 12 months give a total of 364 days. The last day, the 365th, in order that the year following may begin on a Sunday, is set apart by itself. Then the leap-year day, which can also be intercalated according to the present rules in use by the Gregorian calendar, is placed between the last day of June and the first day of July, and in Italian it may be called "*bisesto*" (bissextile), after the Latin word used for that day.

Considering that the proposed calendar begins on a Sunday, it comes as a natural result that it is preferred to put this calendar in force with a year which begins on a Sunday. The nearest such year is 1950. Let us hope that in the next four years an accord is reached for the adoption of the new calendar.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

Journal of Calendar Reform

Vergennes (Vt.) Enterprise

28 March 1946

THE latest issue of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*, a gift magazine which comes quarterly, gives a history of The World Calendar Association which was organized in 1930 to carry on the work of securing the use of a calendar of 12 months of equal quarters in which the first of each month would always fall on the same day, etc. The growth of calendar change is interesting and each issue of the magazine shows what The World Calendar would be like with no change at all from year to year.

World Calendar Association

New York (N. Y.) Nordlyset

21 March 1946

THE above named Association held a luncheon last Monday for editors and publishers of the foreign-language press in New York. This organization's aim is to achieve a change, or probably rather a shift, in the age-old Gregorian calendar which is in use even today. Their argument is very powerful against the old Gregorian calendar because certain holidays fall on different days in the different years; and that it consequently has a disturbing influence on business, and so forth.

The new-calendar organization wants a shift of the calendar so that holidays fall on the same day each and every year. This can be accomplished by a small change in the system, so that the first of January for instance always falls on a Sunday—and not, on a Tuesday, for example, as it fell this year, which practi-

cally means that the intervening Monday is of no use. In short, this is the aim of the new calendar.

The Association's sponsor and leader is an energetic and intelligent American lady, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, who has already published two books on the subject: *The Calendar for Everybody* and *The World Calendar*, both published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. She presented a short and clear description of the Association's aim and work during the luncheon.

Westy Egmont, the Association's Director, and Editor of its publication, *Journal of Calendar Reform*, also spoke and answered questions. Dr. Nathan H. Seidman presided.

The address of the organization is: The World Calendar Association, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York.

U. S. A. Legislation for The World Calendar

Washington (D. C.) Times-Herald

6 June 1946

LEGISLATION will shortly be introduced providing for tentative acceptance by this country of the so-called "World Calendar." Such a calendar would be of immense benefit to Federal employes as well as the banking industry, newspapers, railroads and business in general.

Briefly, the proposed calendar revision would provide a uniform base year of 364 days, with the 365th set as a "World Holiday." The first month of each quarter, January, April, July and October, would have 31 days, and all other months 30. Each year and each quarter would begin on the same day—Sunday—and the same date of the month would come on the same day of the week every year.

Passage of the proposed bill is not expected during this Congress because of the time, but the ice will have been broken.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

Revisions Proposed

By CLIFFORD L. CONSTANCE

From Journal of Higher Education, Published by Ohio State University, Columbus, January 1946

Consider the Calendar, by Bhola D. Panth, New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1944. 138 pp., \$1.25

THIS book is clearly written and interesting, exhaustive and well documented. The author's purpose is to analyze the complications which enmesh the calendar, that "peculiarly social instrument . . . by which we arrange our activities from day to day, or from season to season" (pages 1-2).

The first chapter is a descriptive preview of the body of the book. The author here makes reasonable conjectures on calendar origin in general, when man recognized recurrences in nature and set up measures to relate his activities to nature's phases. Our Gregorian calendar is particularly discussed next, with the evidence of its failures as an exact and uniform standard of measurement. The author deplores the social "waste of effort in time, anxiety, annoyance, and energy" in planning school schedules involved by this variable measuring instrument (page 31).

In the second and third chapters on "Basic Calendar Concepts," and "Basic Calendar Patterns," the author has drawn from numerous references and has synthesized astronomical and mathematical, historical and sociological data and inferences. To all of us on this planet the basic time-measures are the earth's movements in relation to sun and moon, yielding the basic concepts of day, month, and year (the week is an arbitrary social construction). Yet these three measures are not mutually commensurable, and experiments in adjusting them have produced an astounding number and variety of calendars which are described in detail. Mentioned as current forms are the Mohammedan, Coptic, and Jewish calendars, in addition to the nearly universal Gregorian. The discussion in these chapters covers dates

from 4236 B. C. to 4905 A. D., and supposedly all the calendar-making peoples of the globe.

The author goes to work on our present calendar in his fourth chapter, inquiring: ". . . What can be done to eliminate the unequal months, the unequal quarters and halves of the year, the split weeks, and the unmatching dates and days?" (page 86). Modern improvements for calendar reform are recounted in much detail. The two principal proposals share a basic pattern of 364 days with one or two extra days tucked in; the "International Fixed Calendar" would have 13 equal 28-day months, while "The World Calendar" would retain the present 12 months but revise them to 31, 30, and 30 days, consecutively, for the sake of equal quarter-years. The author does not choose between them, but simply states that once again "the calendar needs to be brought into line with our best scientific knowledge of time" (page 120).

Some repetitions are noticeable within this volume, but the material is pertinent in both contexts. The calendar as it affects educational institutions is merely mentioned, for the author is writing for a general audience and in terms of principles. While he concludes by calling for "scientific objectivity" on the part of a "functioning democracy" to "force revision of the calendar," his propaganda is less impressive than his facts. The book lists 45 references in an appendix supplementing 91 footnotes, and has an excellent index. The author's style is clear and readable, and his book is essentially a contribution to the history of science.

June in Fels Planetarium —"Clocks and Calendars"

From The Institute News, published by The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., May 1946

WHEN man was a nomadic creature, finding his food where he could, whenever he was hungry, neither clock nor calendar were of any importance to him.

As soon, however, as he settled down into communities and took steps to guarantee a steady supply of food, the calendar became of prime importance, because it became necessary to be able to mark off the seasons. The cycles of nature are seasonal and only by recognition and use of some kind of calendar can man take advantage of nature.

The effort to perfect a calendar that can be used by everyone, instead of only by the learned ones, has extended over many thousands of years. There are some elements of our calendar—the dates of religious festivals—that remain in the hands of the clergy. The dates are published, to be sure, but they are not such that anyone can calculate, years in advance, when Easter and its many dependent secondary dates will fall. Wandering dates of Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day, election dates and meetings of societies are as numerous as the wandering days of the week for fixed holidays, such as Christmas, Independence Day, Columbus Day and anyone's birthday.

There is hope that we shall have someday a calendar in which both these uncertainties from year to year will be missing. The World Calendar, designed to fit the needs of the present and at least a considerable portion of the future, may be chosen. It will be outlined in the demonstration for June, in the Fels Planetarium, when we shall illustrate the various elements of the calendar as they are timed by astronomers.

The need for precise time determination and timekeeping in our modern economy is obvious. Complicated train and plane schedules demand synchronization of accurate time over large areas of the world. Only the astronomer can at present determine accurate time, in the great national observatories. The problem of timekeeping is one for the engineer who designs and builds ever better instruments for the laboratory, the home, or the pocket watch or wrist. The history of timekeeping is a fascinating one and it, too, will be interwoven in the story of "Clocks and Calendars."

Emulates Universe

From the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15 June 1946

UNITY and order in the world are seen in the perspective of the unity and order of the universe in a statement by Elisabeth Achelis, head of The World Calendar Association, Inc.

In her statement on The World Calendar as an instrument of peace, Miss Achelis, says: "Our world is longing and striving for peace. But what is peace? It is harmony of thought and action among peoples; the balance between opposites; the equal interrelationship and interchange of various parts which form the whole; the rhythmic and variable order of life.

"Peace is an active, vital force. Where is such a pattern of these qualities to be found? A clear demonstration is the vast universe of which the solar system is a part.

"Another example is that of time. Time is that continuous limitless, and ordered motion which, as recorded in the calendar, gives us the day, the week, the month, the season, and the year . . . The World Calendar emulates to an unusual degree the law, order, and beauty of the universe; therefore it is truly a peace-maker. The newly established United Nations, working for peace throughout the world, would do well to accept this new time system as a uniting bond."

Needed: A Scientific Calendar

From The New York Daily News (An Editorial), 7 July 1946

IT is proposed by The World Calendar Association that the United States lead the way in adopting The World Calendar.

The calendar would involve no queer or radical departures from the Gregorian.

The World Calendar looks good to us; legislation aimed at U. S. adoption of it is in the works; and here's luck to said legislation.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

As World War II has so happily ended with the victory of the Allied Nations, the time has come to prepare the adoption of The World Calendar on 1 January 1950, and our Peruvian Committee will do its best to include it on the agenda of the forthcoming Conferences of Rio and Bogota, with a view to its endorsement. I hope you will be able to enlist the American Government to support it, as this would be decisive.—Don Luis Montero y Tirado, Chairman of Peruvian Committee for The World Calendar, Lima.

The suggestion of the President of The World Calendar Association that the spare day according to The World Calendar be used for United Nations Day I think is a most excellent one. It is hard to think of any purpose to which it might better be devoted. As you well know, the old League of Nations had a very active committee on the question of calendar reform with their work progressing well towards the consideration of a definite recommendation. I think it is most important that the United Nations be requested at the earliest possible date to appoint a similar committee to continue the work of the previous League of Nations committee. This, I take it, would be an appropriate task for The World Calendar Association.—Prof. Oystein Ore, Dept. of Math., Yale Univ., New Haven.

I am heartily in favor of the proposed change of the calendar, which is something I have wanted for 40 years, though in just what form I have not previously been sure. This "World Calendar" seems to me exactly the right thing.—Dr. Ida M. Mellen, Biologist, Brooklyn.

Your organization is one more force in the creation of a progressive, enlightened world. Because I do not wish to be identified as either reactionary or uninformed, I request membership in The World Calendar Association. Please let me know if I can be of any assistance in the furtherance of your efforts.—Thomas Burgoon,

Y2c, USNR, Bur. of Naval Personnel, Washington, D. C.

I can't speak for conservatives, but I believe that every progressive of whatever title; political, social, educational, can and should endorse the calendar reform. It is very desirable, almost a necessity for progressives.—Dr. C. S. Bacon, Professor Emeritus of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Univ. of Ill., Chicago.

I have appreciated your efforts at calendar reform. I am heartily in accord with you.—Professor J. F. L. Rarchen, Univ. of Pittsburgh.

You have my assurance of continual enthusiasm and support for The World Calendar—more so now than ever for every day in each of my activities I see the need for it, not only as a business, but social asset.—Alma K. Anderson, President, Red Head Brand Company, Chicago.

I have always felt in harmony with your idea of calendar reform since I believe wholeheartedly in order, and certainly the current calendar appearance has variance with its fundamental intent. Anything I can do to assist you in changing the calendar will be a privilege.—Dr. Norman A. Rittenhouse, Los Angeles.

I am very much interested in The World Calendar. The fact that it will be uniform and universally understood will eliminate many problems in the business world.—Mrs. Hal C. Branaman, Auditor, Flint, Mich.

I am thoroughly in accord with the program of calendar reform advocated by your organization. I have done some work in this field during my connection with the International Labor Organization at Geneva. I regret that nothing as yet has been accomplished in the way of reforming our haphazard calendar. I trust that you will continue your efforts until something tangible is accomplished.—Royal Meeker, Administrative Assistant, Dept. of Labor, Hartford, Conn.

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Membership is based on active interest in the study of adequate and effective improvement of the calendar. Owing to lack of space, a large number of names have been omitted. They will be printed in future issues.

Dr. Lincoln Barker, Educator, Maryville Coll., Tenn.
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 Emil C. Wetten, Lawyer, Chicago
 A. D. Zimmerman, Draftsman, Erie, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR REFORM OF THE CALENDAR

- ARGENTINA:** Comité Argentino del Calendario Mundial, Admiral José Guisasaola, Chairman, Ministerio de Marina, Buenos Aires.
- AUSTRALIA:** Committee on Calendar Reform of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, C. W. Allen, Secy., Solar Observatory, Canberra.
- BELGIUM:** Belgian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Professor M. Dehalu, President, l'Université de Liège, Liège.
- BOLIVIA:** Comité Boliviano del Calendario Mundial, Don Moises Santivanez, Chairman, Biblioteca Nacional, Sucre.
- BRAZIL:** Comité Brasileiro do Calendario Mundial, Rear Admiral Radler de Aquino, Chairman, Rua Raul Pompeia No. 133, Rio de Janeiro.
- CANADA:** Rational Calendar Association, A. J. Hills, Chairman, National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa.
- CHILE:** Comité Chileno del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Cumming, Chairman, Calle Manuel Rodriguez, Santiago.
- CHINA:** Chinese Association for the Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Ch'ing-Sung Yü, Director, National Institute of Astronomy, Kunming, Yunnan.
- COLOMBIA:** Comité Colombiano del Calendario Mundial, Bogota.
- COSTA RICA:** Comité Costarricense del Calendario Mundial (Igualmente de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador y Nicaragua), H. E. Don Teodoro Picado, Chairman, San José.
- CUBA:** Comité Cubano del Calendario Mundial, Belén Observatory, Havana.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** Comité Dominicano del Calendario Mundial, Barney N. Morgan, Chairman, Box 727, Ciudad Trujillo.
- ECUADOR:** Comité Ecuatoriano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Chairman, Calle Cienfuegos 158, Santiago, Chile.
- ENGLAND:** Rational Calendar Association, C. David Stelling, Director, 38, Parliament Street, London.
- FRANCE:** Comité National pour la Reforme du Calendrier, Sénateur Justin Godart, President; Paul-Louis Hervier, Secy., 5, Rue Bernoulli, Paris.
- GERMANY:** Deutscher Ausschuss für Kalenderreform, Dr. Grosse, Geschäftsführer, Neue Wilhelmstr. 9/11, Berlin N. W. 7.—Der Weltbund für Kalenderreform, Dr. Rudolph Blochmann, Secy., 24 Lornsenstrasse, Kiel.
- GREECE:** Greek National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. S. Plakidis, Secy., Observatory of University of Athens.
- HUNGARY:** Hungarian Committee for Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Paul Vajda, Secy., 9 Eotös Utca, Budapest.
- IRELAND:** Committee for Calendar Reform, E. K. Eason, Secy., 80, Mid. Abbey St., Dublin.
- ITALY:** Italian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Amedeo Giannini, Secy., Via del Seminario, 113, Rome.
- MEXICO:** Comité Mejicano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Joaquín Gallo, Honorary President; Dr. Horacio Herrera, Chairman, Sociedad de Estudios Astronomicos y Geofisicos, Av. Observatorio No. 192, Tacubaya, D.F.
- PANAMA:** Comité Panameno del Calendario Mundial, Juan Rivera Reyes, Chairman, Panama City.
- PARAGUAY:** Comité Paraguayo del Calendario Mundial, H. E. Senor Ministro Coronel Don Luis Irazabal, Chairman, Calle Moneda 1938, Santiago, Chile.
- PERU:** Comité Peruano del Calendario Mundial, Don Luis Montero y Tirado, Chairman, Casilla 220, Lima.
- POLAND:** Polish Committee for Calendar Reform, Albin Jakiel, Chairman, Krasnuskiego, 21 m. 27, Warsaw.
- PUERTO RICO:** Committee of The World Calendar, Dr. Manuel M. Morillo, Chairman, Consulado General Dominicano, Apartado No. 204, San Juan 2.
- SPAIN:** Spanish Calendar Reform Committee, Rev. Father Antonio Romañá, S.J., Chairman, Observatorio del Ebro, Tortosa.
- SWITZERLAND:** Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Emile Marchand, Secy., 2, Genferstrasse, Zurich 2.—Comité International de Coopération de l'Association Universelle du Calendrier, M. Raymond Mage, Secrétaire Général, Palais Wilson, Geneva.
- TURKEY:** Committee on Calendar Reform, Dr. M. I. Dereoglu, Secy., P. O. Box 1121, Hanhaym Han No. 10, Istanbul.
- URUGUAY:** Comité Uruguayo del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Reyes Thevenet, Chairman, Liceo "Hector Miranda," Calle Sierra 2274, Montevideo.
- VENEZUELA:** Comité Venezolano del Calendario Mundial, Don Antonio Arráiz, Chairman, c/o El Nacional, Apartado de Correos 209, Caracas.
- YUGOSLAVIA:** Yugoslavian Committee on Calendar Reform, Georges Curcin, Chairman, Poenkareova 25—III, Belgrade.

ORGANIZATION ENDORSEMENTS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire
 Association of British Chambers of Commerce
 New York State Chamber of Commerce
 St. Louis Chamber of Commerce
 Coffeyville, Kan., Chamber of Commerce
 Galveston Chamber of Commerce
 London Chamber of Commerce
 National Chamber of Trade (English)
 Board of Trustees, Retail Trade Bureau, Portland, Ore.
 Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce
 Junior Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh
 Danville, Ky., Chamber of Commerce
 Lancaster, Pa., Chamber of Commerce
 Cumberland, Md., Chamber of Commerce
 Chillicothe, Mo., Chamber of Commerce
 Hagerstown, Md., Chamber of Commerce
 Chicago Association of Commerce
 Hibbing, Minn., Chamber of Commerce
 Independence, Kan., Chamber of Commerce
 Olean, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce
 Council of Board of Trade, Halifax, Nova Scotia
 English Chambers of Commerce: Bradford, Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Dewsbury, Gloucester, Plymouth, Winchester, Ipswich, Stroud, Woolwich, Luton, Mansfield, Reading, Londonderry, Hitchin, Chester, North Wales

SCIENCE

International Astronomical Union, Commission 32
 American Academy of Arts and Sciences
 Committee for Maritime Meteorology
 Seventh American Scientific Congress, Mexico City
 American Philosophical Society
 American Association for the Advancement of Science
 Mathematical Association of America
 North Carolina Academy of Science
 East Bay Astronomical Assn., Oakland, Cal.
 Barcelona Academy of Arts and Sciences, Spain
 Faculty of the School of Industrial Engineers of Barcelona, Spain
 Ninth General Chilean Scientific Congress, Valparaiso
 Institute of Radio Engineers, Board of Directors, N. Y. C.
 Academy of Science of St. Louis
 Astronomical Society of Decatur, Ill.
 Astronomical Society of Spain and America
 American Psychological Association
 Assn. of Professional Engineers of the Province of New Brunswick
 Engineering Profession in British Columbia
 Australian Branch of the Institute of Physics
 Detroit Astronomical Society
 National Institute of Planning and Social Reform of the Republic of Cuba
 Toronto Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada
 Winnipeg Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada
 Edmonton Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada

LABOR

American States Members of International Labor Organization
 Labor Conference, Santiago, Chile, 1936.

EDUCATION

World Federation of Education Associations
 National Education Association
 National Association of Education of Chile
 Assn. of Teachers of Mathematics in New England
 Texas State Teachers Association
 National Council of Geography Teachers
 Faculty Science Club, W. Mich. Coll., Kalamazoo

BUSINESS

Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc.
 International Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs
 American Institute of Accountants
 American Industrial Bankers Association
 Canadian Retail Federation
 California Drycleaner's Association
 Milwaukee Society of Accountants
 Pennsylvania Retailers Association, Lancaster
 Manufacturers' Assn. of Delaware County, Chester, Pa.
 Kansas City Branch, Railway Mail Association, Mo.
 Mexican Hotel Association
 Industrial Association of Austria

FRATERNAL

Presidents' Section of the National Fraternal Congress of America
 Fraternal Congress of New York
 Fraternal Congress of Maryland and the District of Columbia
 Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Fraternal Congress
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A Partial List



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